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CONTENTS

CHAP 01	Constituent Assembly and Making of The Indian Constitution	7
CHAP 02	Key Features of The Indian Constitution and Its Preamble	31
CHAP 03	Constitutional Amendments : Procedure and Major Amendments	57
CHAP 04	The President of India : Powers, Functions and Position	81
CHAP 05	Council of Ministers, Prime Minister and Union Cabinet	104
CHAP 06	Parliament of India: Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha – Structure and Functioning	129
CHAP 07	Legislative Procedures, Parliamentary Committees and Special Powers of Parliament	153
CHAP 08	Supreme Court of India : Composition, Jurisdiction and Powers	177
CHAP 09	Judicial Review, Public Interest Litigation and Independence of Judiciary	200
CHAP 10	Fundamental Rights (Articles 12 to 35)	224
CHAP 11	Directive Principles of State Policy	249
CHAP 12	Fundamental Duties of Citizens	272
CHAP 13	National Constitutional Commissions and Statutory Bodies	296
CHAP 14	Regional and State Level Constitutional and Statutory Institutions	321
CHAP 15	Governor of Madhya Pradesh : Role, Powers and Functions	346
CHAP 16	Council of Ministers and Cabinet System in Madhya Pradesh	372
CHAP 17	Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly : Structure and Functioning	398
CHAP 18	High Court of Madhya Pradesh : Jurisdiction and Functioning	422
CHAP 19	Three Tier Panchayati Raj System in Madhya Pradesh	447
CHAP 20	Civil Administration and District Administration System in Madhya Pradesh	472
CHAP 21	Good Governance Initiatives and Governance Reforms in Madhya Pradesh	496

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State Service (Preliminary) Examination
Syllabus

PAPER-I GENERAL STUDIES

1. **History of India**
   - Concepts and Ideas - Ancient Indian Knowledge Tradition, Bharatvarsha, Vedas, Upanishad, Aranyaka, Brahman Granth, Shaddarshan, Smritiyan, Rit Sabha-Samiti, Gantantra(Republic), Varnashrama, Purushartha, Rin Sanskara, Panch Mahayagya/Yagya, Principle of Karma, Bodhisatva, Teerthankar.
   - Salient features, Events and their administrative, Social and Economic Systems of Ancient and Medieval India.
   - India's cultural heritage- Artforms, literature, festivals and events.
   - Social and Religious Reform Movements in 19th and 20th century.
   - Independence Struggle and Indian National Movement.
   - Integration and Reorganization of India after Independence.

2. **History, Culture and Literature of Madhya Pradesh**
   - Major Events and Major Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh.
   - Contribution of Madhya Pradesh in Freedom Movement.
   - Major Arts and Sculpture of Madhya Pradesh.
   - Major Tribes and Dialects of Madhya Pradesh.
   - Major Festivals, Folk Music, Folk Arts and Folk literature of Madhya Pradesh.
   - Important literary Creators of Madhya Pradesh and their Literary Creations.
   - Major Tourist Places of Religious, Cultural and Archaeological Importance in Madhya Pradesh.
   - World Heritage sites in Madhya Pradesh.
   - Important Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh.

3. **Geography of India**
   - Mountains, Hills, Plateaus, Rivers and Lakes.
   - Climate phenomena- El Nino, La Nina, Southern Oscillation,Western Disturbance, Consequences of Climate Change.
   - Natural Resources – Forest, Minerals, Water Resources.
   - Major Crops, Food Security, Green Revolution, Strategies for the Second Green Revolution.

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- Conventional and Non-Conventional sources of energy.
- Natural hazards and disasters in India, Major cyclones in India.
- Population growth, distribution and Density, Rural-Urban Migration.

4. **Geography of Madhya Pradesh**
   - Forest, Forest Produce, Rivers, Hills and Plateaus.
   - Climate - Seasons, Temperature, Rainfall.
   - Natural Resources- Soils and Major Mineral resources.
   - Major Crops, Water Resources, Irrigation and Irrigation Projects.
   - Conventional and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.
   - Major Industries of Madhya Pradesh.
   - Population Growth, Distribution and Density, Urbanisation.

5. **Constitutional System of India and Madhya Pradesh**
   - Constituent Assembly.
   - Federal Executive, President and Parliament.
   - Supreme Court and Judicial System.
   - Constitutional Amendments.
   - Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens, Duties and Directive Principle of State.
   - National and Regional Constitutional/Statutory Commissions and Institutions.
   - Constitutional System of Madhya Pradesh (Governor, Cabinet, Legislative Assembly, High Court).
   - Three-Tier Panchayati Raj and Civil Administration system. in Madhya Pradesh
   - Good Governance in Madhya Pradesh (Governance System).

6. **Economy of India and Madhya Pradesh**
   - Corrent Situation of Madhya Pradesh in Indian Economy.
   - Population and Human Resources Development- Education, Health and Skills in Madhya Pradesh.
   - Progress in Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh.
   - Development of Agriculture, Industry, MSME and Infrastructure Development in Madhya Pradesh.
   - Self-Reliant/Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh, One District One Product (ODOP).
   - Progress of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in Madhya Pradesh.
   - Recent Trends in Indian Economy– Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors.
   - Financial Institutions– Reserve Bank, Commercial Banks, SEBI, Non-Banking Financial Institutions.
   - India's foreign Trade Policies G-20, SAARC and ASEAN.

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7. **Science, Environment and Health**
   - Preliminary Knowlegde of Main Branches of Science.
   - Important Indian Scientific Research Institutions and their Achievements.
   - Setellite and Space Technology Achivment of India in the Field of Space Science.
   - Structure of Human Body.
   - Nutrition, Food, Nutrient and Malnutrition.
   - Genetic Disease, Sickle Cell Anemia- Cause, Effect, Diagonosis and Program.
   - Health Policy and Programmes, Infectious disease and its Prevention and Health Indicator.
   - Concept of Sustainable Development and SDG's.
   - Environmental Factors, Biodiversity and Ecosystem.
   - Pollution, Natural Calamities and Management.

8. **International, National and Current Events of Madhya Pradesh**
   - International Current Events.
   - National Current Events.
   - Current Events of Madhya Pradesh.

9. **Information and Communication Technology**
   - Basic Knowledge of Computer.
   - Electronics, Information and Communication Technology.
   - Robotics, Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security.
   - E-Governance.
   - Internet and Social Networking Platforms.

10. **Tribes of Madhya Pradesh- Heritage, Folk Culture and Folk Literature**
    - The Geographical distribution of the Tribes in Madhya Pradesh, Constitutional Provisions Related to Tribes.
    - Major Tribes of Madhya Pradesh, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) and Tribal Welfare Programs.
    - Tribal Culture of Madhya Pradesh- Customs, Traditions, Special Arts Festivals, Dialects and Literature.
    - Madhya Pradesh Tribals' Contribution to the Freedom Movement of India and Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh, Important Institutes, Museums and Publications related to tribes of Madhya Pradesh.
    - Folk Culture and Literature of Madhya Pradesh.

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CHAPTER 01

Constituent Assembly and Making of The Indian Constitution

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly:
Statement I: The Constituent Assembly was a fully elected body.
Statement II: The members representing the princely states were directly elected by the people of those states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

2. Which of the following features was NOT borrowed from the Constitution of the United States of America?
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Impeachment of the President
(C) Procedure established by Law
(D) Judicial Review

3. Which of the following best describes the fundamental principle declared by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1938 regarding the framing of the Constitution?
(A) It must be framed by a constituent assembly elected on the basis of a strictly limited franchise system
(B) It must be framed through a joint constitutional process by Indian leaders and the British Parliament
(C) It must be framed by a constituent assembly elected via adult franchise without external interference
(D) It must be framed exclusively by the top-tier leaders of the Indian National Congress working alone

4. The original Constitution of India, as adopted on November 26, 1949, contained how many Articles and Schedules?
(A) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules
(B) 395 Articles and 12 Schedules
(C) 448 Articles and 8 Schedules
(D) 390 Articles and 10 Schedules

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Objectives Resolution:
I. It declared India as an Independent Sovereign Republic.
II. It stated that all power and authority of the Sovereign Independent India are derived from the people.
III. It was adopted unanimously by the Constituent Assembly on December 9, 1946.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

6. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of constitutional adoption events?
(A) National Flag adopted → National Anthem adopted → State Emblem adopted
(B) National Anthem adopted → National Flag adopted → State Emblem adopted
(C) State Emblem adopted → National Flag adopted → National Anthem adopted
(D) National Flag adopted → State Emblem adopted → National Anthem adopted

7. Who among the following put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India for the first time in 1934?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) M.N. Roy
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Subhas Chandra Bose

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8. The Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas was headed by:
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) J.B. Kripalani
(D) Gopinath Bardoloi

9. Consider the following statements regarding the language controversy in the Constituent Assembly:
Statement I: The Munshi-Ayyangar formula resolved the deadlock by declaring Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of the Union.
Statement II: The formula permitted the continuation of English for official purposes for a period of fifteen years.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

10. Match List-I with List-II regarding the key figures of the Constituent Assembly:
List I: (Key Figures)
P. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
Q. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
R. Sir B.N. Rau
S. H.C. Mukherjee
List II: (Roles)
1. Constitutional Advisor
2. Vice-President of Constituent Assembly
3. Temporary President of Constituent Assembly
4. Permanent President of Constituent Assembly
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

11. Which function did the Constituent Assembly perform under the chairmanship of G.V. Mavalankar?
(A) Supervising the entire framing of the Constitution of India
(B) Functioning as the Drafting Committee under constitutional mandate
(C) Acting as the Advisory Committee on Minorities and Tribal Areas
(D) Enacting ordinary laws while acting as the Provisional Parliament

12. What was the total strength of the Constituent Assembly as originally fixed by the Cabinet Mission Plan?
(A) 296
(B) 389
(C) 395
(D) 299

13. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the sources of the Indian Constitution.
(A) Canadian Constitution - Concurrent List
(B) British Constitution - Parliamentary government
(C) US Constitution - Independence of Judiciary
(D) Irish Constitution - Directive Principles of State Policy

14. Which member of the Constituent Assembly famously stated that the Constitution is not merely a legal document but a social contract?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Rajendra Prasad

15. On what date is Constitution Day (Samvidhan Divas) celebrated annually in India to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution?
(A) January 26
(B) August 15
(C) November 26
(D) December 9

16. In which year did the Indian National Congress officially demand a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India?
(A) 1934
(B) 1935
(C) 1938
(D) 1940

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17. How much total time did the Constituent Assembly take to complete the framing of the Constitution?
(A) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
(B) 3 years, 11 months, and 18 days
(C) 2 years, 9 months, and 15 days
(D) 3 years, 2 months, and 20 days

18. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): The Muslim League boycotted the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on December 9, 1946.
Reason (R): The Muslim League insisted on its demand for a separate state of Pakistan.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

19. Match List-I (Borrowed Feature) with List-II (Source Country):
List I: (Borrowed Feature)
P. Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency
Q. Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity
R. Fundamental Duties
S. Amendment of the Constitution
List II: (Source Country)
1. South Africa
2. Weimar Constitution of Germany
3. Soviet Union (USSR)
4. France
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

20. Match List-I (Committees of Constituent Assembly) with List-II (Chairpersons):
List I: (Committees)
P. Union Powers Committee
Q. Provincial Constitution Committee
R. Drafting Committee
S. Rules of Procedure Committee
List II: (Chairpersons)
1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
4. Sardar Patel
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

21. Who was the chief calligrapher of the Indian Constitution who handwritten the original document in an italic style?
(A) Nandalal Bose
(B) Vasant Krishnan Vaidya
(C) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
(D) S.N. Mukherjee

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22. Identify the correct statement regarding the initial allocation of seats in the Constituent Assembly.
(A) British Indian Provinces were allotted 292 seats and Princely States were allotted 97 seats
(B) British Indian Provinces were allotted 296 seats and Princely States were allotted 93 seats
(C) British Indian Provinces were allotted 389 seats and Princely States had no representation
(D) British Indian Provinces and Princely States were allotted equal numbers of seats

23. Which of the following represents the cognitive and procedural nature of the Constituent Assembly's functioning?
(A) Decisions were taken by majority voting with limited scope for debate
(B) Decisions were heavily dictated by the specific mandates of the British Parliament
(C) Decisions were made exclusively by the members of the Drafting Committee
(D) Decisions were primarily reached through consensus and mutual accommodation

24. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A): Critics argued that the Constituent

Assembly was not a sovereign body.
Reason (R): It was created by the proposals of the British Government and held its first sessions under British permission.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

25. Consider the following provisions:
I. Federal Scheme
II. Office of Governor
III. Emergency Provisions
IV. Joint Sitting of the two Houses
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding features borrowed from the Government of India Act 1935?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

26. Arrange the following historical milestones leading to the formation of the Constituent Assembly in chronological order:
I. Cripps Mission
II. August Offer
III. Cabinet Mission Plan
IV. Mountbatten Plan
Choose the correct order:
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV

27. Consider the following provisions of the Constitution:
I. Citizenship
II. Elections
III. Provisional Parliament
IV. Fundamental Rights
V. Temporary and transitional provisions
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding provisions that came into force immediately on November 26, 1949?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) I, II, IV, and V only
(C) II, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

28. The Constituent Assembly initially elected two Vice-Presidents. One was H.C. Mukherjee. Who was the other?
(A) V.T. Krishnamachari
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
(D) T.T. Krishnamachari

29. What was the primary cause for the Constituent Assembly rejecting the provision of separate electorates for minorities?
(A) It was considered too expensive and administratively difficult to conduct separate elections
(B) The minority leaders from all major groups themselves unanimously requested its total abolition
(C) It was seen as furthering British divide-and-rule tactics and harming national unity
(D) The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 explicitly prohibited the use of separate electorates

30. Identify the odd one out among the following members who were part of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
(A) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
(B) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
(C) K.M. Munshi
(D) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

31. Match List-I (Scholars/Critics) with List-II (Criticism/Statement regarding the Constituent Assembly):
List I: (Scholars/Critics)
P. Winston Churchill
Q. Ivor Jennings
R. Lord Viscount Simon
S. Granville Austin
List II: (Criticism/Statement)
1. Described the Constitution as a "Lawyer's Paradise"
2. Called the Assembly "a body of Hindus"
3. Stated it represented "only one major community in India"
4. Emphasized that the Assembly made decisions by "Consensus and Accommodation"
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

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(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

32. The Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly was headed by:
(A) Sardar Patel
(B) J.B. Kripalani
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

33. The concept of the suspension of Fundamental Rights during an Emergency was borrowed by the Constituent Assembly from:
(A) The Soviet Union
(B) The Weimar Constitution of Germany
(C) The Government of India Act, 1935
(D) The British Constitution

34. The concept of an independent judiciary and judicial review was heavily influenced by the Constitution of:
(A) United Kingdom
(B) Canada
(C) Ireland
(D) United States of America

35. Identify the odd one out among the following individuals who were associated with the Cabinet Mission of 1946.
(A) Lord Mountbatten
(B) Lord Pethick-Lawrence
(C) Sir Stafford Cripps
(D) A.V. Alexander

36. Consider the following statements regarding dates in the Constituent Assembly timeline:
I. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.
II. The Objectives Resolution was moved on December 13, 1946.
III. The Constitution was adopted on January 26, 1950.
IV. The National Anthem was adopted on January 24, 1950.
V. The National Flag was adopted on August 15, 1947.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and V only
(C) II, III, and V only
(D) III, IV, and V only

37. Identify the correct statement regarding the words 'Secular' and 'Socialist' in the context of the Constituent Assembly debates.
(A) They were omitted to avoid committing the state to a specific economic or social philosophy
(B) They were explicitly included in the Preamble by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the very first draft
(C) The Muslim League insisted on their inclusion as a precondition for joining the Assembly
(D) They were initially part of the Objectives Resolution but were removed by the Drafting Committee

38. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is conceptually derived directly from which of the following?
(A) The statutory provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935
(B) The formal legalities of the Indian Independence Act passed in 1947
(C) The specific preamble text of the British North America Act of 1867
(D) The Objectives Resolution moved in the Assembly by Jawaharlal Nehru

39. Consider the following statements regarding the ideals embedded in the Constitution:
I. The ideal of justice (social, economic, and political) in the Preamble was borrowed from the French Constitution.
II. The ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity were taken from the Russian Constitution.
III. The Fundamental Duties were inspired by the Constitution of the USSR.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

40. Which of the following statements about the election to the Constituent Assembly is INCORRECT?
(A) The seats allocated to each British province were divided among the three principal communities
(B) Voting was by the method of proportional representation by means of a single

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transferable vote
(C) The representatives of the princely states were nominated by the heads of the princely states
(D) The elections were held based on the universal adult franchise

41. The beautiful artwork and illustrations on the original document of the Indian Constitution were primarily done by artists from Shantiniketan under the guidance of:
(A) Abanindranath Tagore
(B) Nandalal Bose
(C) Amrita Sher-Gil
(D) Raja Ravi Varma

42. Who was the Chief Draftsman of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) B.N. Rau
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) S.N. Mukherjee
(D) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar

43. Who replaced D.P. Khaitan in the Drafting Committee after his death in 1948?
(A) N. Madhava Rau
(B) T.T. Krishnamachari
(C) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
(D) K. Santhanam

44. What was the effect of the Cabinet Mission Plan rejecting the demand for a separate Pakistan on the initial stance of the Indian National Congress?
(A) The Indian National Congress boycotted the Constituent Assembly proceedings entirely
(B) The Congress leadership immediately launched the nationwide Quit India movement
(C) The Congress leadership demanded that the British directly partition the entire country
(D) It agreed as the plan ensured a united India with a relatively weak center

45. How many sessions in total did the Constituent Assembly hold to draft the Constitution of India?
(A) 9
(B) 11
(C) 12
(D) 15

46. During the federal versus unitary debate in the Constituent Assembly, what was the most appropriate reason for adopting a federal system with a strong unitary bias?
(A) To strictly mimic the federal structure of the Constitution of the United States
(B) To maintain national integrity and security amidst partition and communal violence
(C) To ensure the autonomy of the princely states against the central government
(D) To ensure the equitable distribution of economic resources among all local villages

47. Consider the following features:
I. Parliamentary government
II. Rule of Law
III. Legislative procedure
IV. Single citizenship
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding features borrowed from the British Constitution?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

48. The Constituent Assembly resolved the complex issue of representation and seat allocation primarily through which mechanism?
(A) Organizing and holding a massive nationwide referendum for the entire population
(B) Using proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote
(C) Directing specific intervention and a final mandate by the British Crown
(D) Adopting the United States' model of an electoral college for all members

49. The Minorities Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly was chaired by:
(A) H.C. Mukherjee
(B) Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Gopinath Bardoloi
(D) A.V. Thakkar

50. Sir B.N. Rau's primary contribution to the making of the Indian Constitution was:
(A) Translating the original English draft of the Constitution into a formal Hindi version
(B) Defending the various constitutional

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provisions during intense parliamentary debates
(C) Drafting the initial version of the Constitution for the Drafting Committee's review
(D) Organizing the complex election process for members of the Constituent Assembly

51. What was the historical cause for choosing January 26, 1950, as the date of commencement of the Constitution?
(A) It was originally proposed as the national day of remembrance for all freedom fighters
(B) It was intended to coincide exactly with the passage of the Indian Independence Act
(C) It was the specific day when the Cabinet Mission Plan was first published in India
(D) It was celebrated as Purna Swaraj day in 1930 after the INC's Lahore session

52. Which constitutional scholar described the Indian federalism formulated by the Constituent Assembly as "Cooperative Federalism"?
(A) K.C. Wheare
(B) Ivor Jennings
(C) Morris Jones
(D) Granville Austin

53. Arrange the following events regarding the Constituent Assembly in chronological order:
I. First meeting of the Constituent Assembly
II. Passage of the Objectives Resolution
III. Adoption of the Constitution
IV. Enforcement of the Constitution
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, I, IV, III

54. Identify the correct pair regarding the borrowed features of the Indian Constitution.
(A) Australia - Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
(B) Japan - Rule of Law
(C) Canada - Vesting of residuary powers in the Centre
(D) France - Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament

55. Which of the following statements about K.M. Munshi's role in the Constituent Assembly is correct?
(A) He was a Drafting Committee member and coined 'Sovereign Democratic Republic'
(B) He acted as the sole representative of the Muslim League within the Assembly
(C) He strongly opposed the adoption of a strong central government for the Union
(D) He served as the primary Constitutional Advisor to the entire Constituent Assembly

56. Match List-I (Original Schedules) with List-II (Subject Matter):
List I: (Original Schedules)
P. First Schedule
Q. Second Schedule
R. Third Schedule
S. Fourth Schedule
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Allocation of seats in the Council of States
2. Forms of Oaths or Affirmations
3. Emoluments, allowances, and privileges
4. Names of States and their territorial jurisdiction
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

57. Which correct statement reflects the compromise reached on the language issue in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Hindi was the official language, but English continued for 15 years for official use
(B) Hindi was officially designated as the national language of India with immediate effect
(C) English was completely and strictly banned from all official use by the state after 1950
(D) All regional languages were granted the status of official languages for use by the Union

58. Consider the following statements regarding the integration of Princely States into the Constituent Assembly:
Statement I: The representatives of the princely states joined the Assembly right from its first sitting on December 9, 1946.

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Statement II: After the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan, most of the remaining princely states took their seats in the Assembly.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

59. The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution and election of members of the Rajya Sabha was borrowed from the Constitution of:
(A) Australia
(B) Canada
(C) South Africa
(D) Ireland

60. On which date was the Drafting Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?
(A) August 15, 1947
(B) August 29, 1947
(C) January 26, 1948
(D) November 26, 1948

61. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the adoption of national symbols by the Constituent Assembly?
(A) National Flag → National Anthem → State Emblem
(B) National Anthem → National Flag → State Emblem
(C) State Emblem → National Flag → National Anthem
(D) National Flag → State Emblem → National Anthem

62. The Steering Committee of the Constituent Assembly was headed by:
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Sardar Patel
(D) G.V. Mavalankar

63. Which of the following was NOT a major criticism levelled against the Constituent Assembly by early political scientists?
(A) It drafted the Constitution too quickly, bypassing essential debates
(B) It was not a representative body since it was not elected by universal adult franchise
(C) It was dominated by the Congress party
(D) It was heavily dominated by lawyers and politicians

64. Identify the correct statement regarding the concept of "Procedure established by law" incorporated into the Indian Constitution.
(A) It was borrowed from the US Constitution as an alternative to "Due process of law"
(B) It was devised exclusively by the Drafting Committee without foreign inspiration
(C) It was borrowed from the Japanese Constitution
(D) It was taken from the British North America Act

65. Which of the following was NOT among the four Chief Commissioners' provinces that sent one representative each to the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Awadh
(B) Delhi
(C) Ajmer-Merwara
(D) Coorg

66. Ivor Jennings criticized the Indian Constitution for being too large and rigid. What was his primary reason for this criticism?
(A) The enumeration of administrative details that belong in ordinary legislation
(B) The inclusion of excessive and unnecessary borrowing from foreign constitutions
(C) The inclusion of Fundamental Duties which he believed were legally unenforceable
(D) The creation of too many states with overlapping jurisdictional authorities

67. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Constituent Assembly performed dual functions: making the Constitution and enacting ordinary laws.
Statement II: Whenever the Assembly met as a law-making body, it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

68. Which of the following was NOT a core tenet of the Objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru?
(A) Guaranteeing social, economic, and political justice
(B) Declaring India as an independent, sovereign, socialist republic
(C) Providing adequate safeguards for minorities, backward and tribal areas
(D) Drawing boundaries of the constituent territories

69. Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution is derived from the Australian Constitution?
(A) Concurrent List
(B) Fundamental Duties
(C) Electoral College for President
(D) Office of the Governor

70. The British Government accepted the demand for a Constituent Assembly in principle for the first time in the:
(A) Government of India Act, 1935
(B) August Offer, 1940
(C) Cripps Proposal, 1942
(D) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

71. Out of the roughly 7,635 amendments proposed to the Draft Constitution, approximately how many were actually discussed in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Around 1,000
(B) Around 2,473
(C) Around 5,000
(D) All 7,635

72. The Constituent Assembly's decision to adopt a strong central government was heavily influenced by which concept?
(A) The specific mandate of the Objectives Resolution to limit all central government powers
(B) To safeguard national integrity and security against partition and balkanization
(C) The direct and unanimous demands of the various Princely States joining the Assembly
(D) The immense pressure from the provincial assemblies to cede all their legislative power

73. Who among the following was the Chairman of the States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)?
(A) Sardar Patel
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) K.M. Munshi
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

74. What was the total number of women members in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) 9
(B) 12
(C) 15
(D) 20

75. During the Constituent Assembly debates, the controversy over retaining English alongside Hindi for 15 years was primarily driven by the concerns of:
(A) The various ruling heads of the major princely states
(B) The specific mandates issued by the British Parliament
(C) The representatives of the Anglo-Indian community in India
(D) The political leaders from non-Hindi speaking southern provinces

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76. Who was responsible for the calligraphy of the Hindi version of the original Indian Constitution?
(A) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
(B) Nandalal Bose
(C) Beohar Rammanohar Sinha
(D) Vasant Krishnan Vaidya

77. The provision regarding the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament was borrowed from the Constitution of:
(A) United Kingdom
(B) Canada
(C) Ireland

(D) Australia

78. Under whose leadership did the Congress Working Committee formally demand a Constituent Assembly in 1935?
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Rajendra Prasad

79. Who among the following headed the Provincial Constitution Committee?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Acharya J.B. Kripalani

80. Which prominent leader was surprisingly NOT a member of the Constituent Assembly of India?
(A) Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(C) J.B. Kripalani
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

81. Which constitutional expert viewed the Indian Constitution as a "seamless web" balancing democracy, national unity, and social revolution?
(A) K.C. Wheare
(B) Paul Brass
(C) Granville Austin
(D) Alexandrowicz

82. How does the Constitution, as framed by the Constituent Assembly, behave during a national emergency?
(A) It becomes a unitary system without requiring a formal constitutional amendment
(B) It transforms completely into a loose confederal structure for the duration of the crisis
(C) It maintains its strict and unchangeable federal structure without any form of alteration
(D) It temporarily dissolves both the central and state legislatures to centralize all authority

83. According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, the ratio of population to seats allotted in the Constituent Assembly was roughly:
(A) One seat for every one lakh population
(B) One seat for every ten lakh population
(C) One seat for every fifty thousand population
(D) One seat for every five lakh population

84. The Directive Principles of State Policy, adopted by the Constituent Assembly, were inspired by the Constitution of:
(A) United States of America
(B) Soviet Union
(C) Ireland
(D) France

85. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was originally elected to the Constituent Assembly from Bengal.
Statement II: After partition, he was re-elected from the Bombay Presidency.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

86. The prominent constitutional expert who criticized the Indian Constitution as a "Lawyer's Paradise" due to its complex language and voluminous nature was:
(A) K.C. Wheare
(B) Ivor Jennings
(C) Granville Austin
(D) Morris Jones

87. The concept of "Rule of Law" in the Indian Constitution is originally an influence of which constitutional framework?
(A) The US Constitution
(B) The British Constitution
(C) The French Constitution
(D) The Soviet Constitution

88. Why did the Muslim League reject the Cripps Proposal of 1942?
(A) It did not grant immediate and full dominion status to the Indian subcontinent
(B) It did not accept India's division and two separate Constituent Assemblies

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(C) It proposed two autonomous states but only one joint Constituent Assembly for both
(D) It excluded representatives of the Muslim League from the primary drafting committee

89. The first draft of the Constitution prepared by the Constitutional Advisor in October 1947 was scrutinized and revised by the:
(A) Steering Committee
(B) Drafting Committee
(C) Union Constitution Committee
(D) Rules of Procedure Committee

90. The election of Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly was based on which international constitutional practice?
(A) The French practice
(B) The British practice
(C) The American practice
(D) The Swiss practice

91. Which of the following statements about the Provisional Parliament is correct?
(A) It officially and completely ceased to exist on January 26, 1950
(B) It functioned until the new Parliament formed after the first general elections
(C) It was composed of members entirely nominated by the President of India
(D) It possessed strictly limited powers and could not amend the Constitution

92. The National Anthem and the National Song were adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
(A) August 15, 1947
(B) November 26, 1949
(C) January 24, 1950
(D) January 26, 1950

93. The final session of the Constituent Assembly, wherein members signed the handwritten copies of the Constitution, was held on:
(A) November 26, 1949
(B) January 24, 1950
(C) January 26, 1950
(D) August 15, 1947

94. The method of election of members to the Constituent Assembly from the British Indian Provinces was:
(A) Direct election by the people based on the universal adult franchise
(B) Direct nomination by the Viceroy on the advice of the Executive Council
(C) Indirect election by members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
(D) Direct election restricted to only property-owning and educated citizens

95. What animal was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Elephant
(B) Lion
(C) Tiger
(D) Bull

96. The National Flag of India was officially adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
(A) July 22, 1947
(B) August 15, 1947
(C) January 24, 1950
(D) January 26, 1950

97. The First Amendment to the Indian Constitution, which notably added the Ninth Schedule, was enacted by the:
(A) Constituent Assembly acting as the Provisional Parliament
(B) The first democratically elected Lok Sabha of independent India
(C) The original Drafting Committee led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) The British Parliament through an amendment to the 1947 Act

98. The first reading of the Draft Constitution in the Constituent Assembly was introduced by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in:
(A) November 1948
(B) February 1948
(C) October 1949
(D) November 1949

99. Identify the odd one out concerning the historical timeline of the Constituent Assembly's actions.
(A) Adoption of the National Flag
(B) Ratification of India's membership of the Commonwealth
(C) Adoption of the National Anthem
(D) Passing of the First Constitutional Amendment Act

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100. Who among the following represented the Central Provinces and Berar in the Constituent Assembly and was a prominent participant in the language debates, championing the cause of Hindi?
(A) Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla
(B) Dr. Hari Singh Gour
(C) K.N. Katju
(D) Seth Govind Das

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
The Constituent Assembly was not a fully elected body. It was a partly elected and partly nominated body. Members from British provinces were indirectly elected by provincial assemblies through proportional representation. Conversely, representatives from the princely states were not elected by the people. They were nominated by the rulers of the respective states rather than through any democratic process.

2. (C) Procedure established by Law
The concept of procedure established by law was borrowed from the Japanese Constitution. In contrast, the United States Constitution significantly influenced several other major features of the Indian framework. These includes the provision for fundamental rights, the judicial review process, the independence of the judiciary, and the specific procedure required for the impeachment of the President of the Republic.

3. (C) It must be framed by a constituent assembly elected via adult franchise without external interference
Jawaharlal Nehru formally declared in 1938 that the constitution of a free India must be framed by an assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise. He emphasized that this process should occur without any external interference. This demand was eventually accepted in principle by the British government through the August Offer of 1940, acknowledging the Indian demand.

4. (A) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules
The Constitution of India was officially adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949. At the time of its adoption, the document consisted of a Preamble, 395 Articles, and 8 Schedules. This original version laid the foundation for the governance of the country. Since then, the document has been expanded significantly through various subsequent constitutional amendments and additions.

5. (A) I and II only
The Objectives Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, and was adopted on January 22, 1947. It declared India as an independent sovereign republic and established that all authority is derived from the people. Statement III is incorrect because the assembly had not yet adopted it by December 9, 1946, which was the first meeting date.

6. (A) National Flag adopted → National Anthem adopted → State Emblem adopted
The Constituent Assembly adopted the national flag on July 22, 1947. This was followed by the adoption of the national anthem on January 24, 1950. Finally, the state emblem was adopted on January 26, 1950, coinciding with the official commencement of the Constitution. This sequence marks the formal recognition of key national symbols during the transitional period of India.

7. (B) M.N. Roy
The idea of creating a Constituent Assembly for India was first put forward by M.N. Roy in 1934. He was a pioneer of the communist movement in India and a proponent of radical democratism. Following his proposal, the Indian National Congress officially demanded a Constituent Assembly in 1935 to frame a constitution for the nation, making it a central political goal.

8. (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel chaired the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas. This major committee played a crucial role in shaping the protective provisions of the Constitution. It functioned through various sub-committees, including those dedicated to fundamental rights and minority affairs, ensuring comprehensive deliberation on diverse interests to maintain national unity and individual liberty for all.

9. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Munshi-Ayyangar formula served as a compromise to resolve the intense language

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debate within the Constituent Assembly. It designated Hindi in the Devanagari script as the official language of the Union. To address concerns from non-Hindi speaking regions, the formula also permitted the continued use of the English language for all official purposes for a transition period of fifteen years.

10. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha served as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly following the French practice of electing the oldest member. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was later elected as the permanent President. Sir B.N. Rau was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Assembly. H.C. Mukherjee, along with V.T. Krishnamachari, served as the Vice-Presidents, assisting in the management of the assembly.

11. (D) Enacting ordinary laws while acting as the Provisional Parliament
The Constituent Assembly performed dual roles during the transition period. When it met as a constituent body to frame the Constitution, Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided over it. However, when it met as a legislative body to enact ordinary laws for the country, it functioned as the Provisional Parliament. During these legislative sessions, G.V. Mavalankar served as the Speaker of the assembly.

12. (B) 389
The Cabinet Mission Plan originally fixed the total strength of the Constituent Assembly at 389 members. This total included 292 representatives from British provinces, 93 members representing the princely states, and 4 representatives from the chief commissioners' provinces. However, this number changed significantly after the partition of India, as members from the areas that joined Pakistan withdrew from the Indian assembly.

13. (A) Canadian Constitution - Concurrent List
The Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution was actually borrowed from the Australian Constitution, not the Canadian one. The Canadian Constitution influenced the federal system with a strong center and the vesting of residuary powers in the Union. Other listed features, such as parliamentary government from Britain and the Directive Principles of State Policy from Ireland, are correctly paired with their sources.

14. (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru emphasized that the Constitution was not merely a formal legal document but a living social contract. He believed it represented the aspirations of the people and the collective will of the nation. This perspective highlighted the transformative nature of the document, aiming to achieve social justice and economic equality while establishing a democratic framework for a newly independent India.

15. (C) November 26
Constitution Day, also known as Samvidhan Divas, is celebrated annually on November 26. This date commemorates the day in 1949 when the Constituent Assembly of India formally adopted the Constitution. While the Constitution came into full effect on January 26, 1950, this annual observance honors the completion of the drafting process and the contribution of the founding fathers of India.

16. (B) 1935
The Indian National Congress officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India for the first time in 1935. This demand became a central part of the nationalist movement's agenda. Previously, M.N. Roy had suggested the idea in 1934. The British government eventually acknowledged this demand in principle during the early 1940s as political pressures during wartime increased.

17. (A) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
The Constituent Assembly took a total of 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days to complete the monumental task of framing the Indian Constitution. During this extensive period, the assembly held eleven sessions and considered thousands of amendments. The members engaged in detailed debates and discussions to ensure the document addressed the diverse needs and complexities of the newly independent nation.

18. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Muslim League boycotted the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly on December 9, 1946. Their primary reason for this boycott was their insistence on the demand for a separate sovereign state of Pakistan. This boycott meant that only 211 members attended the opening session, reflecting the deep political divisions and communal tensions prevalent in the country at that time.

19. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
The Indian Constitution borrowed various features from global frameworks. The suspension of fundamental rights during an emergency was taken from the Weimar Constitution of Germany. Ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity came from France. Fundamental duties were inspired by the Soviet Union (USSR). Finally, the procedure for constitutional amendment and the election of Rajya Sabha members were borrowed from South Africa.

20. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Different committees were chaired by prominent leaders to manage the drafting process. Jawaharlal Nehru headed the Union Powers Committee. Sardar Patel was the chairperson of the Provincial Constitution Committee. The crucial Drafting Committee was led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who is known as the father of the Constitution. Dr. Rajendra Prasad chaired the Rules of Procedure Committee and the Steering Committee.

21. (C) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the chief calligrapher of the original Indian Constitution. He handwritten the entire document in a beautiful flowing italic style without charging any fee, requesting only to sign each page. The original document was also decorated and beautified by artists from Shantiniketan, including Nandalal Bose and Beohar Rammanohar Sinha, making it a unique piece of artistic heritage.

22. (B) British Indian Provinces were allotted 296 seats and Princely States were allotted 93 seats
Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, the total strength of the Constituent Assembly was set at 389. Out of these, 296 seats were allotted to British India, and 93 seats were reserved for the princely states. Of the 296 seats for British India, 292 were drawn from the eleven governors' provinces and four from the chief commissioners' provinces, reflecting the regional distribution.

23. (D) Decisions were primarily reached through consensus and mutual accommodation
The functioning of the Constituent Assembly was characterized by a commitment to consensus and mutual accommodation. Rather than relying solely on majority voting, members sought to harmonize conflicting viewpoints through extensive debate and reasoning. This approach ensured that the Constitution reflected a broad agreement among various interests, enhancing its legitimacy and longevity as the supreme law of the newly independent nation.

24. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Critics argued that the Constituent Assembly lacked sovereignty because it was established based on proposals from the British government. They pointed out that its sessions were initially held with the permission of the British authorities. However, the Indian Independence Act of 1947 later removed these limitations, making the assembly a fully sovereign body capable of drafting any constitution it desired.

25. (A) I, II, and III only
The Government of India Act of 1935 provided the structural basis for many features of the Constitution. These include the federal scheme, the office of the governor, the judiciary, and emergency provisions. However, the provision for a joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament was not taken from this Act; it was instead borrowed from the Australian Constitution.

26. (A) II, I, III, IV
The historical milestones leading to the Constituent Assembly followed a specific chronological order. The August Offer was made in 1940, followed by the Cripps Mission in 1942. The Cabinet Mission Plan, which actually facilitated the assembly's formation, arrived in 1946. Finally, the Mountbatten Plan of June 1947 led to the partition of India and the reorganization of the existing assembly.

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27. (A) I, II, III, and V only
While the majority of the Constitution's provisions came into force on January 26, 1950, certain specific articles became effective immediately on November 26, 1949. These included provisions relating to citizenship, elections, the provisional parliament, and temporary and transitional provisions. Fundamental rights, however, were not part of this initial group and only became enforceable upon the official commencement of the Republic.

28. (A) V.T. Krishnamachari
The Constituent Assembly originally elected two Vice-Presidents to assist in its proceedings. H.C. Mukherjee was one of them, and V.T. Krishnamachari was the other. This arrangement ensured balanced representation and administrative support during the long sessions. While other figures like K.M. Munshi and T.T. Krishnamachari played vital roles in committees, they did not serve as Vice-Presidents of the entire assembly.

29. (C) It was seen as furthering British divide-and-rule tactics and harming national unity
The Constituent Assembly rejected separate electorates for minorities because they were viewed as a legacy of British divide-and-rule policies. Members believed that separate electorates would foster communal divisions and hinder the development of a unified national identity. Instead, they opted for a system of joint electorates with reserved seats to ensure minority representation while promoting integration and social harmony.

30. (D) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
The Drafting Committee consisted of seven members, including Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, and K.M. Munshi. Other members were Mohammad Saadulla, N. Madhava Rau, and T.T. Krishnamachari. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, while a prominent leader and member of the Constituent Assembly, was not a member of the specific committee responsible for drafting the text of the Indian Constitution.

31. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Winston Churchill criticized the assembly for representing only one major community. Lord Viscount Simon called it a body of Hindus. Ivor Jennings famously described the voluminous document as a lawyer's paradise due to its complexity. Granville Austin, an admirer of the process, highlighted that the assembly functioned through consensus and accommodation, successfully balancing various competing interests during the drafting phase.

32. (B) J.B. Kripalani
The Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee was a specialized group that functioned under the larger Advisory Committee. While Sardar Patel headed the main Advisory Committee, J.B. Kripalani was the chairman of this specific sub-committee. This group was responsible for detailing the essential liberties and protections that would eventually form Part III of the Constitution, ensuring the democratic rights of all Indian citizens.

33. (B) The Weimar Constitution of Germany
The provision for the suspension of fundamental rights during a period of national emergency was borrowed from the Weimar Constitution of Germany. This feature allows the central government to exercise greater control and prioritize national security during crises. It is distinct from the emergency provisions found in the Government of India Act of 1935, which focused more on administrative and federal structures.

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34. (D) United States of America
The Indian Constitution's framework for an independent judiciary and the power of judicial review was heavily influenced by the United States Constitution. These features ensure that the judiciary acts as a guardian of the Constitution and can invalidate laws that violate its provisions. This influence helps maintain the balance of power between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.

35. (A) Lord Mountbatten
The Cabinet Mission of 1946 consisted of three members of the British Cabinet: Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander. They were sent to India to discuss the transfer of power and the formation of a Constituent Assembly. Lord Mountbatten was not part of this mission; he was later appointed as the last Viceroy of India in 1947.

36. (B) III and V only
Statement III is incorrect because the Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949, not January 26, 1950. Statement V is incorrect because the national flag was adopted on July 22, 1947, not on independence day. The first meeting date, the moving of the Objectives Resolution, and the adoption date of the national anthem are all stated correctly in the timeline.

37. (A) They were omitted to avoid committing the state to a specific economic or social philosophy
During the Constituent Assembly debates, the words 'Secular' and 'Socialist' were intentionally omitted from the original Preamble. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and other leaders argued that the Constitution should not bind the nation to a specific economic or social philosophy. They believed these ideals were already reflected in the Directive Principles. These terms were eventually added later through the 42nd Amendment.

38. (D) The Objectives Resolution moved in the Assembly by Jawaharlal Nehru
The Preamble is based on the Objectives Resolution drafted and moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946. This resolution outlined the underlying principles and philosophy that were to guide the framing of the Constitution. It set the goals of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, which were later distilled into the formal Preamble of the document.

39. (A) I and II only
Statement I is incorrect because the ideal of justice (social, economic, and political) was borrowed from the Russian Revolution, not the French Constitution. Statement II is incorrect as the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity were taken from the French Constitution, not the Russian one. Statement III is correct; the fundamental duties were indeed inspired by the Constitution of the USSR.

40. (D) The elections were held based on the universal adult franchise
The elections to the Constituent Assembly were not based on universal adult franchise. Instead, members were indirectly elected by the provincial legislative assemblies, which themselves were elected on a limited franchise based on tax, property, and education qualifications. This meant that only a small percentage of the total adult population participated in the selection of the representatives who drafted the Indian Constitution.

41. (B) Nandalal Bose
The original handwritten document of the Indian Constitution is a masterpiece of art. The beautiful illustrations and artwork on each page were created by artists from Shantiniketan. This artistic endeavor was led by the renowned artist Nandalal Bose. His team included other talented artists like Beohar Rammanohar Sinha, who designed and decorated the Preamble and other significant sections of the supreme law.

42. (C) S.N. Mukherjee
S.N. Mukherjee served as the Chief Draftsman of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly. He was praised by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar for his remarkable ability to put complex proposals into clear legal language. While Sir B.N. Rau was the Constitutional Advisor who prepared the initial drafts, Mukherjee was responsible for the detailed technical drafting that resulted in the final version of the document.

43. (B) T.T. Krishnamachari
The Drafting Committee saw some changes in its membership during the drafting process. T.T. Krishnamachari was appointed to the committee following the death of D.P. Khaitan in 1948. Similarly, N. Madhava Rau replaced B.L. Mitter, who had resigned due to ill health. These changes ensured that the committee remained fully staffed to complete the intensive work of revising the draft constitution.

44. (D) It agreed as the plan ensured a united India with a relatively weak center
The Indian National Congress initially accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan because it rejected the demand for a separate Pakistan and proposed a united India. The plan envisioned a federal structure with a weak central government that controlled only defense, foreign affairs, and communications. Although the Congress had reservations about the grouping of provinces, the prospect of maintaining national unity led them to participate.

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45. (B) 11
The Constituent Assembly held a total of eleven sessions to draft the Constitution of India. These sessions spanned nearly three years and involved detailed clause-by-clause discussions of the draft document. The assembly's work concluded with the adoption of the Constitution on November 26, 1949. An additional final meeting was held on January 24, 1950, for the members to sign the official document.

46. (B) To maintain national integrity and security amidst partition and communal violence
The decision to adopt a federal system with a strong unitary bias was primarily driven by the historical context of partition. The widespread communal violence and the potential for further fragmentation made a strong central government essential for national security and integrity. The framers believed that a powerful center was necessary to coordinate development and maintain order during the volatile early years of independence.

47. (D) I, II, III, and IV
The British Constitution significantly influenced the administrative and political structure of India. Key features borrowed include the parliamentary form of government, the concept of the rule of law, and the formal legislative procedure. Additionally, the principle of single citizenship and the cabinet system were also adopted from the British model, reflecting the long-standing familiarity with these democratic institutions in India.

48. (B) Using proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote
The seats in the Constituent Assembly were allocated to provinces and princely states in proportion to their population. For British provinces, seats were divided among Muslims, Sikhs, and General communities. Representatives were elected by members of their own community in provincial assemblies using the method of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote, ensuring a fair distribution of various political interests.

49. (A) H.C. Mukherjee
H.C. Mukherjee served as the chairman of the Minorities Sub-Committee. This sub-committee was responsible for examining the concerns of various minority groups and recommending constitutional safeguards to protect their rights. Mukherjee, who was also a Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly, played a vital role in ensuring that the voices of minorities were heard and integrated into the final democratic framework.

50. (C) Drafting the initial version of the Constitution for the Drafting Committee's review
Sir B.N. Rau served as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly. His primary contribution was preparing the very first draft of the Constitution after studying various global constitutions. This initial draft served as the working document for the Drafting Committee, led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which then scrutinized and revised the text to create the final version presented to the assembly.

51. (D) It was celebrated as Purna Swaraj day in 1930 after the INC's Lahore session
January 26 was chosen as the date for the commencement of the Constitution because of its historical significance in the Indian independence movement. On this day in 1930, the Indian National Congress had celebrated Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) Day following the resolution passed at the Lahore session in 1929. By starting the Republic on this day, the framers honored this important milestone.

52. (D) Granville Austin
Granville Austin, a distinguished scholar of the Indian Constitution, described the Indian federal system as "cooperative federalism." He argued that the Constitution promoted a unique relationship where the central and state governments work together toward national goals while maintaining their respective jurisdictions. This view emphasizes the interdependence and collaborative nature of the Indian federal structure rather than a purely competitive one.

53. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Constituent Assembly began its work with its first meeting on December 9, 1946. This was followed by the moving and passage of the Objectives Resolution in early 1947. After years of drafting, the Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949. Finally, the document was

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officially enforced on January 26, 1950, marking the transition of India into a sovereign democratic republic.

54. (C) Canada - Vesting of residuary powers in the Centre
The Indian Constitution adopted several features from the Canadian model, most notably the vesting of residuary powers in the central government and a federal system with a strong center. Other options are incorrect: advisory jurisdiction is from Canada (not Australia), Rule of Law is from Britain (not Japan), and the joint sitting of Parliament is from Australia (not France).

55. (A) He was a Drafting Committee member and coined 'Sovereign Democratic Republic'
K.M. Munshi was an active and influential member of the Drafting Committee. He is credited with coining the phrase "Sovereign Democratic Republic" to describe the nature of the Indian state in the Preamble. Munshi was a strong advocate for a powerful central government and played a key role in various committees, contributing significantly to the legal and philosophical foundations of the Constitution.

56. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The original schedules of the Constitution cover specific administrative details. The First Schedule lists the names of states and their territories. The Second Schedule details the emoluments and allowances of high officials. The Third Schedule contains the forms of oaths or affirmations. The Fourth Schedule specifies the allocation of seats for each state and union territory in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

57. (A) Hindi was the official language, but English continued for 15 years for official use
The Constituent Assembly reached a compromise on the language issue through the Munshi-Ayyangar formula. It declared Hindi in the Devanagari script as the official language of the Union. To satisfy non-Hindi speaking provinces, it was agreed that English would continue to be used for all official purposes for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution in 1950.

58. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Representatives of the princely states did not join the Constituent Assembly during its first sitting on December 9, 1946, as they initially stayed away. However, after the announcement and acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan in June 1947, most of the princely states realized the necessity of joining. Subsequently, their representatives took their seats in the assembly to participate in the framing process.

NODIA

59. (C) South Africa
The Indian Constitution borrowed two significant procedural features from the Constitution of South Africa. The first is the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution, which allows for changes to the supreme law. The second is the method for the election of members to the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), which involves indirect election by the elected members of the state assemblies.

60. (B) August 29, 1947
The Drafting Committee was officially set up by the Constituent Assembly on August 29, 1947, just a few days after India gained independence. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was appointed as its chairman. This committee was tasked with scrutinizing the draft constitution prepared by the constitutional advisor and presenting a revised version for the assembly's consideration, which it did in early 1948.

61. (A) National Flag → National Anthem → State Emblem
The National Flag was the first symbol adopted by the Constituent Assembly on July 22, 1947. Several years later, on January 24, 1950, the assembly formally adopted the National Anthem. Finally, the State Emblem was adopted on January 26, 1950, which was the same day the Constitution came into full effect, completing the official set of sovereign national symbols.

62. (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly, also headed several important committees, including the Steering Committee. This committee was responsible for managing the business and schedule of the assembly. Prasad also chaired the Rules of

Procedure Committee, ensuring that the complex task of drafting the Constitution proceeded in an organized and efficient manner over its many sessions.

63. (A) It drafted the Constitution too quickly, bypassing essential debates
Critics did not argue that the Constitution was drafted too quickly. In fact, many criticized the assembly for taking too much time, nearly three years, compared to other nations. Common criticisms included the assembly's lack of a direct mandate from universal adult franchise, its perceived dominance by the Congress party, and the overwhelming presence of lawyers and politicians among its members.

64. (C) It was borrowed from the Japanese Constitution
The phrase "procedure established by law" was specifically borrowed from the Japanese Constitution. This principle implies that a person can be deprived of life or personal liberty only according to the procedure laid down by a valid law. This was adopted as a more restricted alternative to the American concept of "due process of law," though judicial interpretations have since expanded it.

65. (A) Awadh
The Constituent Assembly included four representatives from the Chief Commissioners' Provinces. These provinces were Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and British Baluchistan. Each of these areas sent one member to the assembly. Awadh was not a Chief Commissioner's Province but was part of the United Provinces, which was a larger Governor's Province with a much larger number of allotted representatives.

66. (A) The enumeration of administrative details that belong in ordinary legislation
Ivor Jennings criticized the Indian Constitution for its excessive size and complexity, calling it a "lawyer's paradise." His primary reason was the inclusion of numerous administrative details that he believed should have been left to ordinary legislation. He argued that these exhaustive details made the document too rigid and difficult for the layperson to understand, leading to frequent legal disputes.

67. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Constituent Assembly indeed performed dual functions: making the Constitution and enacting ordinary laws. However, the presiding officer changed based on the function. When meeting to frame the Constitution, Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided. When the assembly met as a law-making body (Provisional Parliament), G.V. Mavalankar took the chair. This distinction was maintained until the first general elections were held.

68. (B) Declaring India as an independent, sovereign, socialist republic
The Objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946 declared India as an "Independent Sovereign Republic." The word "Socialist" was not included in the original resolution; it was added to the Preamble much later by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. The resolution did, however, emphasize justice for all, safeguards for minorities and tribal areas, and the territorial integrity of the nation.

69. (A) Concurrent List
The Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of the Concurrent List from the Australian Constitution. This list includes subjects on which both the Union and the State governments can legislate. Other features taken from Australia include the freedom of trade and commerce and the provision for a joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament to resolve deadlocks over ordinary bills.

70. (B) August Offer, 1940
The British government officially recognized the demand for a Constituent Assembly for the first time in the "August Offer" of 1940. This offer stated that the framing of the new constitution should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves. Although the offer was rejected by Indian leaders for other reasons, it marked a significant shift in British policy toward Indian self-determination.

71. (B) Around 2,473
The drafting of the Indian Constitution involved an incredibly detailed and democratic process. After the draft was published for public comment, thousands of amendments were proposed. Out

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of a total of approximately 7,635 amendments submitted by various members, about 2,473 were actually moved and discussed in the assembly. This extensive deliberation ensured that various viewpoints and concerns were considered before finalization.

72. (B) To safeguard national integrity and security against partition and balkanization
The framers of the Constitution favored a strong central government primarily to ensure national unity and security. The trauma of partition and the challenge of integrating hundreds of princely states led to the belief that a weak center would risk the balkanization of India. Therefore, they designed a federal structure with a unitary bias to effectively handle internal and external threats.

73. (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman of the States Committee, which was responsible for negotiating with the princely states. While Sardar Patel is famous for the actual political integration of the states, Nehru led the formal committee within the assembly to discuss their representation. Nehru also headed other important committees, including the Union Powers Committee and the Union Constitution Committee, during the process.

74. (C) 15
There were 15 women members in the Constituent Assembly of India. These women, including prominent figures like Sarojini Naidu, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and Durgabai Deshmukh, played a significant role in the drafting process. They contributed to debates on fundamental rights, social justice, and women's representation, ensuring that the Constitution reflected the aspirations and rights of the women of India.

75. (D) The political leaders from non-Hindi speaking southern provinces
The debate over the official language was one of the most contentious issues in the Constituent Assembly. Leaders from non-Hindi speaking southern provinces strongly opposed the immediate and exclusive adoption of Hindi. They feared that it would disadvantage their regions and preferred the continuation of English. This led to the compromise where English remained an official language alongside Hindi for fifteen years.

76. (D) Vasant Krishnan Vaidya
While Prem Behari Narain Raizada handwritten the English version of the original Constitution, the Hindi version's calligraphy was done by Vasant Krishnan Vaidya. This version was also beautifully decorated and illuminated by Nandalal Bose. Having the document in both languages ensured that the supreme law of the land was accessible and formally recognized in the national language as specified by the assembly.

77. (D) Australia
The provision for a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) to resolve a deadlock over a bill was borrowed from the Australian Constitution. This mechanism ensures that the legislative process does not come to a complete standstill when the two houses disagree. In India, a joint sitting is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

78. (D) Rajendra Prasad
In 1935, the Indian National Congress officially demanded a Constituent Assembly for the first time. This occurred during the presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The demand was a reaction to the British government's unilateral imposition of constitutional reforms. The Congress insisted that any future constitution must be framed by the Indian people themselves through an assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise.

79. (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the chairperson of the Provincial Constitution Committee. This committee was tasked with drafting the constitutional framework for the provinces of India. Patel's leadership was instrumental in designing the relationship between the central and state governments. He also headed the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas, making him a central figure in the drafting.

80. (D) Mahatma Gandhi
Mahatma Gandhi was a notable omission from the membership of the Constituent Assembly. Although he was the most influential leader of

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the Indian independence movement and his ideals significantly shaped the Constitution's philosophy, he chose not to be a member of the body. Almost all other major leaders of the time, including Nehru, Patel, and Prasad, were active participants in the assembly.

81. (C) Granville Austin
Granville Austin, an eminent historian of the Indian Constitution, described it as a "seamless web." He argued that the document successfully balanced three major strands: protecting national unity, establishing democratic institutions, and fostering a social revolution. This metaphor highlights the interconnectedness of the various constitutional provisions and their collective role in transforming Indian society while maintaining stability and order for the nation.

82. (A) It becomes a unitary system without requiring a formal constitutional amendment
A unique feature of the Indian Constitution is its ability to transform from a federal to a unitary system during a national emergency. Under such conditions, the central government gains extensive powers over the states without needing a formal constitutional amendment. This flexibility allows the nation to respond effectively to grave threats while ensuring that the central authority can maintain control and security.

83. (B) One seat for every ten lakh population
The Cabinet Mission Plan devised a formula for representation in the Constituent Assembly based on population. It was decided that seats should be allotted to each province and princely state in the ratio of roughly one seat for every one million (ten lakh) people. This ensured that the assembly was broadly representative of the vast and diverse population of India at the time.

84. (C) Ireland
The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Indian Constitution were borrowed from the Irish Constitution, which in turn had taken them from the Spanish Constitution. These principles provide guidelines for the government to promote social and economic justice. Although they are not legally enforceable in court, they are fundamental in the governance of the country and guide legislative policy.

85. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was initially elected to the Constituent Assembly from the Bengal province. However, after the partition of India in 1947, his constituency became part of East Pakistan. Consequently, he lost his membership. To ensure his continued participation in the drafting process, he was re-elected to the assembly from the Bombay Presidency, allowing him to lead the Drafting Committee.

86. (B) Ivor Jennings
Sir Ivor Jennings, a British constitutional expert, famously criticized the Indian Constitution as a "lawyer's paradise." He believed that the document's extreme detail and complex legal language would lead to excessive litigation and make it difficult for common citizens to understand. This criticism stemmed from the document being one of the longest and most comprehensive written constitutions in the world.

87. (B) The British Constitution
The principle of the "Rule of Law" in the Indian Constitution is a significant influence from the British constitutional tradition. It ensures that the law is supreme and that every citizen, regardless of their status, is subject to the same legal standards. This concept also implies the absence of arbitrary power and the protection of individual liberties through the legal system and independent courts.

88. (B) It did not accept India's division and two separate Constituent Assemblies
The Muslim League rejected the Cripps Proposal of 1942 primarily because it did not concede their demand for a separate state of Pakistan. The proposal envisioned a single Indian Union with the right for provinces to opt out, but the League insisted on a clear division of the country and the creation of two separate constituent assemblies for the two nations.

89. (B) Drafting Committee
Sir B.N. Rau, the Constitutional Advisor, prepared the first draft of the Constitution in October 1947. This initial draft was then handed over to the Drafting Committee, chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The committee meticulously scrutinized each provision, made several

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changes, and eventually published the first Draft Constitution of India in February 1948 for public discussion and further assembly debates.

90. (A) The French practice
When the Constituent Assembly first met on December 9, 1946, it lacked a permanent president. Following the French practice of electing the oldest member to preside over the initial proceedings, Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was chosen as the temporary President. This tradition helped establish order in the assembly until Dr. Rajendra Prasad was formally elected as the permanent President two days later.

91. (B) It functioned until the new Parliament formed after the first general elections
On January 26, 1950, the Constituent Assembly transformed into the Provisional Parliament of India. It continued to exercise all the powers of a national legislature until the first general elections were held in 1951-52. Once the newly elected Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were constituted in May 1952, the Provisional Parliament officially ceased to exist, completing the transition to a full democracy.

92. (C) January 24, 1950
The Constituent Assembly held its final session on January 24, 1950. During this significant meeting, the members formally adopted "Jana Gana Mana" as the National Anthem and "Vande Mataram" as the National Song of India. This date, occurring just two days before India became a Republic, also saw the election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India.

93. (B) January 24, 1950
The final session of the Constituent Assembly took place on January 24, 1950. In this historic meeting, 284 members who were present signed the three handwritten copies of the Constitution—one in English, one in Hindi, and a printed English version. This session marked the official conclusion of the assembly's work before the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950.

94. (C) Indirect election by members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
The members representing the British Indian Provinces in the Constituent Assembly were not directly elected by the people. Instead, they were chosen through an indirect election process. The members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, who were themselves elected on a limited franchise, acted as the electors. They used the method of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

95. (A) Elephant
The Constituent Assembly adopted the elephant as its official symbol or seal. This image was used on all formal documents and communications of the assembly during the years it spent drafting the Constitution. The choice of the elephant reflected its significance in Indian culture and heritage, symbolizing wisdom, strength, and stability, which were appropriate for a body creating the supreme law.

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96. (A) July 22, 1947
The Constituent Assembly officially adopted the National Flag of India on July 22, 1947. This was just a few weeks before India gained independence from British rule on August 15. The flag, featuring the saffron, white, and green horizontal stripes with the Ashoka Chakra in the center, became the primary symbol of the nation's struggle for freedom and its new sovereignty.

97. (A) Constituent Assembly acting as the Provisional Parliament
The First Amendment Act of 1951, which introduced the Ninth Schedule to protect land reform laws, was enacted by the Constituent Assembly. At that time, it was functioning as the Provisional Parliament because the first general elections had not yet been held. This highlights the unique role the assembly played in not only framing the document but also making early essential legislative changes.

98. (A) November 1948
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar introduced the final draft of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly on November 4, 1948, marking the beginning of the first reading. This session involved a general discussion on the provisions of the draft. It was followed by a much more detailed second reading, which involved a clause-by-clause consideration and lasted for nearly a year until October 1949.

99. (D) Passing of the First Constitutional Amendment Act

The adoption of the flag, the anthem, and the ratification of Commonwealth membership were all actions performed by the Constituent Assembly during its primary tenure. However, the First Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in 1951. While the same body of people passed it, they were acting in their capacity as the Provisional Parliament, making it historically distinct from the constitutional drafting phase.

100. (D) Seth Govind Das

Seth Govind Das was a prominent member of the Constituent Assembly representing the Central Provinces and Berar. He was a staunch advocate for the Hindi language and played a leading role in the debates regarding its status as the official language of the Union. His efforts, along with others, eventually led to the constitutional recognition of Hindi in the Devanagari script.

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CHAPTER 02

Key Features of The Indian Constitution and Its Preamble

1. According to the preamble of the Indian Constitution, the authority of the Constitution is derived directly from which of the following?
(A) The Parliament of India
(B) The Constituent Assembly
(C) The British Crown
(D) The People of India

2. Find the odd one out regarding the types of liberty guaranteed by the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.
(A) Liberty of thought
(B) Liberty of expression
(C) Liberty of economic trade
(D) Liberty of belief, faith, and worship

3. Consider the following statements regarding the classification of constitutions:
Statement I: A rigid constitution is one that requires a special procedure for its amendment.
Statement II: A flexible constitution can be amended in the same manner as ordinary laws are made.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

4. Which of the following is considered a key federal feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The establishment of a Single Citizenship for all residents.
(B) The maintenance of an integrated judicial system for India.
(C) Division of powers between the Centre and the States.
(D) The appointment of State Governors by the Central government.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the addition of the word Socialist to the Preamble:
I. It was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
II. Before its addition, the Constitution completely lacked any socialist content.
III. The Indian brand of socialism leans heavily towards Gandhian socialism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Parliamentary system of government in India:
I. It is based on the principle of cooperation and coordination between the legislative and executive organs.
II. The executive is collectively responsible to the legislature.
III. It features a strict and complete separation of powers between the executive and legislature.
IV. The President is the nominal executive while the Prime Minister is the real executive.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) III only
(C) II and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

7. Which of the following best defines the primary meaning of a Constitution in the context of a modern democratic state?
(A) A legal document primarily focused on listing and protecting the fundamental rights of citizens

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(B) A fundamental set of laws and principles determining the nature, functions, and limits of government
(C) An ordinary legislative statute passed by the national parliament to regulate specific civil disputes
(D) A theoretical manifesto of the ruling political party outlining its specific future administrative policies

8. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution aims to secure Justice for all its citizens. Which dimensions of justice are explicitly mentioned in it?
(A) Social, Environmental, and Economic
(B) Social, Economic, and Political
(C) Economic, Political, and Cultural
(D) Social, Religious, and Political

9. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the legal status of the Preamble to the Constitution of India today?
(A) A primary source of power to the legislature and a mandatory prohibition upon the powers of the state.
(B) A part of the Constitution that is non-justiciable and cannot independently override specific provisions.
(C) A justiciable provision, meaning all its terms are directly enforceable in the national courts of law.
(D) A document outside the Constitution but treated as a legally binding international treaty for India.

10. Which of the following words is NOT explicitly mentioned in the text of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
(A) Sovereign
(B) Socialist
(C) Federal
(D) Republic

11. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?
(A) They are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution.
(B) They are meant for promoting the ideal of social and economic democracy.
(C) They seek to establish a 'welfare state' in India.
(D) They are directly enforceable and justiciable in the courts of law.

12. Match the constitutional concepts in List I with their classic country examples in List II.
List I: (Concepts)
P. Highly rigid constitution
Q. Unwritten constitution
R. Lengthiest written constitution
S. First written democratic constitution
List II: (Countries)
1. United Kingdom
2. India
3. United States of America
4. Australia
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

13. The liberty promised by the Preamble is absolute and unrestricted for the citizens of India. Identify whether this statement is correct or incorrect, and why.
(A) Incorrect, because the liberty promised is subject to reasonable restrictions provided in the Constitution.
(B) Correct, because fundamental rights in India are absolute to ensure true democracy.
(C) Correct, because the Preamble supersedes any restrictions mentioned in the Fundamental Rights.
(D) Incorrect, because liberty is only granted to citizens belonging to specifically identified minority groups.

14. How does the Indian model of secularism fundamentally differ from the traditional Western model of secularism?
(A) The Western model ensures equal financial support to all religions, whereas the Indian model prohibits all state funding.
(B) The Indian model recognizes an official state religion, whereas the Western model promotes several different faiths.
(C) The Western model demands absolute separation, while the Indian model entails equal respect for all religions.
(D) The Indian model prohibits citizens from displaying religious symbols, unlike the

NODIA

permissive Western secular model.

15. Which constitutional scholar famously described the Indian Constitution as quasi-federal in nature?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Granville Austin
(C) Ivor Jennings
(D) K.C. Wheare

16. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between a written and an unwritten constitution?
(A) A written one is enacted by a constituent body, while an unwritten one evolves through customs and conventions.
(B) An unwritten constitution cannot be legally amended, whereas a written constitution changes through ordinary laws.
(C) A written constitution mandates a unitary system, whereas an unwritten one establishes a federal government.
(D) An unwritten constitution is entirely devoid of written statutes, historical documents, or legal codes.

17. How is the Preamble utilized as a guide to the interpretation of the Constitution by the Indian judiciary?
(A) Whenever an Article is ambiguous, courts adopt an interpretation that harmonizes with the Preamble.
(B) The Preamble is used to strike down any constitutional amendment immediately without any judicial review.
(C) The Preamble dictates the daily administrative functions of the executive branches in the various states.
(D) The courts use the Preamble only for interpreting ordinary laws, not for any constitutional provisions.

18. In the historical Berubari Union case (1960), what was the Supreme Court's primary ruling regarding the Preamble?
(A) The Preamble is not a part of the Constitution but serves as a key to open the minds of the makers of the Constitution.
(B) The Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution and holds absolute legal supremacy over all Articles.
(C) The Preamble is not a part of the Constitution and cannot be used to interpret ambiguous provisions.
(D) The Preamble can be amended directly to reduce the fundamental rights of citizens.

19. The concept of Fraternity in the Preamble is designed to assure two things. One is the unity and integrity of the Nation. What is the other?
(A) The sovereignty of the states
(B) The supremacy of the parliament
(C) The separation of powers
(D) The dignity of the individual

20. The Preamble declares India to be a Republic. What is the fundamental meaning of this term in the Indian context?
(A) The head of the state is an elected representative rather than a hereditary monarch.
(B) The state is governed exclusively by an unwritten constitution and constitutional conventions.
(C) The country is ruled by a council of religious leaders representing various historical sects.
(D) The state governments have the legal right to secede from the Union at their own discretion.

21. What is the foundational principle underlying the inclusion of Fundamental Rights in Part III of the Indian Constitution?
(A) To establish an authoritarian regime to manage administrative affairs during a national crisis.
(B) To provide legally enforceable economic subsidies to every citizen within the Indian territory.
(C) To promote a government of laws and not of men by preventing the establishment of arbitrary rule.
(D) To ensure that the state legislatures have supreme legislative power over the Union Parliament.

22. The Indian Constitution is known as the lengthiest written constitution in the world. Which of the following is NOT considered a reason for its extensive length?
(A) The incorporation of administrative details and provisions for both the Centre and the

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States
(B) The mandatory inclusion of the constitutions of all major political parties within the national Constitution
(C) The vast geographical and cultural diversity of the country
(D) The influence of the Government of India Act, 1935, which was itself a bulky document

23. Which of the following statements correctly defines the nature of the Indian socialist state as envisaged by the Preamble?
(A) A system advocating for the immediate and complete nationalization of all means of industrial production.
(B) A model based on communist principles emphasizing class struggle and the total abolition of private property.
(C) A framework originally present in 1950 to ensure strict governmental control over all private enterprises.
(D) A democratic socialism aiming to eliminate poverty and inequality of opportunity through a mixed economy.

24. Consider the following ideals as they appear in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution and arrange them in the exact order:
I. Equality
II. Liberty
III. Fraternity
IV. Justice
Which is the correct order?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) IV, II, I, III
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) II, IV, I, III

25. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution attempts to establish political justice for all its citizens.
Reason (R): The Constitution provides for Universal Adult Franchise, allowing equal voting rights regardless of caste, race, religion, or sex.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. The nature of the Indian Constitution is best described as being partly rigid and partly flexible. Which constitutional provision most accurately reflects this characteristic?
(A) A system where all constitutional provisions require ratification by a majority of the state legislatures.
(B) A framework where the entire constitution can be amended through a simple majority vote in parliament.
(C) A procedure where no part of the Indian Constitution can be altered without a mandatory national referendum.
(D) Provisions are amended variously by simple majority, special majority, or with state legislature ratification.

27. Which of the following features makes India a quasi-federal state rather than a strictly federal state like the USA?
(A) A strong Centre with residual powers vested in the Union.
(B) The existence of a bicameral legislature at the Centre.
(C) The legal supremacy of a written national constitution.
(D) The mechanism of an independent and impartial judiciary.

28. The word Sovereign in the Indian context signifies that India is internally supreme and externally free. Which of the following actions best illustrates this sovereign nature?
(A) The authority to acquire foreign territory or cede domestic land in favor of a foreign sovereign state.
(B) India's obligation to consult the United Nations before passing any internal constitutional amendment.
(C) The mandatory adherence to Commonwealth directives and resolutions by the sovereign Indian Parliament.
(D) The requirement for mandatory approval of all international treaties by the state legislative assemblies.

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29. Which landmark judgment decisively overturned the Berubari Union ruling and declared that the Preamble IS a part of the Constitution?
(A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967)
(B) Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)
(C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)
(D) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)

30. Which of the following best describes the type of democracy adopted by the Indian Constitution?
(A) Direct Democracy where citizens directly participate in the law-making process through plebiscites
(B) Presidential Democracy where the executive is directly elected and independent of the legislature
(C) Participatory Democracy where voting rights are strictly restricted to the educated and propertied classes
(D) Indirect Representative Parliamentary Democracy where elected representatives exercise the supreme power

31. During the proclamation of a National Emergency under Article 352, how is the federal character of the Indian Constitution affected?
(A) The federal structure becomes more decentralized to handle the crisis locally.
(B) The states are completely abolished and redrawn post-emergency.
(C) The Constitution legally converts into a unitary one without any formal amendment.
(D) The Parliament loses its power to legislate on subjects in the State List.

32. In total, the Indian Constitution is originally divided into how many Parts?
(A) 18 Parts
(B) 20 Parts
(C) 22 Parts
(D) 25 Parts

33. The Indian Constitution provides for Single Citizenship. What is the primary implication of this feature?
(A) Citizens have different sets of political rights depending on their specific state of legal residence.
(B) Having one national citizenship and no separate state citizenship to promote the feeling of fraternity.
(C) A person can simultaneously hold the citizenship of India and another sovereign foreign country.
(D) Only people born within India are granted citizenship, excluding those born outside the territory.

34. Match the following scholars in List I with their observations on the Indian Constitution in List II.
List I: (Scholars)
P. Granville Austin
Q. K.C. Wheare
R. B.R. Ambedkar
S. Ivor Jennings
List II: (Observations)
1. "Quasi-Federal"
2. "Lawyer's Paradise"
3. "Cooperative Federalism"
4. "Partly rigid and partly flexible depending on the needs of the time"
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

35. Consider the following statements regarding the Basic Structure Doctrine:
I. It was first explicitly propounded in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).
II. It restricts the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution under Article 368.
III. The Constitution lists all the specific elements that constitute the basic structure.
IV. Judicial review is considered a part of the basic structure.
V. It applies to all ordinary laws but not to constitutional amendment acts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, IV, and V only

36. Identify the most appropriate meaning of 'Equality of Status and of Opportunity' as mentioned in the Preamble.
(A) Removing special privileges for any

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section of society and ensuring adequate opportunities for all.
(B) The state guarantees the equal distribution of wealth and property among all citizens of the country.
(C) The state provides equal employment in all private and public sectors regardless of qualifications.
(D) All citizens are automatically granted equal status within religious hierarchies and local structures.

37. The concept of Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution allows the Supreme Court to do which of the following?
(A) Examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders
(B) Review and veto the annual budget before it is passed by the Parliament
(C) Directly appoint the Chief Ministers of the States in case of a hung assembly
(D) Suspend the fundamental rights during peacetime without a presidential order

38. The Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution specifically deals with:
(A) The specific administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and also the state of Mizoram.
(B) The division of legislative and executive powers between the Union government and the various States.
(C) The anti-defection law
(D) Administration and control of scheduled areas and tribes in states excluding the four northeastern ones.

39. The Indian parliamentary system is significantly inspired by the British model. However, a major difference is that:
(A) India maintains a hereditary head of state, whereas the UK features a directly elected head of state.
(B) The Indian Prime Minister must always be a member of the Upper House, which is not required in the UK.
(C) India follows a parliamentary form of government at the state level, unlike the British unitary system.
(D) The Indian Parliament operates under a written constitution, while the British Parliament is sovereign.

40. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Rule of Law, a basic feature of the Indian Constitution.
(A) It implies the absence of arbitrary power on the part of the government.
(B) It asserts that no man is above the law.
(C) It requires equal subjection of all citizens to the ordinary laws administered by ordinary law courts.
(D) It mandates that the Constitution is the result of the ordinary law of the land rather than being the supreme law.

41. The Indian Republic ensures an elected head of state. How is the President of India elected?
(A) Directly by the adult citizens of India through a secret ballot system in a national election.
(B) Indirectly by an electoral college of elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies.
(C) Directly by the members of the Rajya Sabha through a special session held for this single purpose.
(D) Appointed by the outgoing President and confirmed by a simple majority vote of the Supreme Court.

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42. Match the democratic devices of direct democracy in List I with their standard definitions in List II.
List I: (Devices)
P. Referendum
Q. Initiative
R. Recall
S. Plebiscite
List II: (Definitions)
1. Voters propose a new law directly
2. Voters remove an elected official before their term ends
3. Taking the opinion of people on an issue of public importance
4. A proposed legislation is referred to the electorate for settlement
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

43. Consider the following parts of the Indian Constitution and identify the correct sequence from Part I to Part IV:
(A) Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, The Union and its territory, Directive Principles of State Policy
(B) The Union and its territory, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Fundamental Rights, Citizenship, Directive Principles of State Policy, The Union and its territory
(D) The Union and its territory, Fundamental Rights, Citizenship, Directive Principles of State Policy

44. The concept of Constitutional Morality essentially emphasizes:
(A) The enforcement of traditional societal norms and cultural values through vigorous judicial activism.
(B) The dominance of the religious majority in legislative processes and administrative decision-making.
(C) The absolute freedom of political parties to alter democratic institutions without any legal oversight.
(D) Adherence to core constitutional principles and processes, opposing any form of arbitrary state action.

45. Consider the following statements regarding the word 'Secular' in the Indian Constitution:
Statement I: The Indian Constitution originally did not contain the word 'Secular' in the Preamble.
Statement II: Despite the absence of the word 'Secular' originally, the makers of the Constitution intended to establish a secular state, as evident from Articles 25 to 28.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

46. Which structural characteristic ensures the Independence of the Judiciary in India?
(A) The salaries of Supreme Court judges are subject to an annual vote and approval process in the Parliament.
(B) Judges' conduct cannot be discussed in Parliament, except during a removal motion.
(C) Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed from office easily by a simple majority vote of the ruling party.
(D) The executive branch has absolute and final discretion in determining the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

47. Sir Ivor Jennings criticized the Indian Constitution by calling it a "Lawyer's Paradise". What was the primary reason for this criticism?
(A) It lacked any fundamental rights for the common citizen, focusing only on the elite ruling classes.
(B) Its legalistic and complex language necessitates extensive interpretation by the legal profession.
(C) It strictly restricted the legal profession in India to a select group of politically connected elite.
(D) It allowed practicing lawyers to directly veto any parliamentary legislation before it became a law.

48. The doctrine of Constitutional Supremacy in India means that:
(A) The Parliament is a sovereign body capable of passing any law it desires without any legal restriction.
(B) The Constitution is the supreme law, and the Parliament must operate within the boundaries set by it.
(C) The President of India is above the Constitution and not bound by it.
(D) Ordinary laws enacted by the Parliament can automatically override all existing constitutional provisions.

49. The fundamental distinction between Constitutional Law and Ordinary Law in India is that:
(A) Constitutional Law is the supreme law that dictates the limits of governmental power, while ordinary law must conform to it.
(B) Constitutional Law is enacted by the state

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legislatures, whereas ordinary law is enacted by the Parliament.
(C) Constitutional Law only deals with criminal offenses, whereas ordinary law deals with civil matters.
(D) Constitutional Law cannot be amended under any circumstances, while ordinary laws are amended frequently.

50. Which of the following pairs of Constitution Schedules and their subject matters is incorrectly matched?
(A) Second Schedule: Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges of the President, Governors, etc.
(B) Third Schedule: Forms of Oaths or Affirmations
(C) Fourth Schedule: Allocation of seats in the House of the People (Lok Sabha)
(D) First Schedule: Names of the States and their territorial jurisdiction

51. Which of the following is an exception to the general rule of 'Equality' in the Indian Constitution?
(A) The absolute and complete abolition of untouchability in all forms across the entire nation.
(B) The abolition of all titles and honors except for those of a military or academic nature.
(C) The principle of equality before the law for every person within the territory of India.
(D) Protective discrimination or reservations for socially and educationally backward classes.

52. How does a Single Integrated Judiciary differ from a dual judicial system?
(A) Having only one court for the whole country, whereas a dual system maintains a specific hierarchy of courts.
(B) A single integrated judiciary only deals with criminal cases, whereas a dual system deals with civil cases.
(C) Being subordinate to the state legislature, whereas a dual system remains independent of any state influence.
(D) Enforcement of both central and state laws, unlike dual systems which have separate federal and state courts.

53. Which of the following is an example of a mechanism maintaining checks and balances among the organs of the Indian State?
(A) The Parliament's legal inability to discuss the specific conduct of any serving government minister.
(B) The absolute immunity granted to all civil servants from any form of judicial or legislative scrutiny.
(C) The Supreme Court's power to strike down laws passed by the Parliament as unconstitutional.
(D) The Prime Minister's unique power to override judicial verdicts independently without further review.

54. The federal structure of India is structurally closer to the constitution of which country, especially regarding the vesting of residuary powers in the Centre?
(A) United States of America
(B) Australia
(C) Canada
(D) Soviet Union

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55. Which of the following Schedules was added to the Constitution to protect land reform laws from judicial review on the ground of violation of fundamental rights?
(A) Seventh Schedule
(B) Eighth Schedule
(C) Ninth Schedule
(D) Tenth Schedule

56. What is the significance of Universal Adult Franchise as established by the Indian Constitution?
(A) The right to vote for all adult citizens without discrimination based on caste, religion, or wealth.
(B) A system where voting rights are tied to educational qualifications to guarantee informed choices.
(C) A framework that limits the electoral franchise to those citizens who pay a minimum income tax.
(D) A rule that restricts voting rights to males over age 21 and females over the age of 25 years.

57. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with the words "We, the people of India". This specific phrase is inspired by the constitution of which country?
(A) United States of America
(B) France
(C) United Kingdom
(D) Ireland

58. The Separation of Powers in the Indian context is best characterized as:
(A) A broad separation of functions with checks and balances, where the executive is part of the legislature.
(B) A watertight and absolute separation among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.
(C) Complete fusion of the executive and judicial branches.
(D) The absolute supremacy of the executive branch over both the legislature and the independent judiciary.

59. When comparing the Indian Constitution with the US Constitution, which of the following features is found in both?
(A) Unwritten constitution conventions
(B) Dual citizenship
(C) A federal structure with an independent judiciary
(D) Residual powers vested in the states

60. How many Schedules were originally present in the Indian Constitution when it was adopted in 1949, and how many are there currently?
(A) 8 originally, 12 currently
(B) 10 originally, 12 currently
(C) 12 originally, 22 currently
(D) 8 originally, 10 currently

61. Which of the following pairs concerning the Preamble is correctly matched?
(A) Sovereign - India is a dominion of the British Commonwealth.
(B) Democratic - Supreme power is vested in a military council.
(C) Republic - The head of the state is an elected person.
(D) Secular - The state recognizes a specific faith as the official religion.

62. The principle of Rule of Law is designed primarily to prevent which of the following?
(A) Executive arbitrariness and dictatorship
(B) Democratic elections
(C) Economic liberalization
(D) The expansion of the judicial system

63. The ideal of 'Justice - social, economic, and political' in the Preamble is largely inspired by which historical event?
(A) The Russian Revolution
(B) The French Revolution
(C) The American Civil War
(D) The Glorious Revolution

64. Consider the following statements regarding the separation of powers in the Indian and American Constitutions:
Statement I: The Indian Constitution mandates a strict and total separation of powers like the American Constitution.
Statement II: In India, the executive is a part of the legislature and remains responsible to it.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

65. Which of the following subjects is NOT a part of the 11th Schedule of the Constitution (matters related to Panchayats)?
(A) Regulation of major ports and international airways
(B) Agriculture and agricultural extension
(C) Public health and sanitation
(D) Rural electrification

66. Consider the following statements regarding the Emergency Provisions in the Indian Constitution:
I. They are contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution.
II. National emergency under Article 352 suspends the federal character completely.
III. Financial emergency has been declared multiple times in India.

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IV. State emergency (President's Rule) is imposed under Article 356.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

67. On which date did the Constituent Assembly adopt, enact, and give to themselves the Constitution, as explicitly stated in the Preamble?

(A) 26th January 1950
(B) 26th November 1949
(C) 15th August 1947
(D) 24th January 1950

68. The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution specifies the powers, authority, and responsibilities of which institution?

(A) Village Panchayats
(B) Municipalities
(C) Cooperative Societies
(D) State Public Service Commissions

69. Consider the following adjectives used to define the Republic of India in the Preamble and identify the correct sequence:

(A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(B) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic
(C) Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Socialist, Republic
(D) Secular, Socialist, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic

70. The Constitution establishes a single integrated judicial system for the whole of India. At the apex of this system is the:

(A) President of India
(B) Ministry of Law and Justice
(C) Supreme Court of India
(D) Parliament

71. The bulkiness of the Indian Constitution is frequently attributed to the incorporation of extensive administrative details. These details were heavily borrowed from which historical document?

(A) The Government of India Act, 1935
(B) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
(C) The Government of India Act, 1919
(D) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

72. Which of the following constitutional provisions reflects the ideal of 'Political Justice' mentioned in the Preamble?

(A) Article 17, which provides for the absolute abolition of untouchability and its practice in society.
(B) Universal adult suffrage for elections to the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies.
(C) Article 39, which directs the state to ensure equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
(D) Article 21, which ensures the protection of life and personal liberty against arbitrary state action.

73. What was the core philosophy behind adding the term 'Socialist' to the Preamble during the 42nd Amendment in 1976?

(A) To formally adopt Soviet-style communism and the total nationalization of all industries.
(B) To abolish the fundamental right to freedom of religion and religious practices in India.
(C) To mandate the mandatory nationalization of all agricultural land and farming equipment.
(D) To explicitly state the objective of building a welfare state based on a mixed economy.

74. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment of the Constitution:

Statement I: Article 368 provides for two types of amendments, reflecting a blend of rigidity and flexibility.

Statement II: No provision of the Indian Constitution can be amended by a simple majority in Parliament.

Which of the following is correct?

(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

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75. Identify the correct pair relating the Parts of the Indian Constitution to their subject matter.
(A) Part II - Fundamental Rights
(B) Part III - Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Part V - The States
(D) Part IV-A - Fundamental Duties

76. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is non-justiciable.
Reason (R): Its provisions cannot be strictly enforced in courts of law to mandate a specific governmental action.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

77. Which constitutional framer heavily emphasized the necessity of cultivating 'Constitutional Morality' among the citizens to ensure the successful working of the Constitution?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

78. Consider the following statements regarding Universal Adult Franchise in India:
I. It originally set the voting age at 21 years.
II. The voting age was reduced to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act.
III. It guarantees the right to vote only to literate citizens of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only

79. How does the scope of Judicial Review in India compare to that in the United States?
(A) The scope of judicial review is identical in both the Indian and the American judicial systems.
(B) Indian review is narrower as it follows 'procedure established by law' rather than 'due process'.
(C) Judicial review in India is wider because it strictly applies 'due process of law' for all cases.
(D) India does not possess the power of judicial review in its legal or constitutional framework.

80. Match the Schedules in List I with their corresponding additions/amendments in List II.
List I: (Schedules)
P. Ninth Schedule
Q. Tenth Schedule
R. Eleventh Schedule
S. Twelfth Schedule
List II: (Amendments)
1. Added by 73rd Amendment, 1992
2. Added by 1st Amendment, 1951
3. Added by 74th Amendment, 1992
4. Added by 52nd Amendment, 1985
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

81. The doctrine of Parliamentary Sovereignty in India is constrained by various factors. Which of the following acts as a limitation on the Indian Parliament's sovereignty?
(A) The advisory jurisdiction of the President
(B) The diplomatic immunity of foreign ambassadors
(C) The presence of a written Constitution and Judicial Review
(D) The absolute veto power of the State Governors

82. The ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity in the Preamble are drawn from which historical source?
(A) The French Revolution
(B) The Soviet Constitution
(C) The Irish Constitution
(D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

83. The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution primarily deals with:
(A) The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha

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(B) The division of powers between the Union and the States into three lists
(C) The languages recognized by the Constitution
(D) The anti-defection provisions

84. The harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy is an essential feature of the Indian Constitution. In which case was this principle declared a part of the basic structure?
(A) A.K. Gopalan Case (1950)
(B) Golaknath Case (1967)
(C) Minerva Mills Case (1980)
(D) Champakam Dorairajan Case (1951)

85. The term Sovereign in the Indian context implies that the Parliament of India can enact laws on any subject within its jurisdiction. However, this sovereignty is limited by:
(A) The directives of the United Nations
(B) The orders of a foreign monarch
(C) The provisions of the written Constitution, Fundamental Rights, and Judicial Review
(D) There are no limitations; the Indian Parliament is absolutely sovereign like the British Parliament

86. Social justice as stated in the Preamble implies:
(A) Eliminating inequalities in wealth and income
(B) Equal treatment of all citizens without social distinction based on caste, race, religion, or sex.
(C) Ensuring universal military service for all citizens
(D) The right of individuals to pursue absolute freedom of trade and commerce anywhere in the world.

87. Currently, the Indian Constitution is broadly organized into how many Parts, acknowledging the amendments that added new parts and repealed Part VII?
(A) 22
(B) 24
(C) 25
(D) 28

88. According to the Basic Structure Doctrine, which of the following is NOT considered a part of the basic structure of the Constitution?
(A) Secular character of the Constitution
(B) The principle of universal free electricity for citizens
(C) Supremacy of the Constitution
(D) Federal character of the Constitution

89. Which among the following is NOT an example of a unitary (non-federal) feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) A strong Centre
(B) Division of powers between Centre and States
(C) Single Constitution
(D) Appointment of State Governor by the Centre

90. If the Parliament of India intends to alter the boundary of a state, what kind of majority is required under the Constitution?
(A) Simple majority of Parliament through an ordinary legislative process
(B) Special majority of Parliament under Article 368
(C) Special majority of Parliament and ratification by half of the states
(D) Unanimous consent of all Members of Parliament

91. The concept of "Cooperative Federalism" in the Indian context suggests that:
(A) The States should constantly compete against the Centre to expand their local sovereign authority.
(B) The Centre and States coordinate and cooperate to resolve national issues and promote development.
(C) The Centre dominates the states completely without any form of consultation or legal cooperation.
(D) Only neighboring states cooperate with each other, excluding the influence of central government.

92. A key difference between a Republic and a Monarchy, as highlighted in the constitutional context, is that:
(A) A monarchy guarantees fundamental rights, while a republic does not.

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(B) A republic is always federal, whereas a monarchy is always unitary.
(C) In a republic, political sovereignty rests in the people, not in a single individual like a king.
(D) Monarchies do not have written constitutions, whereas republics always have unwritten ones.

93. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the features of the Parliamentary System of Government in India.
(A) It relies on the principle of collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature.
(B) The Prime Minister acts as the real executive authority.
(C) There is a dual executive system comprising nominal and real executives.
(D) The ministers are not members of the legislature.

94. Match the following Parts of the Indian Constitution in List I with their respective titles in List II.
List I: (Parts)
P. Part I
Q. Part II
R. Part III
S. Part IX
List II: (Titles)
1. Fundamental Rights
2. The Union and its Territory
3. Citizenship
4. The Panchayats
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

95. Consider the following schedules of the Indian Constitution and arrange them in the chronological order of their addition after 1950:
I. Tenth Schedule
II. Twelfth Schedule
III. Ninth Schedule
IV. Eleventh Schedule
Which is the correct order?
(A) III, I, IV, II
(B) III, IV, I, II
(C) I, III, IV, II
(D) III, I, II, IV

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96. Consider the following statements about the Schedules of the Indian Constitution:
I. The 8th Schedule deals with the officially recognized languages.
II. The 3rd Schedule deals with allocations of seats in the Rajya Sabha.
III. The 10th Schedule contains provisions regarding disqualification on grounds of defection.
IV. The 6th Schedule applies to the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
V. The 1st Schedule lists the States and Union Territories.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) I, III, IV, and V only
(C) II, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, IV, and V only

97. Consider the following statements regarding citizenship in India:
Statement I: India provides for single citizenship for the entire country.
Statement II: A person can claim special privileges in fundamental rights simply by claiming state domicile over national citizenship.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

98. Which principle guarantees that every citizen, regardless of their economic background or location, has the exact same voting value?
(A) Equal representation in Rajya Sabha
(B) Universal Adult Franchise
(C) Single Citizenship
(D) Proportional Representation

99. The Preamble is often referred to as a "key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution". What

does this imply practically for the Supreme Court?

(A) Implying that the Supreme Court can rewrite the Constitution as it sees fit for the nation.

(B) Making the Preamble legally superior to the Fundamental Rights listed in Part III of the text.

(C) Prohibiting the Court from interpreting any laws passed by the Parliament post-independence.

(D) Allowing the Court to ascertain the intent of the framers when interpreting ambiguous articles.

100. Which of the following statements most accurately captures the overall philosophy of the Indian Constitution?

(A) A rigid, inflexible document suited only for a unitary state with an authoritarian executive branch.

(B) A collection of ordinary laws that can be altered daily by a simple majority vote in the parliament.

(C) An entirely imported document with no relevance to the national historical or social conditions of India.

(D) A dynamic document blending rigidity with flexibility, and federalism with a distinct unitary bias.

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ANSWERS

1. (D) The People of India
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with the phrase "We, the People of India," signifying that the ultimate authority and source of power lie with the citizens. This phrase reflects popular sovereignty, indicating that the Constitution was adopted and enacted by the people's representatives. It emphasizes that government power is derived from the consent of the governed.

2. (C) Liberty of economic trade
The Preamble explicitly guarantees liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship to all citizens. Liberty of economic trade is not mentioned within the Preamble's text. While economic rights are discussed elsewhere in the Constitution, the Preamble focuses on intellectual and spiritual freedoms to ensure individual development and a democratic way of life for all Indian citizens.

3. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Constitutions are classified based on their amendment procedures. A rigid constitution requires a special, more complex process for changes, distinct from ordinary legislative methods. In contrast, a flexible constitution allows amendments through the same process used for making common laws. The Indian Constitution is unique as it blends both characteristics, providing different procedures for various types of amendments.

4. (C) Division of powers between the Centre and the States.
A federal system is characterized by the constitutional division of powers between a central authority and constituent units like states. This ensures that both levels of government operate within their respective spheres. Other features mentioned, such as single citizenship and an integrated judiciary, are actually unitary or non-federal traits designed to maintain national unity and administrative uniformity across India.

5. (B) I and III only
The term Socialist was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. However, socialist principles were already present in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Indian socialism is a form of democratic socialism, which aims to end poverty and inequality through a mixed economy, leaning significantly toward Gandhian ideals rather than strictly Marxist or state socialism.

6. (B) III only
The Indian parliamentary system is founded on cooperation and coordination between the legislative and executive branches, rather than a strict separation. The executive is a part of the legislature and is collectively responsible to it, especially the Lok Sabha. While the President is the nominal head, the Prime Minister holds the real executive power, guiding the nation's governance.

7. (B) A fundamental set of laws and principles determining the nature, functions, and limits of government
In a modern democracy, a constitution serves as the fundamental law of the land. It establishes the basic framework of government, defines the roles of various organs, and sets limits on their powers. It acts as a supreme legal document that ensures the state operates according to established principles, protecting citizens from arbitrary rule while maintaining general legal order.

8. (B) Social, Economic, and Political
The Preamble aims to secure three specific dimensions of justice for all citizens: social, economic, and political. Social justice involves equal treatment without discrimination. Economic justice seeks to eliminate wealth inequalities and provide for basic needs. Political justice ensures all citizens have equal access to political offices and an equal voice in the governance of the entire country.

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9. (B) A part of the Constitution that is non-justiciable and cannot independently override specific provisions.
Although the Supreme Court has affirmed that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution, it is non-justiciable. This means its provisions cannot be directly enforced in a court of law to mandate specific state actions. It serves as an interpretative tool for understanding the framers' intentions and resolving ambiguities in other constitutional articles or legislative statutes.

10. (C) Federal
The Preamble describes India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. Interestingly, the word 'Federal' is not used in the Preamble, and Article 1 describes India as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation'. This implies a federal structure with a strong central bias, but the specific term 'federal' is omitted in describing the nature of the Union.

11. (D) They are directly enforceable and justiciable in the courts of law.
Directive Principles of State Policy, located in Part IV, are fundamental to the country's governance but are non-justiciable. They cannot be enforced through courts of law. Their primary purpose is to guide the state in creating a social and economic democracy, eventually establishing a welfare state. Unlike Fundamental Rights, these principles rely on moral and political obligations.

12. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The United States possesses the first written democratic constitution, which is also considered highly rigid. The United Kingdom is famous for its unwritten constitution, based largely on conventions. India holds the distinction of having the world's lengthiest written constitution. These classifications reflect how different nations choose to document their fundamental laws and the difficulty levels involved in amending them.

13. (A) Incorrect, because the liberty promised is subject to reasonable restrictions provided in the Constitution.
The liberty mentioned in the Preamble is not absolute; it is qualified by reasonable restrictions. These limitations are necessary to maintain public order, morality, and national security. While the Constitution promotes individual freedom of thought and expression, it ensures that such rights do not infringe upon the rights of others or the stability of the state, ensuring balanced democracy.

14. (C) The Western model demands absolute separation, while the Indian model entails equal respect for all religions.
The Western model of secularism involves a strict, "water-tight" separation between the state and religion. In contrast, the Indian model follows the principle of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava," which means equal respect for all religions. The Indian state maintains a principled distance but can intervene in religious matters for social reform, ensuring all faiths receive neutral treatment and protection.

15. (D) K.C. Wheare
K.C. Wheare described the Indian Constitution as quasi-federal because it combines federal features with strong unitary elements. While there is a division of power between the Centre and States, the central government holds significant authority over the states, especially during emergencies. This unique structure was designed to ensure national integrity and stability while allowing for regional autonomy and diversity.

16. (A) A written one is enacted by a constituent body, while an unwritten one evolves through customs and conventions.
A written constitution is typically a single, formal document enacted by a specific constituent body at a particular time. An unwritten constitution is not found in one document but evolves over centuries through various statutes, judicial decisions, customs, and conventions. While written constitutions are generally rigid, unwritten ones tend to be flexible, allowing for gradual legal and political changes.

17. (A) Whenever an Article is ambiguous, courts adopt an interpretation that harmonizes with the Preamble.
The judiciary uses the Preamble as a significant tool for constitutional interpretation. When specific articles are found to be ambiguous or capable of multiple meanings, courts look to the Preamble's ideals to determine the correct path. It serves as a guiding light, ensuring that legal interpretations remain consistent with the

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fundamental values and objectives established by the founding fathers.

18. (A) The Preamble is not a part of the Constitution but serves as a key to open the minds of the makers of the Constitution.
In the 1960 Berubari Union case, the Supreme Court initially ruled that the Preamble was not technically a part of the Constitution. However, the Court acknowledged its importance as a key to open the minds of the makers, meaning it could still assist in interpreting other provisions. This specific legal stance was later overturned in 1973.

19. (D) The dignity of the individual
The concept of Fraternity in the Preamble seeks to promote a sense of brotherhood among all Indians. It is designed to ensure two vital aspects: the dignity of every individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. By emphasizing individual dignity, the Constitution recognizes that national unity can only be achieved if every citizen is treated with respect.

20. (A) The head of the state is an elected representative rather than a hereditary monarch.
A republic signifies a form of government where the head of state is an elected official rather than a hereditary monarch. In the Indian context, the President serves as the head of state and is elected for a fixed term through an indirect election process. This ensures that political sovereignty is vested in the people rather than a royal family.

21. (C) To promote a government of laws and not of men by preventing the establishment of arbitrary rule.
Fundamental Rights in Part III are designed to protect individual liberties against the arbitrary exercise of state power. They aim to establish a government of laws and not of men by providing legally enforceable protections. These rights ensure that the executive and legislature cannot infringe upon basic freedoms, thereby upholding the rule of law and promoting democracy.

22. (B) The mandatory inclusion of the constitutions of all major political parties within the national Constitution
The Indian Constitution's length results from its vast geographical diversity, administrative details for both the Centre and States, and the heavy influence of the bulky Government of India Act, 1935. It also includes special provisions for various regions and communities. It does not, however, include the internal constitutions of political parties, as party governance is not part of state law.

23. (D) A democratic socialism aiming to eliminate poverty and inequality of opportunity through a mixed economy.
Indian socialism is defined as democratic socialism, which differentiates itself from communist socialism. It aims to eliminate social evils like poverty and ignorance through a mixed economy where both public and private sectors coexist. The goal is to achieve socialistic ends through democratic means, emphasizing equality of opportunity rather than total state control or the total abolition of property.

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24. (B) IV, II, I, III
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution lists the objectives in a specific sequence: first Justice, then Liberty, followed by Equality, and finally Fraternity. This order reflects the logical progression of democratic ideals, starting with the foundation of a just society, followed by individual freedoms, equal status for all citizens, and the promotion of national unity through brotherhood and dignity.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Political justice implies that all citizens have an equal opportunity to participate in the political process. The Constitution achieves this primarily through Universal Adult Franchise, which grants every adult citizen the right to vote without discrimination based on caste, race, or religion. Thus, the provision of equal voting rights directly serves as the mechanism for establishing political justice across the nation.

26. (D) Provisions are amended variously by simple majority, special majority, or with state legislature ratification.
The Indian Constitution is described as a blend of rigidity and flexibility. This is evident in Article 368, which provides different amendment methods. Some provisions are changed by a simple majority, others by a special majority, and

some require a special majority plus ratification by half the state legislatures. This system allows for stability while ensuring the document can adapt over time.

27. (A) A strong Centre with residual powers vested in the Union.
India is considered quasi-federal because the central government holds superior power compared to the states. A primary example is that residuary powers—authority over subjects not listed in any legislative list—are vested in the Union Parliament rather than the states. This centralized feature, along with the power to redraw state boundaries, deviates from a strict federal model like the USA.

28. (A) The authority to acquire foreign territory or cede domestic land in favor of a foreign sovereign state.
Sovereignty means that India is a completely independent state, free from any external control or internal interference. This status allows the Indian government to exercise full authority over its territory, including the power to acquire new land from foreign nations or to cede domestic territory in favor of another state through constitutional procedures, without requiring permission from any outside body.

29. (C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)
The Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973 is a landmark in Indian constitutional history. In this judgment, the Supreme Court overruled its previous stance from the Berubari Union case and declared that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution. It also established the Basic Structure Doctrine, limiting the Parliament's power to amend certain core features of the constitutional framework.

30. (D) Indirect Representative Parliamentary Democracy where elected representatives exercise the supreme power
India has adopted an indirect representative parliamentary democracy. In this system, citizens do not make laws directly but elect representatives who exercise supreme power on their behalf. The executive is responsible to the legislature for its policies and actions. This model ensures that the government remains accountable to the people through their elected members in the Parliament and state assemblies.

31. (C) The Constitution legally converts into a unitary one without any formal amendment.
During a National Emergency under Article 352, the federal structure of the Indian Constitution undergoes a significant transformation. Without any formal amendment, the system legally functions as a unitary one. The central government gains the power to give directions to states on any matter, and the Parliament can legislate on subjects normally reserved for the states, ensuring unified national action.

32. (C) 22 Parts
When the Indian Constitution was adopted in 1949 and enacted in 1950, it was originally divided into 22 distinct Parts. These parts organized the various articles into logical categories, such as Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, and the Union Government. While amendments have since added new sections and parts, the original numbering sequence ended at Part XXII, reflecting its comprehensive structure.

33. (B) Having one national citizenship and no separate state citizenship to promote the feeling of fraternity.
Despite being a federal state with two levels of government, India provides for only one national citizenship. Unlike the United States, where individuals have both national and state citizenship, Indians possess the same rights and obligations across all states. This feature was incorporated by the framers to promote national integration and a strong sense of fraternity among a diverse population.

34. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various scholars have provided unique descriptions of the Indian Constitution. Granville Austin called it "Cooperative Federalism" for its balanced nature. K.C. Wheare famously labeled it "Quasi-Federal." B.R. Ambedkar noted its blend of rigidity and flexibility. Finally, Sir Ivor Jennings termed it a "Lawyer's Paradise" due to its complexity. These labels help characterize the complex legal and political nature of India.

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35. (B) I, II, and IV only
The Basic Structure Doctrine was established in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973). It holds that while Parliament can amend the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot alter its essential features. Elements like judicial review and the secular character are part of this structure. Notably, the Constitution does not list these elements; they are identified by the judiciary through case rulings.

36. (A) Removing special privileges for any section of society and ensuring adequate opportunities for all.
The Preamble's promise of equality involves two main aspects. First, it requires the absence of special privileges for any particular section of society. Second, it mandates that the state provide adequate opportunities for all citizens to improve their lives. This ensures that every individual, regardless of their background, has a fair chance to succeed and participate in the nation's development.

37. (A) Examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders
Judicial Review is the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to examine the legality of legislative acts and executive orders. If a law or order is found to violate the provisions of the Constitution, the judiciary can declare it null and void. This mechanism ensures that all branches of government remain within their constitutional limits and protects the fundamental rights of citizens.

38. (D) Administration and control of scheduled areas and tribes in states excluding the four northeastern ones.
The Fifth Schedule deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in most states of India. It excludes the four northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram, which are covered under the Sixth Schedule. This special provision allows the central and state governments to protect the unique cultural and land rights of tribal populations.

39. (D) The Indian Parliament operates under a written constitution, while the British Parliament is sovereign.
Although India's parliamentary system is modeled after the British system, a fundamental difference exists regarding sovereignty. In the UK, the Parliament is supreme and can make or unmake any law. In India, the Parliament is not sovereign; it must operate within the framework of a written Constitution. Laws passed by the Indian Parliament are subject to judicial review for compliance.

40. (D) It mandates that the Constitution is the result of the ordinary law of the land rather than being the supreme law.
The Rule of Law, as conceptualized by A.V. Dicey, involves the absence of arbitrary power and equal subjection to law. In the British context, the constitution is seen as the result of the ordinary law of the land. However, in India, the Constitution itself is the supreme law and the source of all other legal authority, making the fourth statement incorrect.

41. (B) Indirectly by an electoral college of elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies.
As a republic, India has an elected head of state. The President is not elected directly by the people but through an indirect method. An electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States (including certain Union Territories) participates in this process, ensuring broad national representation.

42. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Direct democracy uses several mechanisms for citizen participation. A referendum involves referring proposed legislation to the electorate. An initiative allows voters to propose new laws. Recall is the process where voters can remove an official before their term ends. A plebiscite is used to obtain public opinion on issues of great importance. India, being an indirect democracy, does not use these mechanisms.

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43. (B) The Union and its territory, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy
The Indian Constitution is organized into logical segments. Part I defines the Union and its territory. Part II contains provisions related to citizenship. Part III lists the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to individuals. Part IV details the Directive Principles of State Policy. This sequential structure moves from the definition of the state to the rights and duties governing relationship between citizens and government.

44. (D) Adherence to core constitutional principles and processes, opposing any form of arbitrary state action.
Constitutional morality refers to the commitment of all stakeholders—government, judiciary, and citizens—to uphold the core principles and values enshrined in the Constitution. It emphasizes following constitutional processes and norms over arbitrary actions or personal beliefs. By practicing constitutional morality, society ensures the stability of democratic institutions and the protection of individual liberties against any form of state or majority excess.

45. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The word Secular was not part of the original Preamble in 1950 but was added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. However, the framers clearly intended for India to be a secular state from the beginning. This is evident from Articles 25 to 28, which guarantee freedom of religion, ensuring that the state remains neutral and treats all faiths equally.

46. (B) Judges' conduct cannot be discussed in Parliament, except during a removal motion.
To ensure an impartial judiciary, the Constitution includes several safeguards. One such feature is that the conduct of judges in the discharge of their duties cannot be discussed in Parliament or state legislatures, except during a formal motion for their removal. This protection prevents political interference and allows judges to make decisions based solely on law and the Constitution.

47. (B) Its legalistic and complex language necessitates extensive interpretation by the legal profession.
Sir Ivor Jennings described the Indian Constitution as a "Lawyer's Paradise" because of its sheer length and highly legalistic, technical language. He argued that the document's complexity would lead to endless litigation and necessitate frequent judicial interpretations. The framers' attempt to cover every administrative detail in writing created a sophisticated legal framework that often requires expert legal assistance to navigate.

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48. (B) The Constitution is the supreme law, and the Parliament must operate within the boundaries set by it.
Constitutional supremacy means that the Constitution is the ultimate legal authority in India. Every organ of the state—the legislature, executive, and judiciary—derives its power from the Constitution and must function within its limits. Any law passed by the Parliament or action taken by the executive that contradicts constitutional provisions can be declared invalid by the courts through judicial review.

49. (A) Constitutional Law is the supreme law that dictates the limits of governmental power, while ordinary law must conform to it.
Constitutional law is the fundamental law of the land that defines the structure of government and protects individual rights. Ordinary law consists of statutes passed by the legislature to regulate specific areas of society. The critical distinction is that constitutional law is supreme; therefore, all ordinary laws must conform to its principles and cannot violate the basic framework established.

50. (C) Fourth Schedule: Allocation of seats in the House of the People (Lok Sabha)
The Fourth Schedule of the Indian Constitution is dedicated to the allocation of seats in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) to the various States and Union Territories. It does not deal with the House of the People (Lok Sabha). The other matches are correct: the First Schedule lists territories, the Second covers emoluments, and the Third contains oaths.

51. (D) Protective discrimination or reservations for socially and educationally backward classes.
While the Constitution guarantees equality before the law, it also recognizes that true equality requires "protective discrimination." This allows the state to make special provisions, such as reservations in education and employment, for socially and educationally backward classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes. This exception is designed to correct historical injustices and ensure that disadvantaged groups can compete on a level playing field.

52. (D) Enforcement of both central and state laws, unlike dual systems which have separate federal and state courts.
In a single integrated judiciary, like India's, the same hierarchy of courts enforces both central and state laws. At the top is the Supreme Court, followed by High Courts and subordinate courts. This differs from dual systems, such as in the United States, where separate federal and state courts handle laws pertaining to their respective jurisdictions, ensuring legal uniformity across India.

53. (C) The Supreme Court's power to strike down laws passed by the Parliament as unconstitutional.
The system of checks and balances ensures that no single branch of government becomes too powerful. A prime example is the power of judicial review, which allows the Supreme Court to strike down laws passed by the Parliament if they are found to be unconstitutional. This serves as a check on the legislative branch, maintaining the balance of power within the state.

54. (C) Canada
The Indian federal system is structurally more similar to the Canadian model than the American one. Like Canada, India has a strong central government with significant powers. A key similarity is the vesting of residuary powers—authority over matters not explicitly listed in the legislative schedules—in the Union government, rather than the state governments, as is the case in the USA.

55. (C) Ninth Schedule
The Ninth Schedule was added by the First Constitutional Amendment Act in 1951. Its primary purpose was to protect land reform laws and other regulations from being challenged in courts on the grounds that they violated fundamental rights. Laws included in this schedule were originally granted immunity from judicial review, although the Supreme Court later ruled that such immunity is not absolute.

56. (A) The right to vote for all adult citizens without discrimination based on caste, religion, or wealth.
Universal Adult Franchise is a cornerstone of Indian democracy, granting every citizen who is at least 18 years old the right to vote. This right is provided without any discrimination based on caste, religion, race, sex, literacy, or wealth. It ensures political equality by giving every adult an equal voice in choosing the representatives who will govern the entire country.

57. (A) United States of America
The opening phrase of the Indian Preamble, "We, the people of India," is directly inspired by the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States of America. This phrase emphasizes the principle of popular sovereignty, indicating that the people are the ultimate source of all political authority and that the Constitution was created by and for the citizens.

58. (A) A broad separation of functions with checks and balances, where the executive is part of the legislature.
India does not follow a strict or watertight separation of powers like the United States. Instead, it features a system where the executive is a part of the legislature and is responsible to it. There is a broad functional separation with a strong system of checks and balances, ensuring that the three branches coordinate while preventing any single branch from dominating.

59. (C) A federal structure with an independent judiciary
Both India and the United States share a federal structure of government and an independent judiciary. In both countries, power is divided between a central government and regional states, and a supreme court exists to interpret the constitution and protect fundamental rights. Other features like dual citizenship or residual powers in states are present in the US but differ in India.

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60. (A) 8 originally, 12 currently
When the Indian Constitution was adopted in 1949, it contained 8 schedules. These schedules provide additional details and lists that support the main articles of the text. Over the years, four additional schedules (9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th) were added through various constitutional amendments to address evolving needs like land reforms and anti-defection, bringing the current total to 12.

61. (C) Republic - The head of the state is an elected person.
In the Preamble, the term Republic correctly matches the definition that the head of the state is an elected person, not a hereditary monarch. Other terms are often misunderstood: Sovereign means independent, Democratic refers to popular rule through elections, and Secular signifies that the state has no official religion and treats all faiths with equal respect and administrative neutrality.

62. (A) Executive arbitrariness and dictatorship
The primary goal of the Rule of Law is to prevent the exercise of arbitrary power by the government or any individual. It ensures that the state is governed by established laws rather than the whims of rulers. By mandating that everyone is equal before the law and subject to the same legal processes, it protects citizens from dictatorship and executive overreach.

63. (A) The Russian Revolution
The ideals of social, economic, and political justice mentioned in the Preamble were largely inspired by the Russian Revolution of 1917. This historical event emphasized the importance of eliminating class distinctions and ensuring that the state works for the welfare of all people, particularly the marginalized. These principles were incorporated to ensure a holistic approach to justice.

64. (B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
Statement I is incorrect because India does not have the same strict separation of powers as the United States. In the US, the President is not part of the legislature. Statement II is correct as India follows a parliamentary system where the executive is drawn from the legislature and remains collectively responsible to it, ensuring a closer functional relationship.

65. (A) Regulation of major ports and international airways
The 11th Schedule, added by the 73rd Amendment, lists 29 subjects for the functional jurisdiction of Panchayats. These include local matters like agriculture, rural electrification, and public health. Regulation of major ports and international airways are national subjects under the Union List and do not fall within the administrative scope of village-level local governments, making the first option incorrect.

66. (B) I, II, and IV only
Emergency provisions are found in Part XVIII. A national emergency under Article 352 indeed centralizes power, effectively suspending the federal character. President's Rule is imposed under Article 356. However, Statement III is incorrect because a financial emergency under Article 360 has never been declared in India since the Constitution came into effect, despite several periods of extreme economic stress.

67. (B) 26th November 1949
The Preamble explicitly states that the Constituent Assembly adopted, enacted, and gave to themselves the Constitution on the 26th day of November 1949. While the Constitution came into full force on 26th January 1950 (Republic Day), the formal act of adoption took place earlier. This date is now celebrated annually as Constitution Day in India to honor the drafting.

68. (B) Municipalities
The Twelfth Schedule was added to the Constitution by the 74th Amendment Act in 1992. It specifies the powers, authority, and responsibilities of Municipalities, which are the institutions of urban local self-government. It contains 18 functional items that allow urban local bodies to manage local affairs, including urban planning, water supply, and public health within various cities and towns.

69. (A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
The text of the Preamble describes the nature of the Indian state using five key adjectives in a specific, legally significant order: Sovereign,

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Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic. This sequence reflects the comprehensive identity of India as a completely independent, welfare-oriented, religiously neutral, and popularly governed nation where the head of state is an elected representative rather than a monarch.

70. (C) Supreme Court of India
India has a single integrated judicial system, meaning there is one hierarchy of courts for the entire nation. The Supreme Court of India stands at the apex of this hierarchy. It serves as the final court of appeal and the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution. Its decisions are binding on all other courts within the territory, ensuring legal consistency.

71. (A) The Government of India Act, 1935
Much of the Indian Constitution's structural framework and extensive administrative details were borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935. This British-era legislation was a very lengthy and detailed document. The framers utilized many of its provisions concerning the federal scheme, office of the governor, judiciary, and public service commissions to ensure a smooth administrative transition for the new nation.

72. (B) Universal adult suffrage for elections to the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies.
Political justice is achieved when all citizens have equal rights to participate in the political process. The inclusion of universal adult suffrage for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies is the most direct application of this ideal. It ensures that every adult citizen, regardless of their background, has an equal vote and an opportunity to influence the governance.

73. (D) To explicitly state the objective of building a welfare state based on a mixed economy.
By adding Socialist in 1976, the intention was to explicitly state the state's commitment to social and economic equality. It didn't mean adopting total state control; rather, it emphasized the objective of building a welfare state through democratic means. It reinforced the existing philosophy that the government should strive to reduce inequalities and provide for the well-being of all citizens.

74. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Statement I is correct because Article 368 provides for two specific types of amendments (special majority and special majority plus state ratification), reflecting a blend of rigidity and flexibility. Statement II is incorrect because many other provisions of the Constitution can indeed be amended by a simple majority of Parliament, similar to the process for passing ordinary legislative laws for the nation.

75. (D) Part IV-A - Fundamental Duties
The matching of Part IV-A with Fundamental Duties is correct; this part was added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. Other parts are: Part II covers Citizenship, Part III covers Fundamental Rights, and Part IV covers Directive Principles. Part VII was repealed, and Part VI deals with the States. Correctly identifying these parts is essential for comprehensive constitutional study.

76. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Preamble is considered non-justiciable, meaning its provisions are not enforceable in a court of law. One cannot file a lawsuit based solely on the violation of a Preamble principle to force the government to take a specific action. Because the Preamble's goals are broad and aspirational, they serve as guiding ideals rather than strictly enforceable mandates.

77. (D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the chief architect of the Indian Constitution, heavily emphasized the concept of Constitutional Morality. He believed that for a democracy to succeed, both the administrators and the citizens must develop a habit of following constitutional norms and respecting democratic institutions. This involves a commitment to peaceful and legal methods of change, rather than resorting to arbitrary or unconstitutional means.

78. (C) III only
Statement III is incorrect because the right to vote in India is not restricted to literate citizens; every adult citizen has the right regardless of education. Statement I is correct as the original age was 21. Statement II is also correct; the 61st Amendment Act reduced the voting age to 18 in

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1989 to encourage greater youth participation in democracy.

79. (B) Indian review is narrower as it follows 'procedure established by law' rather than 'due process'.
The scope of judicial review in India is narrower than in the United States. This is because the Indian Constitution originally focused on the "procedure established by law," whereas the US Constitution utilizes the broader "due process of law." While the Indian Supreme Court has expanded its reach over time, the fundamental constitutional basis remains more restrained than the American judiciary.

80. (D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The schedules were added through specific amendments: the Ninth Schedule by the 1st Amendment; the Tenth Schedule by the 52nd Amendment for anti-defection; the Eleventh Schedule by the 73rd Amendment for Panchayats; and the Twelfth Schedule by the 74th Amendment for Municipalities. This chronological addition reflects the evolving administrative needs and the decentralization process within the Indian democratic state.

81. (C) The presence of a written Constitution and Judicial Review
Unlike the British Parliament, the Indian Parliament is not an absolutely sovereign body. Its powers are limited by the presence of a written Constitution, which defines its legislative jurisdiction. Furthermore, the system of judicial review allows the courts to strike down any parliamentary law that violates the Constitution or its basic structure, ensuring that the legislature remains subject to supreme law.

82. (A) The French Revolution
The ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution are directly drawn from the slogans and principles of the French Revolution (1789). These concepts represent the core values of modern democracy and were adopted by the Indian framers to ensure a society based on individual freedom, equal status, and a sense of common brotherhood.

83. (B) The division of powers between the Union and the States into three lists
The Seventh Schedule is crucial for India's federal structure as it details the division of legislative powers between the Union and the States. it contains three lists: the Union List (subjects for Parliament), the State List (subjects for state legislatures), and the Concurrent List (subjects for both). This clear demarcation ensures that both levels of government know their respective authority.

NODIA

84. (C) Minerva Mills Case (1980)
In the 1980 Minerva Mills case, the Supreme Court ruled that the harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy is an essential feature of the "basic structure" of the Constitution. The Court emphasized that these two are like the two wheels of a chariot, and one cannot be given absolute primacy over the other.

85. (C) The provisions of the written Constitution, Fundamental Rights, and Judicial Review
Sovereignty in the Indian context does not mean absolute power for the Parliament. While the state is externally independent and internally supreme, the exercise of legislative power is strictly bound by the written Constitution. The existence of Fundamental Rights, which cannot be easily abridged, and the power of the judiciary to review laws ensure that the Parliament operates within defined boundaries.

86. (B) Equal treatment of all citizens without social distinction based on caste, race, religion, or sex.
Social justice, as envisioned in the Preamble, means that the state must ensure equal treatment for all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, race, religion, color, or sex. It involves the absence of privileges for any specific group and the improvement of conditions for backward classes and women, aiming to create an egalitarian society where everyone lives with dignity.

87. (C) 25
While the Indian Constitution originally had 22 parts, various amendments have added several new ones over the years, such as Part IV-A (Fundamental Duties), Part IX-A (Municipalities), and Part IX-B (Cooperative

Societies). Although Part VII was repealed, the total count of parts when considering all additions and the original numbering now stands at 25, reflecting the document's growth and organizational expansion.

88. (B) The principle of universal free electricity for citizens
The Basic Structure Doctrine includes essential features like the supremacy of the Constitution, the secular character, and the federal structure. These cannot be removed by Parliament. However, specific policy matters like the "principle of universal free electricity" are administrative or political choices and do not constitute a part of the fundamental, unalterable framework of the Constitution as defined by the judiciary.

89. (B) Division of powers between Centre and States
The division of powers between the Centre and the States is a quintessential federal feature, not a unitary one. It ensures that states have their own sphere of authority. Other features listed—like a strong central government, a single constitution for both levels, and the appointment of state governors by the Centre—are unitary traits that give the Union more control.

90. (A) Simple majority of Parliament through an ordinary legislative process
Under Articles 3 and 4 of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament has the power to alter the boundaries, areas, or names of existing states. This process requires only a simple majority in both Houses of Parliament through an ordinary legislative procedure. It does not require a special majority under Article 368 or ratification by the states, showcasing a flexible aspect.

91. (B) The Centre and States coordinate and cooperate to resolve national issues and promote development.
Cooperative federalism is a concept where the central and state governments work together as partners to solve common problems and promote national development. Rather than being in constant conflict or the Centre dominating the states, this model emphasizes consultation and mutual coordination. Mechanisms like the GST Council are practical examples of this cooperative spirit in the Indian constitutional framework.

92. (C) In a republic, political sovereignty rests in the people, not in a single individual like a king.
The fundamental difference between a republic and a monarchy lies in the source of political sovereignty. In a monarchy, a single individual (the king or queen) holds hereditary power. In a republic, political sovereignty is vested in the people. This means that all public offices, including the head of state, are open to all citizens and filled through elections.

93. (D) The ministers are not members of the legislature.
In a parliamentary system, it is a mandatory requirement that ministers must be members of the legislature. If a person who is not a member of either House is appointed as a minister, they must get elected to the Parliament within six months. Therefore, the statement that ministers are not members is incorrect. Other options correctly describe features like collective responsibility.

94. (C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
The correct matching of the parts of the Constitution is: Part I deals with the Union and its Territory; Part II covers Citizenship; Part III enumerates Fundamental Rights; and Part IX describes the Panchayats. Understanding this organizational structure is fundamental to navigating the Indian Constitution, as each part groups together related articles and provisions for systematic governance and essential legal clarity.

95. (A) III, I, IV, II
The Ninth Schedule was added first in 1951. The Tenth Schedule followed in 1985 for anti-defection. The Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were both added in 1992 by the 73rd and 74th Amendments, respectively. Therefore, the correct chronological sequence of their addition to the original Constitution is Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and then finally the Twelfth Schedule to the constitutional text.

96. (B) I, III, IV, and V only
Most statements regarding the schedules are correct: the 8th covers languages, the 10th covers anti-defection, the 6th covers specific northeastern tribal areas, and the 1st lists states and territories. However, Statement II is incorrect because the 3rd Schedule deals with Oaths and

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Affirmations, while the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha is actually found in the 4th Schedule.

97. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Statement I is correct because India provides for single citizenship to promote national unity and fraternity. Statement II is incorrect because, under the Indian Constitution, citizens have the same fundamental rights regardless of the state they reside in. There is no concept of claiming superior rights based on state domicile over national citizenship, ensuring equality for all Indians.

98. (B) Universal Adult Franchise
Universal Adult Franchise ensures that every citizen of voting age has the right to vote, and the principle of "one person, one vote, one value" is maintained. This means that every vote cast, regardless of the individual's economic status, education, or geographical location, carries the exact same weight in the election process, fundamentally guaranteeing political equality within democracy.

99. (D) Allowing the Court to ascertain the intent of the framers when interpreting ambiguous articles.
Describing the Preamble as a "key to the minds of the makers" means that the judiciary can use it as a tool to understand the framers' original intentions. When the wording of a specific constitutional article is unclear or ambiguous, the Supreme Court looks to the Preamble's broad objectives—like justice and equality—to help determine the most appropriate legal interpretation.

100. (D) A dynamic document blending rigidity with flexibility, and federalism with a distinct unitary bias.
The overall philosophy of the Indian Constitution is best described as a dynamic and living document. It skillfully blends rigidity with flexibility by providing different amendment procedures for various provisions. Furthermore, it combines a federal structure with a distinct unitary bias, allowing the nation to maintain regional autonomy while ensuring strong central control during times of crisis and emergency.

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CHAPTER 03

Constitutional Amendments : Procedure and Major Amendments

1. According to the constitutional amendment procedure, if a bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, what is the time limit prescribed for state legislatures to ratify the bill?
(A) A period of three months from the date of introduction.
(B) A period of six months from the date of introduction.
(C) A period of one year from the date of introduction.
(D) No specific time limit is prescribed for the ratification.

2. The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 made it mandatory for the President to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill. This was a direct legislative response to which case?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case
(B) Minerva Mills case
(C) Golak Nath case
(D) Sajjan Singh case

3. Which of the following constitutional provisions can be amended by a simple majority of the Parliament?
(A) Election of the President and its manner
(B) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States
(C) Admission or establishment of new states
(D) Representation of states in Parliament

4. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights.
Reason (R): The Right to Property was acting as an obstacle to implementing socialistic directive principles.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973):
I. It overruled the Golak Nath case judgment.
II. It established the Basic Structure Doctrine.
III. It declared that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

6. Which Schedule was added to the Constitution by the 52nd Amendment Act to contain the provisions regarding the disqualification of members on the ground of defection?
(A) Ninth Schedule
(B) Tenth Schedule
(C) Eleventh Schedule
(D) Twelfth Schedule

7. Which part of the Constitution of India deals comprehensively with the amendment of the Constitution and its procedure?
(A) Part XVIII
(B) Part XX
(C) Part XXI
(D) Part XXII

8. The First Constitutional Amendment Act added which of the following Schedules to the Constitution of India to protect certain laws from judicial review?

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(A) Eighth Schedule
(B) Ninth Schedule
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Eleventh Schedule

9. Which of the following words were inserted into the Preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?
(A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular
(B) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
(C) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
(D) Justice, Liberty, Equality

10. Identify the correct pair regarding landmark cases and their central subject matter.
(A) Shankari Prasad case 1951 - Basic Structure Doctrine
(B) Minerva Mills case 1980 - Reorganization of states
(C) Golak Nath case 1967 - Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights
(D) Kesavananda Bharati case 1973 - Right to property as a fundamental right

11. Following the enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, Madhya Pradesh became the first state to implement it by enacting the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act in which year?
(A) 1992
(B) 1993
(C) 1994
(D) 1995

12. Match the constitutional provisions in List I with the required amendment procedure in List II.
List I: (Constitutional Provisions)
P. Abolition of Legislative Councils in states
Q. Fundamental Rights
R. Supreme Court and High Courts
S. Seventh Schedule lists
List II: (Required Amendment Procedure)
1. Special majority of Parliament and ratification by half of the states
2. Special majority of Parliament only
3. Simple majority of Parliament
4. Special majority of Parliament and ratification by all states
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-3

13. Arrange the following landmark Supreme Court cases related to constitutional amendments in correct chronological order:
I. Minerva Mills case
II. Golak Nath case
III. Kesavananda Bharati case
IV. Shankari Prasad case
(A) IV, II, III, I
(B) II, IV, III, I
(C) IV, III, II, I
(D) I, III, II, IV

14. Which of the following represents the most appropriate description of the Golak Nath case (1967) judgment?
(A) Parliament possesses the absolute power to amend any part of the Constitution.
(B) The Basic Structure Doctrine serves as the primary limitation on constituent power.
(C) Fundamental Rights are transcendental and immutable and cannot be abridged by Parliament.
(D) Directive Principles of State Policy always take absolute precedence over the Rights.

15. The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985 is widely known for introducing which of the following?
(A) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes
(B) Voting rights for citizens aged 18 and above
(C) The Panchayati Raj Institutions
(D) The Anti-Defection Law

16. Under Article 368, the power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution of India lies exclusively with which of the following?
(A) Either House of the Parliament
(B) The President of India
(C) Any State Legislature
(D) The Supreme Court of India

17. Which of the following changes introduced by the 42nd Amendment was NOT reversed or nullified by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978?
(A) The addition of Fundamental Duties to the Constitution.
(B) The restoration of the original term of the

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Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies to 5 years.
(C) The restriction on the proclamation of National Emergency from "internal disturbance" to "armed rebellion".
(D) The restoration of the power of judicial review of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

18. Which of the following statements identifies an incorrect feature of the constitutional amendment process in India?
(A) Prior recommendation of the President is required to introduce an amendment bill.
(B) An amendment bill can be introduced by a private member.
(C) There is no provision for a joint sitting of both Houses in case of a deadlock over an amendment bill.
(D) The President must give assent to a duly passed constitutional amendment bill.

19. Which amendment restricted property rights and provided that no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39(b) or (c) shall be void on the ground of violating Articles 14, 19, or 31?
(A) 24th Amendment 1971
(B) 25th Amendment 1971
(C) 42nd Amendment 1976
(D) 44th Amendment 1978

20. The First Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951 was primarily enacted to overcome judicial decisions regarding which fundamental right?
(A) Right to Property
(B) Right to Equality
(C) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
(D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

21. The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1989, reduced the voting age for the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly elections. What was the exact change?
(A) From 25 years to 21 years
(B) From 21 years to 18 years
(C) From 20 years to 18 years
(D) From 21 years to 16 years

22. Which of the following states is NOT directly relevant to the provisions amendable by a simple majority under the Fifth Schedule?
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Assam
(C) Odisha
(D) Chhattisgarh

23. Which among the following is not considered a part of the "Basic Structure" of the Indian Constitution as identified by the Supreme Court?
(A) Supremacy of the Constitution
(B) Secular character of the Constitution
(C) Separation of powers between the legislature, executive, and judiciary
(D) Parliamentary privileges of Members of Parliament

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24. Read the following statements regarding the 42nd Amendment Act and select the correct option.
Statement I: The 42nd Amendment transferred five subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List.
Statement II: Forests and Protection of wild animals and birds were among the subjects transferred to the Concurrent List.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

25. The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 is most closely associated with which of the following developments?
(A) Incorporation of a comprehensive list of fundamental duties.
(B) Linguistic reorganization of the states of the Indian Union.
(C) Lowering of the minimum voting age for general elections.
(D) Abolition of the privy purses and privileges of former rulers.

26. In the context of Article 368, a "special majority" refers to which of the following?
(A) A majority of two-thirds of the total membership of each House of Parliament.
(B) A majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting in each House only.
(C) A majority of the total membership of the Lok Sabha and a simple majority elsewhere.
(D) A majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting in each House.

27. Under the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978, the Right to Property was made a legal right under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 300A
(B) Article 301A
(C) Article 31A
(D) Article 31B

28. The concept of the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution was an effect of judicial interpretation primarily aimed at which of the following?
(A) Placing implied limitations on the amending power of Parliament
(B) Expanding the amending power of Parliament under Article 368
(C) Restricting the executive powers of the President
(D) Abolishing the concept of judicial review

29. Often referred to as the "Mini Constitution," which constitutional amendment attempted to fundamentally alter the balance of power in favor of the Parliament over the Judiciary?
(A) 38th Amendment
(B) 39th Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment
(D) 44th Amendment

30. In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court struck down a provision of the 42nd Amendment Act because it violated the basic structure by destroying which of the following?
(A) The federal character and the distribution of powers between the Union and the States.
(B) The parliamentary system of government and the principle of ministerial responsibility.
(C) The independence and the autonomous functioning of the Election Commission of India.
(D) The harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

31. As per the 91st Amendment Act, what is the minimum strength of the Council of Ministers in a state, including the Chief Minister?
(A) 10
(B) 12
(C) 15
(D) 18

32. The 105th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2021 was enacted as a direct cause-and-effect response to a Supreme Court ruling involving which state's reservation law?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Karnataka

33. Which of the following is the odd one out regarding the types of municipalities created under the 74th Amendment Act?
(A) Nagar Panchayat
(B) Cantonment Board
(C) Municipal Council
(D) Municipal Corporation

34. If a constitutional amendment bill seeks to change the representation of states in Parliament, it requires:
(A) A simple majority of the members present and voting in both Houses.
(B) A special majority of two-thirds of the total membership of each House.
(C) A special majority followed by ratification by two-thirds of state legislatures.
(D) Special majority of Parliament and ratification by half of the states.

35. The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2015 was enacted to give effect to the acquiring of certain territories by India and transfer of certain other territories to which neighboring country?
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Pakistan
(C) China

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(D) Nepal

36. Identify the correct statement regarding the role of the President of India in the constitutional amendment process.
(A) The President must give assent to a constitutional amendment bill passed by Parliament.
(B) The President has the discretion to return the amendment bill for further reconsideration.
(C) The President is empowered to withhold assent to any constitutional amendment bill.
(D) Prior recommendation of the President is mandatory for the introduction of such bills.

37. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, added a new Part to the Constitution consisting of provisions from Articles 243 to 243O. Which Part is this?
(A) Part IX
(B) Part IXA
(C) Part IXB
(D) Part X

38. Consider the following statements regarding recent constitutional amendments:
I. The 101st Amendment introduced GST.
II. The 102nd Amendment gave constitutional status to the NCBC.
III. The 103rd Amendment provided for 10% EWS reservation.
IV. The 104th Amendment abolished the Anglo-Indian representation.
V. The 105th Amendment restored the power of State Governments to identify OBCs.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

39. How does the Indian Constitution's amendment process generally compare to that of the United States and Australia?
(A) It is characterized by a procedural rigidity that is significantly harder than both.
(B) It mandates a national referendum for all amendments similar to the Australian model.
(C) It empowers state legislatures to initiate the process of amendment like the US model.
(D) It is more flexible than the US Constitution but more rigid than the UK.

40. Match the Constitutional Amendment Acts in List I with the subject matter they address in List II.
List I: (Constitutional Amendment Acts)
P. 61st Amendment
Q. 86th Amendment
R. 91st Amendment
S. 97th Amendment
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Cooperative Societies
2. Size of Council of Ministers
3. Right to Education
4. Voting Age Reduction
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

41. Match the Supreme Court case in List I with its primary judicial finding in List II.
List I: (Supreme Court Case)
P. Golak Nath case
Q. Kesavananda Bharati case
R. Minerva Mills case
S. Waman Rao case
List II: (Judicial Finding)
1. Re-affirmed Basic Structure and struck down parts of 42nd Amendment
2. Parliament cannot take away Fundamental Rights
3. Basic Structure doctrine applicability from April 24, 1973
4. Formulated the Basic Structure doctrine
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

42. Read the following statements regarding the 86th Amendment Act and select the correct option.
Statement I: The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act amended Article 45 in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
Statement II: Article 45 now directs the state to

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provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

43. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2020.
(A) It extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies by 10 years.
(B) It increased the percentage of reservation for STs proportionate to their population.
(C) It removed the reserved seats for the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.
(D) It modified Article 334 of the Indian Constitution.

44. Which of the following amendments introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) system in India?
(A) 100th Amendment Act, 2015
(B) 101st Amendment Act, 2016
(C) 102nd Amendment Act, 2018
(D) 103rd Amendment Act, 2019

45. The "Doctrine of Constitutional Silence" refers to:
(A) Specific constitutional provisions that are explicitly barred from the scope of amendment.
(B) The discretionary power of the President to withhold assent to any bill indefinitely.
(C) Unwritten principles guiding constitutional interpretation when the text is silent.
(D) The procedural restriction preventing Parliament from debating any matter currently sub judice.

46. Consider the following statements regarding the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:
I. It granted constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies.
II. It added the Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution.
III. It mandated the establishment of District Planning Committees.
IV. It provided for a five-year term of office for the municipality.
Which combination of the above statements is incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) None of the combinations is incorrect (All are correct)
(D) I, II, III, and IV

47. A major criticism of the amendment procedure outlined in Article 368 is that:
(A) The President has the power to veto an amendment bill.
(B) States have no power to initiate a constitutional amendment.
(C) It frequently requires joint sittings of Parliament, causing delays.
(D) Almost all amendments require ratification by state legislatures.

48. The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to which of the following?
(A) Non-Governmental Organizations
(B) Cooperative Societies
(C) Self-Help Groups
(D) Microfinance Institutions

49. The core objective of the 105th Constitutional Amendment Act was to:
(A) Restore state powers to identify Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.
(B) Increase the maximum limit of reservations beyond the current fifty percent.
(C) Establish a new central tribal university within the state of Andhra Pradesh.
(D) Exempt specific northeastern states from the administrative purview of the NCBC.

50. The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2018 conferred constitutional status on which of the following bodies?
(A) National Commission for Women
(B) National Human Rights Commission
(C) National Commission for Backward Classes

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(D) National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

51. Which of the following is NOT a method of amending the Constitution of India?
(A) By a simple majority of the members present and voting in each House.
(B) By a special majority of the total and present membership of each House.
(C) By a special majority along with ratification by half of the state legislatures.
(D) By a special majority followed by approval through a national referendum.

52. To curb the evil of jumbo cabinets and political defections, the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, limited the size of the Council of Ministers. What is the prescribed maximum limit?
(A) 10 percent of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha/State Legislative Assembly
(B) 15 percent of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha/State Legislative Assembly
(C) 20 percent of the total number of members of the Parliament/State Legislature
(D) 12 members irrespective of the size of the House

53. What was the fundamental legal reasoning provided by the Supreme Court for striking down the 99th Constitutional Amendment?
(A) It violated the federal character and the administrative rights of the states.
(B) It failed to receive ratification by the necessary number of state legislatures.
(C) It violated judicial independence, which is a basic feature of the Constitution.
(D) It violated the fundamental rights and service conditions of judicial officers.

54. Select the correct chronological sequence of the enactment of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts.
(A) GST Amendment → EWS Reservation → SC/ST Extension → NCBC Constitutional Status
(B) GST Amendment → NCBC Constitutional Status → EWS Reservation → SC/ST Extension
(C) NCBC Constitutional Status → GST Amendment → SC/ST Extension → EWS Reservation
(D) EWS Reservation → GST Amendment → NCBC Constitutional Status → SC/ST Extension

55. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 introduced a maximum of 10 percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). Which articles of the Constitution were amended to effect this change?
(A) Articles 14 and 15
(B) Articles 15 and 16
(C) Articles 16 and 17
(D) Articles 19 and 21

56. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 inserted Article 21A into the Constitution. What does Article 21A guarantee?
(A) Free and compulsory education for all children from six to fourteen years.
(B) Protection of life and personal liberty except according to legal procedure.
(C) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases provided by law.
(D) Right of minorities to establish and administer local educational institutions.

57. Can the Preamble of the Indian Constitution be amended under Article 368?
(A) Yes, provided it does not alter the basic structure of the Constitution.
(B) No, based on the early judicial view that it was not a part of the Constitution.
(C) Yes, and Parliament has the power to modify even its most basic features.
(D) No, because it was formally adopted prior to the enactment of Article 368.

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58. The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014 sought to establish which of the following bodies, which was subsequently struck down by the Supreme Court?
(A) National Judicial Appointments Commission
(B) National Green Tribunal
(C) National Commission for Minorities
(D) Lokpal and Lokayuktas

59. The distinction between 'constituent power' and 'legislative power' is vital in understanding the amendment process. Which case categorically established that Parliament exercises 'constituent

power' while amending the Constitution under Article 368?
(A) Shankari Prasad case
(B) Golak Nath case
(C) Kesavananda Bharati case
(D) I.R. Coelho case

60. Under the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, Article 279A was inserted to provide for the constitution of the GST Council. Who chairs the GST Council?
(A) Prime Minister of India
(B) Union Finance Minister
(C) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
(D) A Chief Minister chosen by consensus among states

61. Consider the following statements regarding cases that dealt with whether the Preamble is a part of the Constitution:
I. In the Berubari Union case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.
II. In the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
III. In the LIC of India case, the Supreme Court ruled that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II, and III

62. The 25th Constitutional Amendment Act introduced Article 31C. Its main objective was to prioritize:
(A) Priority to Directive Principles under Article 39(b) and (c) over certain Fundamental Rights.
(B) Maintaining the absolute supremacy of Fundamental Rights over Directive Principles.
(C) Prioritizing the performance of Fundamental Duties over the exercise of Fundamental Rights.
(D) Establishing the amending power of Parliament as superior to the power of Judicial Review.

63. Under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule (added by the 52nd Amendment), a member of a House belonging to any political party becomes disqualified for being a member of the House if:
(A) They voluntarily give up the membership of such political party.
(B) They vote according to the whip issued by their party.
(C) They attend a public rally of an opposition party.
(D) They abstain from voting with prior permission of their political party.

64. In the context of the 73rd Amendment, what is the mandatory reservation provided for women in panchayats?
(A) Not less than one-fourth of the total number of seats
(B) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats
(C) Exactly half of the total number of seats
(D) Proportionate to the female population in the state

65. During the passage of a Constitutional Amendment Bill in the Rajya Sabha, out of a total membership of 245, 200 members are present and voting. What is the minimum number of affirmative votes required to pass the bill at this stage?
(A) 101
(B) 123
(C) 134
(D) 164

66. Which of the following statements about the proposed National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) under the 99th Amendment is NOT true?
(A) Its decisions could be vetoed solely by the Union Law Minister.
(B) It proposed to replace the collegium system for the appointment of judges.
(C) The Chief Justice of India was to be the ex-officio Chairperson.
(D) It included two eminent persons nominated by a committee.

67. Which characteristic of the Indian Constitution primarily necessitates the high frequency of its amendments compared to the US Constitution?

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(A) Its federal structure which necessitates adjustments between the Union and States.
(B) The absolute supremacy of the Parliament over all other organs of the state.
(C) Its detailed and voluminous nature including various administrative provisions.
(D) The absence of a robust and independent judiciary to interpret constitutional gaps.

68. In India, a constitutional amendment seeking to alter the boundaries of a state (e.g., Madhya Pradesh) requires:
(A) A special majority in Parliament.
(B) A simple majority in Parliament.
(C) Special majority in Parliament and ratification by the affected state.
(D) Special majority in Parliament and ratification by half the states.

69. Which constitutional amendment empowered the President to send back the advice of the Council of Ministers for reconsideration once?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 24th Amendment Act
(D) 91st Amendment Act

70. Which constitutional amendment act provided that the President can declare a National Emergency only on the written recommendation of the Cabinet?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 38th Amendment Act
(D) 39th Amendment Act

71. The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act inserted Article 338B into the Constitution. What does Article 338B provide for?
(A) Establishment of the National Commission for Backward Classes.
(B) Establishment of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes.
(C) Appointment of a special officer for the protection of minorities.
(D) Provision for the representation of the Anglo-Indian community.

72. In the context of the Basic Structure Doctrine, the concept of "Judicial Review" was reaffirmed as a basic feature in which landmark case?
(A) Shankari Prasad Case
(B) Minerva Mills Case
(C) Golak Nath Case
(D) A.K. Gopalan Case

73. Which of the following changes was brought about by the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956?
(A) Addition of the Ninth Schedule to provide protection from judicial review.
(B) Lowering of the minimum age required for voting in general elections.
(C) Making the President constitutionally bound by the advice of the Council.
(D) Abolition of Part A, B, C, and D classification of states.

74. Which of the following bodies was formed specifically as a mandate of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act for conducting elections to the Panchayats?
(A) The Election Commission of India
(B) The Delimitation Commission
(C) The State Election Commission
(D) The State Public Service Commission

75. Under the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, the promotion of cooperative societies was added as a Directive Principle of State Policy under which Article?
(A) Article 39A
(B) Article 43A
(C) Article 43B
(D) Article 48A

76. Which provision, if sought to be amended, does NOT require the ratification of at least half the state legislatures?
(A) The Supreme Court and High Courts
(B) Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule
(C) Article 368 itself
(D) Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in states

77. Which committee recommended the lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18, eventually leading to the 61st Amendment Act?
(A) Swaran Singh Committee
(B) Kothari Commission
(C) Sarkaria Commission
(D) Tarkunde Committee

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78. The 12th Schedule, introduced by the 74th Amendment Act, enumerates functional items for Municipalities. How many items does it contain?
(A) 12
(B) 18
(C) 24
(D) 29

79. By the 42nd Amendment Act, the term of the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies was extended from:
(A) 4 years to 5 years
(B) 5 years to 6 years
(C) 5 years to 7 years
(D) 6 years to 7 years

80. Regarding the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment Bill by the states, which of the following statements is incorrect?
(A) The state legislatures are required to pass a formal resolution to ratify the bill.
(B) The process of ratification requires only a simple majority in the state legislature.
(C) The Constitution provides no specific time limit for the states to ratify the bill.
(D) The Governor reserves the ratification resolution for the President's consideration.

81. The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act operationalized the Land Boundary Agreement of 1974. It resulted in the exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh involving which Indian states?
(A) West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, and Sikkim
(B) Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, and Manipur
(C) West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, and Meghalaya
(D) Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, and Assam

82. The 11th Schedule of the Constitution, added by the 73rd Amendment, contains how many functional items placed within the purview of the Panchayats?
(A) 18
(B) 29
(C) 22
(D) 15

83. Identify the incorrect pair of Constitutional Amendment Acts and the year of their enactment.
(A) 1st Amendment Act - 1951
(B) 42nd Amendment Act - 1976
(C) 61st Amendment Act - 1988
(D) 73rd Amendment Act - 1995

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84. Under the original 52nd Amendment Act (Anti-Defection Law), a split in a political party did not invite disqualification if it involved at least what fraction of the legislature party members? (Note: This provision was later deleted by the 91st Amendment).
(A) One-fourth
(B) One-third
(C) Half
(D) Two-thirds

85. The Golak Nath case judgment was given prospective over-ruling effect. This meant that:
(A) All historical amendments that abridged Fundamental Rights were declared null and void.
(B) The judicial ruling applied retroactively to the very date the Constitution was adopted.
(C) Only future amendments would be barred from abridging Fundamental Rights.
(D) Parliament was mandated to reenact all the legislation passed prior to the year 1967.

86. According to the 91st Constitutional Amendment, if a member of a state legislature is disqualified on the grounds of defection, what is the impact on their eligibility to be appointed as a minister?
(A) They can be appointed as a minister if the Governor approves.
(B) They are disqualified from being appointed as a minister.
(C) They can remain a minister for six months without being a member.
(D) They must seek re-election within 30 days to become a minister.

87. Match the following amendments in List I with their key impacts on federalism in List II.
List I: (Amendments)
P. 7th Amendment
Q. 73rd Amendment
R. 101st Amendment

S. 105th Amendment

List II: (Impact on Federalism)

1. Created a unified national indirect tax market
2. Reorganized state boundaries linguistically
3. Restored state autonomy in identifying SEBCs
4. Empowered local self-governments

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

88. Read the following statements regarding the 86th Amendment Act and select the correct option.

Statement I: The 86th Amendment Act added a new Fundamental Duty under Article 51A.

Statement II: It became the duty of every citizen who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to their child or ward between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

89. Consider the following provisions introduced by various constitutional amendments:

I. Creation of All-India Judicial Service.
II. Provision for Administrative Tribunals.
III. Binding nature of the President's assent to amendment bills.
IV. Deletion of the right to property.

Which of the above provisions were introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act?

(A) II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

90. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Constitution requires ratification by half of the states for amending provisions that affect the federal structure.

Reason (R): The states are co-equal partners with the Union in the legislative process of all constitutional amendments.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. Identify the correct pair distinguishing an ordinary bill from a constitutional amendment bill.

(A) Ordinary Bill - Requires Special Majority; Amendment Bill - Requires Simple Majority.
(B) Ordinary Bill - Joint sitting possible; Amendment Bill - Joint sitting not possible.
(C) Ordinary Bill - President cannot withhold assent; Amendment Bill - President can withhold assent.
(D) Ordinary Bill - Initiated only in Lok Sabha; Amendment Bill - Initiated in either House.

92. In the context of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which provides for 10% reservation for EWS, who is primarily empowered to notify the "economically weaker sections"?

(A) The Supreme Court of India through a binding judicial interpretation.
(B) Only the Union Government acting through data from a national census.
(C) The State Governments based on family income and other economic indicators.
(D) The National Commission for Backward Classes following a social survey.

93. Arrange the procedural steps for amending the Constitution under Article 368 in the correct chronological order:

I. Assent by the President
II. Introduction of the bill in either House of Parliament
III. Ratification by state legislatures (if required)
IV. Passing of the bill by special majority in each House

(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) IV, II, III, I
(D) II, IV, I, III

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94. Which statement is the most appropriate synthesis of the Supreme Court's current stance on Parliament's amending power?
(A) Parliament possesses the limitless power to rewrite the entire text.
(B) Parliament's constituent power is absolute and overrides judicial review.
(C) Parliament can amend any part, provided the basic structure is not destroyed.
(D) Parliament is strictly prohibited from amending the Rights under any circumstances.

95. Consider the following statements regarding the features of Article 368:
I. It provides the power to amend the Constitution.
II. It details the procedure for amendment.
III. It specifies that an amendment can be initiated in State Legislatures.
IV. It was amended by the 24th Amendment Act.
V. It was amended by the 42nd Amendment Act.
Which combination identifies the correct statements?
(A) I, II, IV, and V only
(B) I, II, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, and V only

96. The insertion of Article 246A by the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act primarily deals with:
(A) Restrictions on legislative powers of states regarding trade
(B) Special provision with respect to Goods and Services Tax
(C) Surcharge on certain duties and taxes for purposes of the Union
(D) Grants in lieu of export duty on jute

97. Match the decadal eras in List I with the landmark Constitutional Amendment Act that was passed during that decade in List II.
List I: (Decadal Eras)
P. 1970s
Q. 1980s
R. 1990s
S. 2010s
List II: (Landmark Constitutional Amendment Act)
1. 52nd Amendment (Anti-Defection Law)
2. 42nd Amendment (Mini Constitution)
3. 101st Amendment (GST)
4. 73rd Amendment (Panchayati Raj)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

98. Unlike an ordinary legislative bill, a constitutional amendment bill under Article 368:
(A) Can be introduced only by a minister.
(B) Cannot be resolved by a joint sitting of both Houses.
(C) Must be passed within 14 days by the Rajya Sabha.
(D) Requires the prior recommendation of the President.

99. The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act ended the provision of nominating two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha. Under which Article was this nomination previously done?
(A) Article 330
(B) Article 331
(C) Article 332
(D) Article 333

100. Select the correct sequence depicting the evolution of the Right to Property in Indian constitutional history.
(A) Fundamental Right → 25th CAA restricts it → 44th CAA removes it → Article 300A makes it a legal right
(B) Legal Right → 1st CAA makes it Fundamental Right → 42nd CAA restricts it → 44th CAA removes it
(C) Fundamental Right → 44th CAA restricts it → 42nd CAA removes it → Article 300A makes it a legal right
(D) Legal Right → 25th CAA makes it Fundamental Right → 44th CAA restricts it → Article 31 makes it a legal right

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ANSWERS

1. (D) No specific time limit is prescribed for the ratification.
Article 368 outlines the procedure for amending the Indian Constitution, including provisions that require ratification by at least half of the state legislatures. While the Constitution specifies the necessary majority and the requirement for state involvement in certain federal matters, it remains silent on any fixed timeframe within which the states must complete this ratification process.

2. (C) Golak Nath case
The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted to nullify the Supreme Court's ruling in the Golak Nath case, which held that Parliament could not abridge Fundamental Rights. This amendment explicitly affirmed Parliament's power to amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights, and made it mandatory for the President to give assent to such bills.

3. (C) Admission or establishment of new states
Certain provisions of the Indian Constitution can be amended by a simple majority, similar to the process for ordinary legislation. This includes the admission or establishment of new states under Article 2. Such amendments are specifically excluded from the scope of Article 368, meaning they do not require the special majority typically associated with formal constitutional changes.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 44th Amendment Act removed the Right to Property as a fundamental right because it hindered socio-economic reforms. By transforming it into a legal right under Article 300A, the government aimed to facilitate land redistribution and social welfare policies. This shift addressed the conflict between individual property claims and the state's directive principles regarding equitable resource distribution.

5. (B) I and II only
In the landmark Kesavananda Bharati judgment of 1973, the Supreme Court overruled its previous decision in the Golak Nath case. It introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine, stating that while Parliament has broad powers to amend the Constitution, it cannot alter its essential features. Crucially, the court also reversed its earlier stance by declaring that the Preamble is indeed a part.

6. (B) Tenth Schedule
The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985 introduced the Anti-Defection Law to prevent political instability caused by legislators changing parties. This act added the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution, which details the grounds for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures. It aims to ensure that elected representatives remain loyal to the political parties on whose tickets they won.

7. (B) Part XX
Part XX of the Indian Constitution contains only one article, which is Article 368. This specific article empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution and details the various procedures required for different types of amendments. It establishes the framework for maintaining the Constitution as a living document that can adapt to the changing needs and aspirations of the Indian people.

8. (B) Ninth Schedule
The First Constitutional Amendment Act, enacted in 1951, introduced the Ninth Schedule to protect agrarian reform and land redistribution laws from judicial scrutiny. Under Article 31B, any legislation included in this schedule was shielded from being challenged on the grounds of violating fundamental rights. This was a response to several court rulings that had invalidated various state-level land reform acts.

9. (B) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 is the only amendment made to the Preamble of India to date. It inserted three specific words to further clarify the nature of the Indian state and the unity of the nation. These terms are Socialist, Secular, and Integrity. This modification aimed

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to formalize the commitment to social justice, secularism, and national unity.

10. (C) Golak Nath case 1967 - Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights
In the Golak Nath case of 1967, the Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights are transcendental and immutable. This judgment stripped Parliament of its power to abridge or take away any of these rights through constitutional amendments. This decision significantly restricted legislative authority until it was later modified by the 24th Amendment and eventually refined by the Basic Structure Doctrine.

11. (B) 1993
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which formalized the three-tier Panchayati Raj system, came into effect in April 1993. Following this central legislation, states were required to enact their own laws to implement the new provisions. Madhya Pradesh was the first state to comply, passing the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act in late 1993 to establish the decentralized governance structure.

12. (C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-1
Different constitutional provisions require distinct amendment procedures. The abolition of state legislative councils is handled by a simple majority. Amending fundamental rights necessitates a special majority of Parliament. However, changes to the judiciary or the legislative lists in the Seventh Schedule involve the most rigid process, requiring a special majority in Parliament along with ratification by half of the state legislatures.

13. (A) IV, II, III, I
The chronological order of these landmark constitutional cases begins with Shankari Prasad in 1951, which upheld Parliament's power to amend fundamental rights. This was followed by the Golak Nath case in 1967, which reversed that stance. The Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973 then introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine. Finally, the Minerva Mills case in 1980 reaffirmed this doctrine by striking.

14. (C) Fundamental Rights are transcendental and immutable and cannot be abridged by Parliament.
The Supreme Court's 1967 judgment in the Golak Nath case held that the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution did not extend to abridging or taking away Fundamental Rights. The court viewed these rights as possessing a transcendental and immutable character. This interpretation significantly limited legislative authority, necessitating subsequent amendments like the 24th Act to restore and clarify parliamentary power.

15. (D) The Anti-Defection Law
Enacted in 1985, the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the Anti-Defection Law to curb the practice of political floor-crossing. This amendment added the Tenth Schedule, which provides for the disqualification of members of Parliament or state legislatures who defect to another party. It was a significant step toward ensuring political stability and maintaining the integrity of the multi-party democratic system.

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16. (A) Either House of the Parliament
Article 368 specifies that an amendment to the Constitution can only be initiated by the introduction of a bill for that purpose in either House of Parliament. Unlike certain other legislative processes, state legislatures do not have the authority to initiate constitutional amendments. This ensures that the power to modify the nation's supreme law remains centralized within the federal legislative body.

17. (A) The addition of Fundamental Duties to the Constitution.
The 44th Amendment Act was primarily designed to reverse several changes made during the Emergency by the 42nd Amendment. It restored the five-year terms for legislative bodies and modified emergency provisions. However, it did not remove the Fundamental Duties added by the 42nd Amendment. These duties remain an integral part of the Constitution under Part IVA, reflecting a continued commitment.

18. (A) Prior recommendation of the President is required to introduce an amendment bill.
According to Article 368, a constitutional amendment bill can be introduced in either House

of Parliament without the prior recommendation of the President. The bill can be initiated by either a minister or a private member. While the President's assent is mandatory once the bill is passed by both Houses, their permission is not a prerequisite for the bill's initial introduction.

19. (B) 25th Amendment 1971
The 25th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 introduced Article 31C to protect laws implementing certain Directive Principles from being challenged under Articles 14, 19, and 31. Specifically, it shielded legislation aimed at achieving the goals set out in Article 39(b) and (c). This move was intended to prioritize collective social and economic welfare over individual property rights during the reform era.

20. (A) Right to Property
The First Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951 was largely a response to judicial challenges against land reform laws. The courts had struck down several state-level legislations for violating the fundamental right to property. By introducing the Ninth Schedule and Articles 31A and 31B, the amendment sought to validate these reforms and insulate them from judicial review, ensuring socialistic policies.

21. (B) From 21 years to 18 years
The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, enacted in 1989, lowered the voting age for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. It amended Article 326 of the Constitution to reduce the age requirement from 21 to 18 years. This change was implemented to encourage greater political participation among the youth and reflect the growing maturity and awareness of the younger.

22. (B) Assam
The Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. These four northeastern states are specifically covered under the Sixth Schedule. Consequently, provisions related to the Fifth Schedule and its simple majority amendment process are not applicable to the state of Assam.

23. (D) Parliamentary privileges of Members of Parliament
The Basic Structure Doctrine includes essential features like the supremacy of the Constitution, the secular character of the state, and the separation of powers. While these core principles cannot be amended by Parliament, parliamentary privileges of members are not considered part of this unalterable basic structure. These privileges are subject to legislation and are not foundational to the constitutional identity in the same.

24. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List, including education, forests, weights and measures, protection of wild animals and birds, and administration of justice. While both statements accurately identify the transfer and the specific subjects involved, the second statement merely provides examples rather than explaining the underlying legislative rationale for the entire transfer.

25. (B) Linguistic reorganization of the states of the Indian Union.
The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 was instrumental in implementing the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. It abolished the existing classification of states into Parts A, B, C, and D and reorganized them on a linguistic basis. This act simplified the federal structure by establishing 14 states and 6 union territories, aligning state boundaries with the country's major linguistic groups.

26. (D) A majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting in each House.
Under Article 368, a special majority is required for most constitutional amendments. This dual requirement mandates that the bill must be supported by more than 50 percent of the total strength of each House. Additionally, it must receive the affirmative votes of at least two-thirds of the members who are present and participating in the voting process during that specific session.

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27. (A) Article 300A
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 repealed the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right by removing Articles 19(1)(f) and 31. Instead, it inserted Article 300A into a new chapter in Part XII. This change transformed the Right to Property into a legal or constitutional right, meaning that no person can be deprived of their property except by authority of law.

28. (A) Placing implied limitations on the amending power of Parliament
The Basic Structure Doctrine was established by the Supreme Court to ensure that the core identity and essential features of the Constitution remain intact. By identifying certain elements as unamendable, the judiciary placed implied limitations on the otherwise broad amending powers granted to Parliament under Article 368. This prevents any political majority from fundamentally altering the democratic and secular fabric of the nation.

29. (C) 42nd Amendment
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 is often called the "Mini Constitution" due to its extensive and far-reaching changes. Enacted during the Emergency, it sought to establish parliamentary supremacy and significantly limit the power of the judiciary to review constitutional amendments. It touched upon various aspects including the Preamble, Fundamental Duties, and the relationship between the executive and the other organs.

30. (D) The harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
In the Minerva Mills case, the Supreme Court invalidated sections of the 42nd Amendment that gave absolute precedence to all Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights. The court held that the harmony and balance between these two parts is an essential feature of the Basic Structure. Striking down these provisions restored the foundational equilibrium, ensuring that individual rights are not completely subordinated to state.

31. (B) 12
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 was enacted to limit the size of the Council of Ministers at both central and state levels. For states, it stipulates that the total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, must not exceed 15 percent of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly. Furthermore, it mandates a minimum of 12 ministers for every state.

32. (B) Maharashtra
The 105th Amendment was enacted to clarify that state governments retain the power to identify Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. This legislative action was a direct response to the Supreme Court's ruling in the Maratha reservation case involving Maharashtra. The court had initially interpreted the 102nd Amendment as stripping states of this power, leading to the necessity of this corrective constitutional amendment.

33. (B) Cantonment Board
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provides for three specific types of urban local bodies: Nagar Panchayats for transitional areas, Municipal Councils for smaller urban areas, and Municipal Corporations for larger urban areas. Cantonment Boards, however, are established under the Cantonments Act for the administration of civilian populations in military areas. They function under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Defence.

34. (D) Special majority of Parliament and ratification by half of the states.
Amendments that affect the federal structure of the Indian Constitution, such as the representation of states in Parliament, require a more rigorous process. According to Article 368, these bills must first be passed by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament. Subsequently, they must be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the states before receiving presidential assent.

35. (A) Bangladesh
The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2015 was enacted to implement the Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh. It facilitated the exchange of various enclaves and the settling of adverse possessions along the border. This amendment modified the First Schedule of the Constitution to reflect the territorial changes in the states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura, fostering better relations.

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36. (A) The President must give assent to a constitutional amendment bill passed by Parliament.
Unlike ordinary bills, where the President has the power to withhold assent or return the bill for reconsideration, the procedure for constitutional amendments is different. Following the 24th Amendment Act of 1971, it became mandatory for the President to give assent to any constitutional amendment bill that has been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament and ratified by states where necessary.

37. (A) Part IX
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 introduced Part IX to the Indian Constitution, specifically titled "The Panchayats." This new part contains provisions spanning from Article 243 to 243O, outlining the structure, powers, and functions of rural local self-government. It aimed to provide constitutional status and permanency to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, ensuring regular elections and democratic functioning at the grassroots.

38. (D) I, II, III, IV, and V
Recent constitutional amendments have introduced significant changes across various sectors. The 101st Amendment launched GST, while the 102nd and 103rd focused on NCBC and EWS reservations respectively. The 104th Amendment ended Anglo-Indian representation in legislatures, and the 105th restored state powers to identify OBCs. Together, these amendments demonstrate the ongoing evolution of the Constitution in response to social, economic, and political.

39. (D) It is more flexible than the US Constitution but more rigid than the UK.
The Indian Constitution follows a middle path regarding its amendment process, often described as a blend of rigidity and flexibility. While some provisions can be changed by a simple majority, others require a special majority or state ratification. This makes it more adaptable than the US Constitution, which has a very difficult process, but more formal than the unwritten UK system.

40. (D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Major amendments have significantly impacted various aspects of Indian governance and rights. The 61st Amendment lowered the voting age, while the 86th made education a fundamental right. The 91st Amendment limited the size of the Council of Ministers to curb political opportunism. Finally, the 97th Amendment provided constitutional status to cooperative societies, reflecting a commitment to local economic and social empowerment.

41. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
These landmark cases defined the limits of parliamentary power. The Golak Nath case held that fundamental rights are unamendable. The Kesavananda Bharati case established the Basic Structure doctrine, which the Minerva Mills case later reaffirmed while striking down portions of the 42nd Amendment. Finally, the Waman Rao case clarified that the Basic Structure doctrine applies to amendments made after April 24, 1973.

42. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
The 86th Amendment Act fundamentally transformed education policy in India. It amended Article 45 to focus on early childhood care and education for children up to six years. Simultaneously, it introduced Article 21A, making education a fundamental right for those aged six to fourteen. While both statements regarding Article 45 are correct, the second statement describes the content rather than providing an.

43. (B) It increased the percentage of reservation for STs proportionate to their population.
The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 2020, extended the existing reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for another ten years. However, it did not change the percentage of these reservations. Importantly, the act also discontinued the provision for nominating members of the Anglo-Indian community to these legislative bodies, modifying Article 334.

44. (B) 101st Amendment Act, 2016
The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2016 introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in

India, creating a unified national market. This amendment empowered both the Union and the States to levy taxes on the supply of goods and services. It also established the GST Council, a joint forum of the Centre and the States, to make recommendations on tax rates and regulations.

45. (C) Unwritten principles guiding constitutional interpretation when the text is silent.
The Doctrine of Constitutional Silence refers to principles or values that are not explicitly written in the constitutional text but are inferred through judicial interpretation. It suggests that what is omitted can be as significant as what is included. Courts use this doctrine to fill gaps and ensure that the Constitution remains a cohesive and functional document that aligns with foundational democratic norms.

46. (C) None of the combinations is incorrect (All are correct)
The 74th Amendment Act of 1992 comprehensively reformed urban local governance. It granted constitutional status to municipalities, added the Twelfth Schedule detailing eighteen functional items, and mandated the creation of District Planning Committees to consolidate developmental plans. Additionally, it fixed a five-year term for these bodies, ensuring regular elections and democratic accountability in urban areas. All the provided statements accurately describe these features.

47. (B) States have no power to initiate a constitutional amendment.
A frequent criticism of India's amendment process is that the power to initiate changes rests solely with the Parliament. Unlike the United States, where state legislatures can propose amendments, Indian states cannot introduce bills to modify the Constitution. They only participate in the process when specific federal provisions are involved, and even then, their role is limited to ratifying bills initiated by Parliament.

48. (B) Cooperative Societies
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 was enacted to professionalize the management of cooperative societies and ensure their democratic functioning. It granted them constitutional status by adding "cooperative societies" to the right to form associations under Article 19. Furthermore, it inserted a new Directive Principle in Article 43B and a new Part IXB to specifically regulate their formation, terms, and operations.

49. (A) Restore state powers to identify Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.
The 105th Constitutional Amendment Act was passed to restore the authority of state governments to identify and notify Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs). This power was briefly questioned following a judicial interpretation of the 102nd Amendment. By specifically amending Articles 338B, 342A, and 366, the act clarified that states have independent powers to maintain their own lists for reservation purposes.

50. (C) National Commission for Backward Classes
The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2018 provided constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC). It inserted Article 338B, which outlines the composition, duties, and powers of the commission, bringing it on par with the commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This change aimed to empower the body to better protect the interests and welfare of backward.

51. (D) By a special majority followed by approval through a national referendum.
The Indian Constitution provides for three distinct methods of amendment: simple majority, special majority, and special majority with state ratification. Unlike some countries such as Australia or Switzerland, India does not have a provision for a national referendum to approve constitutional changes. The authority to amend the supreme law resides entirely with the representative legislatures at the central and state levels.

52. (B) 15 percent of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha/State Legislative Assembly
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 introduced a ceiling on the size of the Council of Ministers to prevent excessive expansion for political reasons. It stipulates that the total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister or Chief Minister, cannot exceed 15 percent of the total membership of the Lok Sabha

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or the respective State Legislative Assembly, ensuring more efficient.

53. (C) It violated judicial independence, which is a basic feature of the Constitution.
The Supreme Court struck down the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, which sought to establish the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC). The court ruled that the inclusion of the executive in the judicial appointment process compromised the independence of the judiciary. Since judicial independence is considered a core part of the Basic Structure Doctrine, the amendment was declared unconstitutional and void.

54. (B) GST Amendment → NCBC Constitutional Status → EWS Reservation → SC/ST Extension
These constitutional amendments occurred in a specific chronological order during the late 2010s. The 101st Amendment (GST) was enacted in 2016, followed by the 102nd Amendment (NCBC) in 2018. The 103rd Amendment (EWS reservation) was passed in early 2019, and the 104th Amendment (SC/ST reservation extension) followed in 2020. This sequence reflects the recent legislative priorities regarding taxation and social.

55. (B) Articles 15 and 16
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 introduced a 10 percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in educational institutions and government jobs. To achieve this, it amended Article 15 to allow special provisions for the advancement of EWS and Article 16 to permit reservations in appointments. These changes targeted citizens not already covered under existing SC, ST, or OBC.

56. (A) Free and compulsory education for all children from six to fourteen years.
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 established education as a fundamental right by inserting Article 21A. This article mandates that the state must provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six and fourteen years. This landmark change aimed to ensure universal access to basic education and promote social development through increased literacy and knowledge.

57. (A) Yes, provided it does not alter the basic structure of the Constitution.
The Supreme Court ruled in the Kesavananda Bharati case that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368. However, such amendments must not damage or destroy the "basic structure" of the Constitution. This was demonstrated in 1976 when the 42nd Amendment successfully added the words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" to the Preamble.

58. (A) National Judicial Appointments Commission
The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2014 was intended to create the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) to replace the existing collegium system. This commission was designed to include members from the judiciary, executive, and civil society in the process of appointing judges. However, the Supreme Court struck down the amendment in 2015, declaring it a violation of judicial independence.

59. (C) Kesavananda Bharati case
The Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973 clearly distinguished between the 'legislative power' used for ordinary laws and the 'constituent power' used to amend the Constitution. The court held that while Parliament exercises constituent power under Article 368, this power is not absolute and cannot be used to destroy the basic structure of the Constitution. This distinction remains a cornerstone.

60. (B) Union Finance Minister
Under Article 279A, introduced by the 101st Amendment, the GST Council serves as the primary decision-making body for the Goods and Services Tax system. It is composed of the Union Finance Minister, who acts as the Chairperson, and the Union Minister of State for Finance. Additionally, the Council includes ministers in charge of finance or taxation from every state government.

61. (D) I, II, and III
The judicial view on the Preamble evolved significantly through several landmark cases. Initially, in the Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court stated it was not a part of the Constitution. This was later reversed in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), where it was

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declared a part. Finally, in the LIC of India case (1995), the court further clarified.

62. (A) Priority to Directive Principles under Article 39(b) and (c) over certain Fundamental Rights.
The 25th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 introduced Article 31C to prioritize specific socio-economic goals. It provided that laws enacted to give effect to the Directive Principles mentioned in Article 39(b) and (c) could not be declared void for violating Fundamental Rights under Articles 14, 19, or 31. This was aimed at facilitating wealth redistribution and preventing the concentration of economic.

63. (A) They voluntarily give up the membership of such political party.
The Tenth Schedule, added by the 52nd Amendment, specifies various grounds for the disqualification of a legislator. A member becomes ineligible to hold their seat if they voluntarily resign from the political party on whose ticket they were elected. This provision is central to the Anti-Defection Law, designed to ensure party discipline and prevent opportunistic changes of political allegiance by representatives.

64. (B) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandates a minimum level of representation for women in all rural local bodies. It stipulates that not less than one-third of the total number of seats in every panchayat must be reserved for women. This reservation also extends to the offices of the chairpersons at different levels, significantly increasing female participation in local governance across.

65. (C) 134
A constitutional amendment bill requires a special majority in each House. This means it must be passed by more than half of the total membership and at least two-thirds of the members present and voting. With a total membership of 245, the absolute majority is 123. If 200 members vote, two-thirds is 134. Since 134 is greater than 123, it is required.

66. (A) Its decisions could be vetoed solely by the Union Law Minister.
The proposed National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) was designed as a multi-member body including the Chief Justice of India, senior judges, the Law Minister, and two eminent persons. While the Law Minister was a member, the act did not grant him a sole veto power. Instead, any two members could collectively veto a recommendation, ensuring that judicial appointments required a broader consensus.

67. (C) Its detailed and voluminous nature including various administrative provisions.
The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world, containing detailed administrative provisions that are often found in ordinary legislation in other countries. This high level of specificity means that even minor procedural or administrative changes frequently require formal constitutional amendments. This complexity contrasts with shorter constitutions, which rely more on judicial interpretation and legislative acts to manage.

68. (B) A simple majority in Parliament.
Under Article 3 of the Indian Constitution, Parliament has the power to alter state boundaries or create new states through a simple majority. Such changes are considered ordinary legislative acts rather than formal constitutional amendments under the rigid procedures of Article 368. Although the views of the affected state legislature are sought, they are not legally binding on the final parliamentary.

69. (B) 44th Amendment Act
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 modified the relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers. It empowered the President to return the advice of the cabinet for reconsideration once. However, if the Council of Ministers sends the same advice back, with or without changes, the President is then constitutionally bound to accept and act upon that specific advice.

70. (B) 44th Amendment Act
The 44th Amendment Act introduced several safeguards to prevent the misuse of emergency powers. One crucial change was the requirement

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that the President can only proclaim a National Emergency after receiving a written recommendation from the Cabinet. This was intended to ensure that such a significant decision is made collectively by the senior-most ministers, rather than being the decision of the.

71. (A) Establishment of the National Commission for Backward Classes.
The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2018 significantly enhanced the status of the National Commission for Backward Classes. By inserting Article 338B, the amendment formally established the commission as a constitutional body with the power to investigate complaints and oversee the implementation of safeguards for socially and educationally backward classes. This brought its structure and authority in line with other national commissions.

72. (B) Minerva Mills Case
In the Minerva Mills case of 1980, the Supreme Court struck down portions of the 42nd Amendment that attempted to exclude all constitutional amendments from judicial review. The court reaffirmed that judicial review is an essential feature and part of the basic structure of the Constitution. This judgment ensured that the judiciary retains the power to examine the constitutional validity.

73. (D) Abolition of Part A, B, C, and D classification of states.
The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 reorganized the Indian states following the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. It abolished the complex four-fold classification of states into Parts A, B, C, and D. Instead, it established a uniform structure consisting of 14 states and 6 union territories, primarily based on linguistic lines, to simplify the federal administrative landscape.

74. (C) The State Election Commission
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandated the creation of an independent State Election Commission in every state. This body is responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. This ensures that local elections are conducted in a free, fair, and regular manner, independent of.

75. (C) Article 43B
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 introduced Article 43B as a new Directive Principle of State Policy. This article directs the state to promote the voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies. This addition reflects the constitutional commitment to fostering cooperatives as vital instruments for economic development and social justice at the grassroots level.

76. (D) Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in states
While amendments affecting the judiciary, federal lists, or Article 368 itself require ratification by half of the states, the abolition or creation of state legislative councils does not. Under Article 169, Parliament can pass such a bill by a simple majority if the concerned state assembly passes a resolution with a special majority. These changes are not considered formal amendments.

77. (D) Tarkunde Committee
The Tarkunde Committee, appointed by Jayaprakash Narayan in the mid-1970s, recommended several electoral reforms, including lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 years. This proposal aimed to ensure greater political participation by the youth. The recommendation was eventually implemented through the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act in 1988, which formally reduced the age requirement for elections to the Lok.

78. (B) 18
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act added the Twelfth Schedule to the Indian Constitution. This schedule lists 18 specific functional items that are within the purview of Municipalities. These items include urban planning, land-use regulation, water supply, and public health, among others. By defining these areas, the amendment aimed to provide a clear functional framework for urban local bodies to operate.

79. (B) 5 years to 6 years
During the Emergency, the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 extended the term of the Lok Sabha and

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the State Legislative Assemblies from five years to six years. This change was later reversed by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978, which restored the original five-year duration. These alterations highlight the legislative shifts regarding the fixed tenure of elected representative bodies.

80. (D) The Governor reserves the ratification resolution for the President's consideration.
When a constitutional amendment bill is sent to states for ratification, the state legislature passes a simple resolution. There is no requirement for the Governor to reserve this resolution for the President's consideration. Once the necessary number of states have ratified the bill by simple majority, it is sent directly back to the central level for the final presidential assent to.

81. (C) West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, and Meghalaya
The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act facilitated a land exchange agreement between India and Bangladesh. This process involved the transfer of various enclaves along the international border. The four Indian states directly affected by these territorial changes were West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, and Meghalaya. The amendment modified the First Schedule to legally redefine the boundaries of these states according to the agreement.

82. (B) 29
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the 11th Schedule to the Indian Constitution, which enumerates 29 specific functional items for Panchayati Raj Institutions. These items cover a wide range of subjects, including agriculture, land improvement, minor irrigation, and social forestry. The goal of this schedule is to clearly define the areas in which rural local bodies have the power to.

83. (D) 73rd Amendment Act - 1995
While several amendments are correctly paired with their years, the 73rd Amendment Act was actually passed in 1992 and came into effect in 1993. This act, which provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions, was a landmark in rural local governance. The other pairings, such as the 1st Amendment in 1951 and the 42rd in 1976, are historically accurate and well-documented.

84. (B) One-third
Under the original Anti-Defection Law introduced by the 52nd Amendment in 1985, a "split" in a political party was permitted if it involved at least one-third of the members of the legislature party. This provision protected such members from disqualification. However, this exception was later removed by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003, which now only recognizes party mergers involving.

85. (C) Only future amendments would be barred from abridging Fundamental Rights.
In the Golak Nath case, the Supreme Court applied the doctrine of prospective overruling. This meant that the court's decision, which prohibited Parliament from abridging Fundamental Rights, would not affect past amendments already in force. Instead, the ruling applied only to future legislative actions. This approach was used to avoid creating legal chaos by invalidating years of established agrarian and social.

86. (B) They are disqualified from being appointed as a minister.
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act introduced strict consequences for political defection. It stipulates that any member of either House of Parliament or a State Legislature who is disqualified under the Tenth Schedule is also barred from being appointed as a minister. This disqualification remains effective for the remainder of their term or until they are re-elected to the respective legislative.

87. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Constitutional amendments have deeply influenced Indian federalism in diverse ways. The 7th Amendment reorganized state boundaries linguistically, while the 73rd Amendment empowered local governments. The 101st Amendment centralized indirect taxation through GST, creating a unified national market. Finally, the 105th Amendment restored the power of state governments to identify backward classes, returning a measure of social policy autonomy to the.

88. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I.
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 expanded the list of Fundamental Duties under

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Article 51A. It added a new duty, designated as (k), which requires parents and guardians to provide educational opportunities for their children aged six to fourteen. This addition directly complements the creation of education as a fundamental right, emphasizing the shared responsibility between the state.

89. (B) I and II only
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 introduced several significant provisions, including the creation of an All-India Judicial Service and the establishment of administrative tribunals. However, making the President's assent to amendment bills mandatory was done earlier by the 24th Amendment in 1971. Furthermore, the deletion of the right to property was a feature of the subsequent 44th Amendment Act.

90. (C) A is true but R is false.
While Article 368 requires ratification by half of the states for amendments affecting federal provisions, this does not mean states are co-equal partners in all amendments. Most constitutional changes only require a special majority in Parliament without state involvement. Therefore, the requirement for state ratification is a specific safeguard for federalism rather than a general rule for every constitutional.

91. (B) Ordinary Bill - Joint sitting possible; Amendment Bill - Joint sitting not possible.
A key procedural difference between ordinary and constitutional amendment bills lies in resolving deadlocks. For ordinary bills, the President can summon a joint sitting of both Houses if they disagree. However, for a constitutional amendment bill, each House must pass the bill separately with the required majority. There is no provision for a joint sitting to resolve disagreements on constitutional.

92. (C) The State Governments based on family income and other economic indicators.
Under the 103rd Amendment Act, the determination of who belongs to the "economically weaker sections" is primarily left to the State Governments. This identification is based on various economic indicators, such as family income and land ownership. While the Union Government can set national guidelines, the states are empowered to notify EWS status for the purpose of reservations in state-run.

93. (A) II, IV, III, I
The procedure for amending the Constitution follows a logical sequence. It begins with the introduction of the bill in either House of Parliament. The bill must then be passed by a special majority in each House. If the amendment affects federal provisions, it subsequently requires ratification by at least half of the state legislatures. Finally, the process concludes with the.

94. (C) Parliament can amend any part, provided the basic structure is not destroyed.
The current judicial consensus, established by the Kesavananda Bharati case, holds that Parliament's amending power is broad but not absolute. While Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution, including the Fundamental Rights, it cannot alter its "basic structure." This doctrine ensures that the foundational principles and essential features of the Indian state remain protected from radical and transformative legislative.

95. (A) I, II, IV, and V only
Article 368 provides both the power and the procedure for amending the Constitution. It has been significantly modified by both the 24th and 42nd Amendments to clarify parliamentary authority. Crucially, however, the article does not permit state legislatures to initiate amendments; this power remains exclusive to Parliament. This centralized approach ensures that the supreme law is modified only through national.

96. (B) Special provision with respect to Goods and Services Tax
The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act introduced Article 246A to facilitate the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). This specific provision grants both the Parliament and the state legislatures the concurrent power to make laws with respect to the tax on the supply of goods and services. This dual authority is essential for the functioning of the unified tax.

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97. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The evolution of the Indian Constitution is marked by landmark amendments passed in different decades. The 1970s saw the far-reaching 42nd Amendment, while the 1980s introduced the Anti-Defection Law via the 52nd Amendment. Rural governance was transformed in the 1990s by the 73rd Amendment. More recently, the 2010s were defined by the implementation of GST through the 101st Amendment Act.

98. (B) Cannot be resolved by a joint sitting of both Houses.
Constitutional amendment bills differ from ordinary bills in several ways, particularly regarding the resolution of deadlocks. While ordinary legislation can be passed through a joint sitting if the two Houses disagree, Article 368 requires each House to pass the amendment bill separately with a special majority. This ensures that a constitutional change has independent support from both parliamentary chambers.

99. (B) Article 331
Before its discontinuation by the 104th Amendment Act, Article 331 empowered the President to nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha if they were not adequately represented. A similar provision existed under Article 333 for state assemblies. The recent amendment removed these provisions, reflecting a legislative assessment that such special representation is no longer necessary.

100. (A) Fundamental Right → 25th CAA restricts it → 44th CAA removes it → Article 300A makes it a legal right
The Right to Property has seen a significant journey in Indian constitutional history. Initially a Fundamental Right, it faced restrictions through early amendments like the 25th Act. Eventually, the 44th Amendment in 1978 completely removed it from the list of Fundamental Rights. It was then reclassified as a legal right under Article 300A, ensuring it remains protected but through legislation.

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CHAPTER 04

The President of India : Powers, Functions and Position

1. In the single transferable vote system for the Presidential election, the electoral quota required to win is determined by which of the following formulas?
(A) (Total number of valid votes cast / 3) + 1
(B) Total number of valid votes cast / 4
(C) Total number of valid votes cast / 10
(D) (Total number of valid votes cast / 2) + 1

2. Which of the following constitutional authorities is NOT directly appointed by the President of India?
(A) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(B) The Chief Election Commissioner of India
(C) The State Election Commissioners
(D) The Judges of the High Courts

3. The Electoral College for the election of the President of India consists of which of the following members?
(A) All members of both Houses of Parliament along with all members of the State Legislative Assemblies
(B) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the State Legislative Councils only
(C) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
(D) Elected members of Parliament and all nominated members of the State Legislative Councils

4. Consider the following statements regarding the President's role in relation to a Money Bill:
I. A Money Bill requires the prior recommendation of the President for introduction.
II. It can be introduced in either House of Parliament.
III. The President can return a Money Bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.
IV. The President may either give assent or withhold assent to a Money Bill.
V. It is defined under Article 110 of the Constitution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and V
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

5. According to Article 61, the President of India can be impeached from office for which of the following sole grounds?
(A) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
(B) Violation of the Constitution
(C) Corruption and maladministration
(D) Loss of confidence in the Lok Sabha

6. If the President returns an Ordinary Bill for reconsideration and the Parliament passes it again, with or without amendments, what must the President do?
(A) Withhold assent
(B) Give assent to the Bill
(C) Send it to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion
(D) Exercise Pocket Veto

7. According to Article 53 of the Constitution of India, the executive power of the Union is vested in which of the following authorities?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The President of India
(C) The Council of Ministers
(D) The Parliament

8. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to death, resignation, or removal, within what maximum time period must an election be held to fill the vacancy?

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(A) Three months
(B) Six months
(C) Nine months
(D) One year

9. Under Article 87, the President of India specially addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of:
(A) Every individual session of the Parliament conducted throughout the entire calendar year
(B) The first session after each general election and the first session of each year
(C) The Budget session of the Parliament and the Monsoon session conducted later in the year
(D) The final session before the dissolution of the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies

10. For the purpose of qualifying for the office of the President, which of the following is considered an "office of profit"?
(A) The office of the sitting President of India
(B) The office of the sitting Vice President of India
(C) Chairman of a Public Sector Undertaking
(D) The office of a Governor of any State in India

11. Match the types of Veto powers in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: (Veto Type)
P. Absolute Veto
Q. Suspensive Veto
R. Pocket Veto
S. Qualified Veto
List II: (Description)
1. Can be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority
2. Taking no action on the bill passed by the legislature
3. Withholding of assent to the bill passed by the legislature
4. Can be overridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

12. Based on the 1971 census calculation method, what is the value of the vote of a single Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) from Madhya Pradesh in the Presidential election?
(A) 116
(B) 175
(C) 131
(D) 208

13. The Prime Minister of India is appointed by the President under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 75
(B) Article 72
(C) Article 74
(D) Article 78

14. To initiate an impeachment charge against the President, a resolution must be moved after giving a prior notice in writing. What is the minimum duration of this notice?
(A) 7 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 14 days
(D) 60 days

15. The power of the President to neither ratify, reject, nor return the bill, but simply keep the bill pending for an indefinite period is known as:
(A) Absolute Veto
(B) Qualified Veto
(C) Suspensive Veto
(D) Pocket Veto

16. Which Article of the Indian Constitution explicitly states that "There shall be a President of India"?
(A) Article 52
(B) Article 51
(C) Article 53
(D) Article 54

17. Which of the following Bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the prior recommendation of the President?
(A) A Bill for the formation of new states under Article 3
(B) A Bill to amend the Constitution under Article 368
(C) An Ordinary Bill affecting concurrent list

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subjects
(D) A Bill dealing with the abolition of the Legislative Council in a State

18. Under Article 58 of the Constitution, which of the following is NOT a mandatory qualification for election as President?
(A) Must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha
(B) Must be a citizen of India
(C) Must have completed 35 years of age
(D) Must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India

19. Consider the following statements regarding the executive powers of the President:
I. The President appoints the Attorney General of India and determines their remuneration.
II. The President appoints the Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission.
III. The President appoints the Chief Ministers of the States in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I, II, and III
(D) I and II only

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The President of India can be removed from office before the expiry of their normal term of five years.
Reason (R): Article 61 provides a detailed procedure for the impeachment of the President on the grounds of proven misbehaviour.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. The Absolute Veto power of the President is most commonly exercised in which of the following scenarios?
(A) With respect to a Money Bill
(B) With respect to a Constitutional Amendment Bill
(C) With respect to a Private Member's Bill
(D) With respect to a Bill passed by a joint sitting of Parliament

22. The election of the President of India is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation. What does 'proportional representation' ensure in this context?
(A) It ensures that every major political party gains representation within the executive branch
(B) The successful candidate secures an absolute majority of the valid votes
(C) It ensures equal representation of all states in the Union regardless of their population size
(D) It ensures that only members of the political party with a majority in Parliament can vote

23. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India as prescribed under Article 60?
(A) The Vice President of India
(B) The Prime Minister of India
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The Chief Justice of India

24. The President of India is authorized to nominate members to the Rajya Sabha from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in specific fields. How many such members are nominated?
(A) 2 members
(B) 10 members
(C) 15 members
(D) 12 members

25. In the event that the offices of both the President and the Vice President are vacant, who among the following acts as the President of India?
(A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The senior-most Governor of a State

26. Which of the following groups of individuals are excluded from participating in the election of the President of India?
(A) Elected members of the Lok Sabha

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(B) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha
(C) Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry
(D) Nominated members of both Houses of Parliament

27. Under Article 111 of the Constitution, when an Ordinary Bill is passed by both Houses and presented to the President, which of the following actions is NOT constitutionally permitted?
(A) The President refers the Bill to the Supreme Court
(B) The President gives formal assent to the passed Bill
(C) The President withholds assent to the presented Bill
(D) The President returns the Bill for reconsideration

28. Match the following Articles of the Constitution in List I with their respective provisions in List II:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 54
Q. Article 58
R. Article 60
S. Article 61
List II: (Provisions)
1. Oath or affirmation by the President
2. Procedure for impeachment of the President
3. Election of President (Electoral College)
4. Qualifications for election as President
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

29. The power of the President to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament is exercised under which capacity?
(A) Executive power
(B) Financial power
(C) Legislative power
(D) Discretionary power

30. What majority is required to pass the resolution of impeachment against the President in each House of Parliament?
(A) Simple majority of members present and voting
(B) Two-thirds majority of members present and voting
(C) Absolute majority of the total membership of the House
(D) Two-thirds majority of the total membership of the House

31. Which Article of the Constitution establishes the President of India as the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces?
(A) Article 52
(B) Article 54
(C) Article 53(2)
(D) Article 58

32. President's Rule under Article 356 can be imposed in a state if the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen where the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with:
(A) The directives of the Prime Minister
(B) The provisions of the Constitution
(C) The recommendations of the NITI Aayog
(D) The majority will of the ruling party at the Centre

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33. Which of the following statements about the Ordinance-making power of the President is incorrect?
(A) An Ordinance can only be issued on subjects on which the Parliament can make laws.
(B) It is a discretionary power and does not require the advice of the Council of Ministers.
(C) It is subject to judicial review in case of malafide intent.
(D) The President can withdraw an Ordinance at any time.

34. During a Financial Emergency, the President has the power to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of which of the following?
(A) Only Class I officers of the Union Government and selected executive heads
(B) State government employees only along with certain departmental secretaries
(C) Members of Parliament only as well as specific constitutional functionaries
(D) All persons serving the Union, including

Judges of the higher judiciary

35. Awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded due to some special fact, such as the physical disability of a convict or the pregnancy of a woman offender, is termed:
(A) Respite
(B) Reprieve
(C) Commutation
(D) Remission

36. If a sitting Prime Minister dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor, the President:
(A) Exercises individual judgment in selecting and appointing a successor
(B) Must declare a National Emergency to maintain administrative continuity
(C) Must immediately dissolve the Lok Sabha and call for fresh elections
(D) Must appoint the senior-most cabinet minister on a permanent basis

37. Under Article 123, the President of India can promulgate an Ordinance only when:
(A) At least one of the Houses of Parliament is not in session
(B) A state of National Emergency is proclaimed
(C) The Prime Minister advises it on a matter of urgent public importance
(D) The Supreme Court grants special permission

38. The requirement that the President can proclaim a National Emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the Union Cabinet was introduced by which Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 38th Amendment Act, 1975
(C) 91st Amendment Act, 2003
(D) 44th Amendment Act, 1978

39. The President can impose President's Rule in a state based on a report from the Governor. Can the President act under Article 356 without the Governor's report?
(A) No, the Governor's report is mandatory.
(B) Only if the Supreme Court advises the President to do so.
(C) Only during a prevailing National Emergency.
(D) Yes, the President can act if otherwise satisfied.

40. Which form of pardon denotes the substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form (e.g., rigorous imprisonment to simple imprisonment)?
(A) Reprieve
(B) Respite
(C) Remission
(D) Commutation

41. Consider the following statements regarding the discretionary powers of the President:
I. The President can return a Money Bill for reconsideration to Parliament.
II. The President can dismiss a Prime Minister who has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
III. The President can seek information from the Prime Minister relating to the administration of affairs of the Union.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

42. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the terms of the early Presidents of India?
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Zakir Husain, V.V. Giri
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Zakir Husain, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, V.V. Giri
(C) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, V.V. Giri, Dr. Zakir Husain
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad, V.V. Giri, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Zakir Husain

43. How can a proclamation of National Emergency be revoked by the President?
(A) Only after a formal resolution is passed by both Houses of Parliament
(B) By a subsequent proclamation without any parliamentary approval
(C) Only after obtaining a specific advisory opinion from the Supreme Court
(D) Only after receiving the written consent from half of state legislatures

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44. Reducing the period of a sentence without changing its character (e.g., reducing rigorous imprisonment from two years to one year) is known as:
(A) Reprieve
(B) Commutation
(C) Respite
(D) Remission

45. In a 'hung Parliament' situation where no single political party or pre-poll alliance secures a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President exercises discretion to:
(A) Dissolve the Lok Sabha immediately and call for fresh general elections
(B) Refer the matter to the Election Commission of India for a final decision
(C) Invite the leader of the largest party or coalition to form a government
(D) Appoint the Chief Justice of India as an interim Prime Minister of the state

46. What is the maximum possible lifespan of an Ordinance promulgated by the President, assuming the Parliament takes no action to approve it once it reconvenes?
(A) Six weeks
(B) Six months and six weeks
(C) Six months
(D) One year

47. A Financial Emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution has been declared in India how many times?
(A) Once (in 1991)
(B) Never
(C) Twice (in 1962 and 1991)
(D) Thrice (in 1962, 1971, and 1991)

48. Under Article 72, the pardoning power of the President extends to which of the following cases?
(A) Only specific offences against Union laws and those related to executive powers
(B) Offences against Union laws, death sentences, and sentences by court-martial
(C) Only death sentences awarded by civil courts and specific criminal jurisdictions
(D) Only sentences given by the Supreme Court of India or various high-level courts

49. Match the following Constitutional Articles in List I with their respective provisions regarding Presidential powers in List II:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 72
Q. Article 123
R. Article 356
S. Article 360
List II: (Provisions)
1. Promulgation of Ordinances
2. Power to grant pardons
3. Financial Emergency
4. President's Rule in States
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

50. Arrange the following procedural stages for the imposition and continuation of a National Emergency in the correct chronological order:
I. Written recommendation of the Union Cabinet to the President
II. Proclamation of Emergency by the President
III. Approval of the proclamation by both Houses of Parliament within one month
IV. Periodic extension of the Emergency for six months at a time
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV

51. When a ruling Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha and advises the President to dissolve the House, the President:
(A) Is bound to follow the advice unconditionally
(B) Must send the matter to the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion
(C) Automatically becomes the real executive head
(D) Can reject the advice and explore alternative government formation

52. International treaties and agreements are negotiated and concluded on behalf of the President of India. However, they are subject to the approval of:
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The United Nations Security Council

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(C) The Chief Election Commissioner
(D) The Parliament of India

53. The temporary suspension of a sentence, particularly a death sentence, to allow the convict time to seek pardon or commutation is known as:
(A) Remission
(B) Pardon
(C) Reprieve
(D) Respite

54. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court of India lay down the conditions to prevent the misuse of Article 356, establishing that the President's rule is subject to judicial review?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
(B) Minerva Mills case (1980)
(C) S.R. Bommai case (1994)
(D) Golaknath case (1967)

55. Under Article 358, which Fundamental Rights are automatically suspended when a National Emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression?
(A) Rights under Article 19
(B) Rights under Articles 20 and 21
(C) Rights under Article 32
(D) Rights under Article 14

56. The Contingency Fund of India is placed at the disposal of which authority to make advances to meet unforeseen expenditures?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Parliament
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Comptroller and Auditor General

57. Which of the following describes the nature of the discretionary powers enjoyed by the President of India?
(A) They are situational and arise from political contexts rather than law
(B) They are absolute and explicitly defined in a separate constitutional schedule
(C) They can only be exercised after consulting the Supreme Court on legal issues
(D) They allow the President to override any legislation passed by the Parliament

58. Consider the following statements regarding the pardoning power of the President:
I. It is an executive power that is independent of the judiciary.
II. The President sits as a court of appeal while exercising this power.
III. The President can grant pardon in cases of death sentences.
IV. The exercise of this power is entirely immune from judicial review under all circumstances.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) I, III, and IV only

59. What is the maximum duration for which President's Rule can remain in force in a state, subject to periodic parliamentary approval every six months?
(A) One year
(B) Two years
(C) Three years
(D) Five years

60. Under Article 352, the President can declare a National Emergency on which of the following grounds?
(A) War, external aggression, or internal disturbance
(B) War, external aggression, or armed rebellion
(C) Constitutional breakdown in a state
(D) Threat to financial stability or credit of India

61. The fundamental difference between the American President and the Indian President lies in the fact that:
(A) The Indian President is the head of state and the American is not
(B) The Indian President can be impeached, but the American President cannot
(C) American President holds real power, while Indian President is nominal
(D) The American President is elected for a fixed term and the Indian is not

62. All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice President shall be inquired into and decided by:

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(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The Election Commission of India
(C) The Parliament
(D) The High Court of Delhi

63. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978 introduced a provision that allows the President to:
(A) Require the Council of Ministers to reconsider the advice once
(B) Reject the advice of the Council of Ministers on legislative matters
(C) Seek an alternative advice from the Supreme Court of India directly
(D) Withhold assent from all Constitutional Amendment Bills indefinitely

64. Consider the following statements regarding the Presidents of India:
I. V.V. Giri was the only President elected as an independent candidate.
II. K.R. Narayanan was the first President from the Dalit community.
III. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was the first President to extensively use the absolute veto.
IV. Pratibha Patil was the first woman President of India.
V. Droupadi Murmu is the first President from a tribal community.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I, II, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

65. The Electoral College for the election of the Vice President of India differs from that of the President because it consists of:
(A) It includes all members of Parliament but excludes State Assemblies
(B) It consists only of elected members of both the Houses of Parliament
(C) It includes elected members of Parliament and State Assemblies only
(D) It consists only of the members of the Rajya Sabha or Upper House

66. Which President of India exercised the Suspensive Veto when he returned the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill (often referred to as the Office of Profit Bill) for reconsideration?
(A) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(B) Giani Zail Singh
(C) K.R. Narayanan
(D) Pranab Mukherjee

67. Article 74 of the Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to:
(A) Control the actions of the President
(B) Share executive power equally with the President
(C) Aid and advise the President
(D) Approve all treaties signed by the President

68. To remove the Vice President from office, a resolution must be passed by:
(A) A two-thirds majority in both Houses of the Parliament of India
(B) An absolute majority in the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha
(C) A simple majority in the Rajya Sabha or Upper House of Parliament
(D) The President acting on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers

69. Two Presidents of India died while in office. Who were they?
(A) Dr. Zakir Husain and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(C) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Giani Zail Singh
(D) Dr. Zakir Husain and K.R. Narayanan

70. According to Article 361 of the Constitution, what level of immunity does the President enjoy during their term of office?
(A) Complete immunity from all civil and criminal proceedings indefinitely
(B) Immunity only from civil proceedings and private legal litigations
(C) Immunity from criminal proceedings, but civil cases require notice
(D) No immunity from any legal proceedings during the presidential term

71. Match the following Presidents in List I with their notable historical facts in List II:

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List I: (President)
P. Giani Zail Singh
Q. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
R. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
S. Justice M. Hidayatullah
List II: (Historical Fact)
1. Elected unopposed
2. Only Chief Justice to act as President
3. First President to use Pocket Veto
4. Longest-serving President
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

72. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The President of India is considered a nominal executive head.
Reason (R): The Constitution of India vests the real executive powers in the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

73. What is the normal term of office for the Vice President of India?
(A) Four years
(B) Six years
(C) During the pleasure of the President
(D) Five years

74. Which of the following is a specific qualification required for the office of the Vice President that is NOT required for the office of the President?
(A) Must have completed the age of 35 years as per the Constitution
(B) Must be a citizen of India and reside within the national territory
(C) Must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha
(D) Must not hold any office of profit under the central government

75. Which of the following Presidents of India was born in Bhopal and also served as the Chief Minister of the erstwhile Bhopal State before its merger into Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Dr. Zakir Husain
(B) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
(C) Ram Nath Kovind
(D) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma

76. Which Constitutional Amendment Act made it explicitly binding for the President to act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers?
(A) 24th Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 52nd Amendment Act
(D) 42nd Amendment Act

77. Who was the first Vice President of India to subsequently become the President of India?
(A) V.V. Giri
(B) B.D. Jatti
(C) R. Venkataraman
(D) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

78. The salary, allowances, and privileges of the President of India are determined by:
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Supreme Court
(C) The Finance Commission
(D) The Parliament by law

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Vice President of India:
I. The Vice President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament.
II. The Vice President can be removed by a formal process of impeachment similar to that of the President.
III. The Vice President can act as President for a maximum period of six months.
IV. The Vice President is an elected member of the Rajya Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) II, III, and IV only

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80. Which of the following represents the correct order of succession to discharge the functions of the President in case of sudden vacancies?
(A) Vice President, Chief Justice of India, Senior-most available Judge of the Supreme Court
(B) Vice President, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India
(C) Chief Justice of India, Vice President, Senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court
(D) Vice President, Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India

81. To prevent non-serious candidates from contesting the Presidential election, the nomination paper of a candidate must be subscribed by at least how many electors as proposers and seconders respectively?
(A) 10 proposers and 10 seconders
(B) 20 proposers and 20 seconders
(C) 50 proposers and 50 seconders
(D) 100 proposers and 100 seconders

82. When comparing the constitutional position of the Indian President with the British Monarch, which of the following statements is the most accurate?
(A) Both are nominal heads, but the Indian President is elected
(B) Both are elected heads of their respective states and governments
(C) Both possess the absolute power to veto legislation in their nation
(D) Both have the power to dismiss their Prime Ministers at any time

83. Which Article of the Constitution provides that "There shall be a Vice President of India"?
(A) Article 52
(B) Article 61
(C) Article 66
(D) Article 63

84. Who is the only President of India to have been elected unopposed?
(A) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(B) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
(C) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
(D) Pranab Mukherjee

85. When the Vice President acts as the President during a vacancy, regarding their salary and allowances, they:
(A) Continue to draw the salary of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(B) Half the salary of the President and half of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(C) Are entitled to the salary and allowances of the President
(D) Are not entitled to any salary during the acting period

86. In the context of the Indian parliamentary system, the President is often described as the 'De jure' executive. What does 'De jure' mean in this context?
(A) The real executive holding substantial power
(B) The nominal or titular executive head in law
(C) The head of the judiciary
(D) The executive elected by direct popular vote

87. Who was the first person to serve as the Acting President of India following the sudden death of the sitting President?
(A) Justice M. Hidayatullah
(B) V.V. Giri
(C) B.D. Jatti
(D) Krishan Kant

88. Match the following landmark cases or amendments in List I with their direct impact on the powers or position of the President in List II:
List I: (Case/Amendment)
P. 42nd Amendment Act
Q. 44th Amendment Act
R. S.R. Bommai Case
S. Shamsher Singh Case
List II: (Impact)
1. Emphasized that the President acts as a constitutional head on the advice of Ministers
2. Established judicial review over President's Rule
3. Allowed President to return advice for reconsideration once
4. Made Ministerial advice absolutely binding on the President
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

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(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

89. Who among the following was the first President of India, and remains the only person to have held the office for two terms?
(A) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Dr. Zakir Husain
(D) V.V. Giri

90. According to Article 64, the Vice President of India acts in which ex-officio capacity?
(A) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(B) Chairman of the NITI Aayog
(C) Chairman of the Inter-State Council
(D) Chairman of the Finance Commission

91. According to Supreme Court rulings, is the advice tendered by a 'caretaker' government (a government that has lost its majority and is awaiting new elections) binding on the President?
(A) The President is free to act on personal discretion
(B) The advice remains binding on the President of India
(C) It is binding only if approved by the Election Commission
(D) It is binding only in matters regarding state finance

92. The process of impeachment of the President as laid down in Article 61 is best described as which type of process?
(A) A purely judicial process
(B) A purely legislative process
(C) A quasi-judicial process
(D) An executive process

93. In the calculation of the value of votes for the Presidential election, how is the value of the vote of an elected Member of Parliament (MP) determined?
(A) Total population of India divided by the total number of elected MPs
(B) Fixed value of 1000 votes per MP
(C) Total value of votes of all MLAs divided by the total number of both elected and nominated MPs
(D) Total value of votes of all MLAs of all States divided by the total number of elected MPs

94. Which of the following highlights a key difference between the pardoning powers of the President under Article 72 and the Governor under Article 161?
(A) The Governor pardons death sentences; the President cannot
(B) The Governor grants remissions; the President has no power
(C) President pardons Court Martial sentences; Governor cannot
(D) The President exercises power without any ministerial advice

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95. Consider the following procedural steps for the impeachment of the President:
I. Serving a 14-day advance notice signed by at least one-fourth members of the initiating House
II. Introduction of the impeachment resolution in the initiating House
III. Passage of the resolution by a two-thirds majority of the total membership in the initiating House
IV. Investigation of the charges by the other House
Which of the following represents the correct logical order?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV

96. The Constitution states that the President can be impeached for the "violation of the Constitution." Where in the Constitution is the phrase "violation of the Constitution" explicitly defined?
(A) The definition is found in Article 61
(B) It is not defined in the Constitution
(C) The definition is found in Article 367
(D) The definition is found in the Preamble

97. A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament is summoned by the President under Article 108. However, who presides over this joint sitting?
(A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) The President of India
(C) The Vice President of India
(D) The Prime Minister

98. When the Vice President receives the resignation letter of the President, they are constitutionally obligated to forthwith communicate this to:
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Election Commission of India

99. The President of India addresses his resignation letter to which of the following authorities?
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The Vice President

100. "He represents the nation but does not rule the nation. He is the symbol of the nation." This statement describing the constitutional position of the President of India was famously made by:
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

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ANSWERS

1. (D) (Total number of valid votes cast / 2) + 1
The presidential election follows a proportional representation system by means of a single transferable vote. To ensure the successful candidate receives an absolute majority of votes, an electoral quota is determined. This quota is calculated by dividing the total number of valid votes by two and then adding one to the quotient to determine the winner.

2. (C) The State Election Commissioners
The President of India is responsible for appointing several key constitutional officials across the nation. However, the appointment of State Election Commissioners is handled by the Governor of the respective state rather than the President. The President does appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General, Chief Election Commissioner, and High Court Judges, as they serve in central or integrated capacities.

3. (C) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
The election of the President involves an electoral college rather than direct voting by citizens. This body specifically includes the elected members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Additionally, it consists of the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States, including those from the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. Nominated members are excluded.

4. (C) I, IV, and V
A Money Bill is uniquely characterized by its introduction process and presidential powers. It must be introduced in the Lok Sabha only after obtaining the prior recommendation of the President. While the President can either give assent or withhold it, they are prohibited from returning the bill for reconsideration. Article 110 defines the specific criteria for these financial legislations.

5. (B) Violation of the Constitution
The President can only be removed through impeachment as specified under Article 61 of the Indian Constitution. The solitary ground for such an action is the violation of the Constitution. Although this phrase is not precisely defined in the legal document, it serves as the mandatory constitutional threshold required to initiate and carry out the removal process in Parliament.

6. (B) Give assent to the Bill
The President possesses the power to return an Ordinary Bill for parliamentary reconsideration if it is not a Money Bill. However, if both Houses pass the bill again, with or without any changes suggested by the President, it is presented once more. In this specific scenario, the President is constitutionally obligated to grant assent to the passed legislation.

7. (B) The President of India
Article 53 of the Constitution explicitly states that the executive power of the Union is vested in the President. This authority can be exercised by the President either directly or through officers subordinate to them in accordance with constitutional provisions. While the Prime Minister is the real executive head, the President remains the formal and titular head of state.

8. (B) Six months
Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to death, resignation, or removal, the Constitution mandates a strict timeline for filling it. An election to choose a new President must be conducted as soon as possible. In all cases, this election must take place no later than six months from the date the vacancy occurred.

9. (B) The first session after each general election and the first session of each year
Article 87 provides for a special address by the President to both Houses of Parliament assembled together. This occurs at the start of the first session after every general election to the Lok Sabha. Additionally, the President addresses the houses at the commencement of the first session of each year, where the government's policies and programs are outlined.

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10. (C) Chairman of a Public Sector Undertaking
To qualify for the presidency, a candidate must not hold any office of profit under the government. While the sitting President, Vice President, State Governors, and Ministers are legally exempted from this disqualification, holding a leadership position in a Public Sector Undertaking is considered an office of profit. Such roles involve financial gain or executive control over governmental entities.

11. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The President of India exercises different types of veto powers over legislation. Absolute veto involves withholding assent to a bill, while suspensive veto allows returning a bill which the legislature can override by an ordinary majority. Pocket veto occurs when no action is taken. Qualified veto, used in the United States, requires a higher majority for a legislative override.

12. (C) 131
The value of an MLA's vote in the presidential election is calculated based on the state's population according to the 1971 census. For Madhya Pradesh, this value is determined by dividing the total population by the number of elected members in the legislative assembly and then dividing the result by one thousand. This specific calculation yields a value of 131.

13. (A) Article 75
The Prime Minister of India is appointed by the President under the provisions of Article 75. While the President has the formal power of appointment, by convention, they must appoint the leader of the party or coalition that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha. Other ministers are also appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

14. (C) 14 days
The impeachment of the President is a serious constitutional process that begins in either House of Parliament. Before a resolution can be moved, a written notice must be provided to the President. This notice must be signed by at least one-fourth of the total members of that House and must be given at least fourteen days before the resolution's introduction.

15. (D) Pocket Veto
A pocket veto occurs when the President takes no action on a bill passed by the legislature. Unlike the American President, who must return a bill within ten days, the Indian Constitution does not specify a time limit. Consequently, the President can keep a bill pending indefinitely by neither giving assent, withholding it, nor returning it for any further reconsideration.

16. (A) Article 52
The constitutional foundation for the highest office in the country is found in Article 52. This brief but significant article states that there shall be a President of India. It establishes the office as a permanent fixture of the republic, ensuring that the nation always has a formal head of state to perform essential ceremonial and constitutional duties.

17. (A) A Bill for the formation of new states under Article 3
Certain types of legislation require the prior recommendation of the President before they can be introduced in Parliament. This includes bills related to the alteration of state boundaries or the formation of new states under Article 3. Such a requirement ensures that the federal balance is maintained and that the central executive is aware of significant territorial changes being proposed.

18. (A) Must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha
To be eligible for the presidency, Article 58 stipulates specific requirements. A candidate must be a citizen of India, have completed thirty-five years of age, and be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha. While the Vice President must be qualified for the Rajya Sabha, the President's eligibility is linked specifically to the lower house.

19. (D) I and II only
The President exercises vast executive powers, including the appointment of high-ranking officials like the Attorney General and members of the Union Public Service Commission. However, the President does not appoint the Chief Ministers of the states. Chief Ministers are appointed by the respective State Governors.

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The President's appointment power is focused on federal authorities and Union Territory heads.

20. (C) A is true but R is false
The President can indeed be removed from office before completing their five-year term through the process of impeachment. However, the reason provided is incorrect because Article 61 specifies the ground for impeachment as "violation of the Constitution," not "proven misbehaviour." The ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity applies to the removal of judges and the Comptroller and Auditor General instead.

21. (C) With respect to a Private Member's Bill
Absolute veto is the power of the President to withhold assent to a bill, which then ends the life of that bill. This power is typically exercised in two cases: regarding private members' bills and when the cabinet resigns after a bill is passed but before assent is given, and the new cabinet advises against the President's assent.

22. (B) The successful candidate secures an absolute majority of the valid votes
The presidential election system uses proportional representation with a single transferable vote to ensure a fair outcome. This method is designed to guarantee that the candidate who eventually wins the office has the support of an absolute majority of the electors. It prevents a candidate from being elected with only a plurality of votes in a multi-candidate contest.

23. (D) The Chief Justice of India
Before entering office, the President must take an oath or affirmation. According to Article 60, this oath is administered by the Chief Justice of India. In the absence of the Chief Justice, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court who is available at that time performs this duty. This ensures the President's commitment to protecting and defending the Constitution.

24. (D) 12 members
The President has the authority to nominate twelve members to the Rajya Sabha. These individuals are selected based on their special knowledge or practical experience in fields such as literature, science, art, and social service. This provision allows the Upper House to benefit from the expertise of distinguished persons who may not otherwise participate in the standard electoral process.

25. (B) The Chief Justice of India
If the offices of both the President and the Vice President fall vacant simultaneously, the Constitution and relevant laws provide a clear line of succession. In such an event, the Chief Justice of India performs the presidential duties. If the Chief Justice is also unavailable, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is designated to act as the President.

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26. (D) Nominated members of both Houses of Parliament
The electoral college for the presidency is restricted to elected representatives. Consequently, nominated members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are excluded from voting. Similarly, nominated members of state legislative assemblies and all members of state legislative councils are also ineligible. This ensures that the President is chosen only by the directly or indirectly elected representatives.

27. (A) The President refers the Bill to the Supreme Court
Under Article 111, when an Ordinary Bill is presented to the President, three options are available: giving assent, withholding assent, or returning the bill for reconsideration. Referring a bill to the Supreme Court is not a part of this process. While the President can seek legal advice under Article 143, it is not a permitted legislative action.

28. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Indian Constitution contains several articles detailing the presidency. Article 54 establishes the electoral college for the election. Article 58 lists the qualifications required for candidates. Article 60 specifies the oath or affirmation the President must take before assuming office. Finally, Article 61 details the rigorous procedure for the impeachment of the President in case of a constitutional violation.

29. (C) Legislative power
The President is an integral part of the Parliament and possesses several legislative powers. These include the authority to summon and prorogue both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya

Sabha. Additionally, the President has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha. These functions are categorized as legislative because they directly relate to the sessions and structural existence of the law-making body.

30. (D) Two-thirds majority of the total membership of the House
The impeachment of the President is a difficult process requiring a high level of consensus in Parliament. To pass an impeachment resolution, each House must approve it by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its total membership. This is a much stricter requirement than a simple majority or a majority of those present and voting at the time.

31. (C) Article 53(2)
The Constitution designates the President as the formal head of the nation's armed forces. Specifically, Article 53(2) states that the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union shall be vested in the President. However, the exercise of this command is regulated by law, meaning the President acts on the advice of the cabinet in military matters.

32. (B) The provisions of the Constitution
President's Rule can be imposed in a state under Article 356 if the President receives a report from the Governor or is otherwise satisfied that the state government cannot function according to constitutional provisions. This effectively means the central government takes over the state's administration when the constitutional machinery fails, ensuring that the legal and democratic framework is upheld.

33. (B) It is a discretionary power and does not require the advice of the Council of Ministers.
The President's power to promulgate ordinances is not a discretionary one. Like most executive actions, this power must be exercised only on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. While an ordinance has the same force as an act of Parliament, it is temporary and must be approved by the legislature once it reconvenes.

34. (D) All persons serving the Union, including Judges of the higher judiciary
During a Financial Emergency declared under Article 360, the President can issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all classes of people serving the Union. This includes the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, despite their usual constitutional protections. Such measures are intended to restore financial stability and maintain national credit during an economic crisis.

35. (A) Respite
The President's pardoning power under Article 72 includes the authority to grant a respite. This specific form of clemency involves awarding a lesser sentence than the one originally prescribed by the court. It is typically granted due to special objective facts related to the convict, such as a significant physical disability or the pregnancy of a female offender undergoing punishment.

36. (A) Exercises individual judgment in selecting and appointing a successor
When a Prime Minister dies suddenly without a clear successor, the President must use situational discretion. In this scenario, the President exercises individual judgment to appoint a new Prime Minister, usually selecting someone who can command a majority. This occurred in 1984 when President Zail Singh appointed Rajiv Gandhi following the assassination of Indira Gandhi, prior to formal elections.

37. (A) At least one of the Houses of Parliament is not in session
Article 123 empowers the President to issue ordinances when urgent legislative action is required and Parliament is not in session. This power can be exercised if either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha is not meeting, as a law cannot be passed by only one house. These ordinances must be laid before Parliament once it resumes its session.

38. (D) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
The 44th Amendment Act introduced several safeguards to prevent the misuse of emergency powers. One major change was the requirement that the President can only proclaim a National Emergency after receiving a written recommendation from the Union Cabinet. This

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replaced the earlier provision where the President could act on the advice of the Prime Minister alone, ensuring collective cabinet responsibility.

39. (D) Yes, the President can act if otherwise satisfied.
Under Article 356, the President can impose President's Rule in a state upon receiving a report from the Governor. However, the Article also allows the President to act if they are "otherwise" satisfied that a situation of constitutional failure exists. This means a formal report from the Governor is not an absolute mandatory requirement for the President to take action.

40. (D) Commutation
Commutation is a form of pardoning power where the nature of the punishment is changed to a lighter form. For example, a death sentence may be commuted to life imprisonment, or a sentence of rigorous imprisonment may be changed to simple imprisonment. This process substitutes the original penalty with a less severe one while maintaining the legal conviction of the individual.

41. (B) I and II only
The President's discretionary powers are limited and situational. The President cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration, as it requires prior presidential recommendation for its introduction. Furthermore, the President cannot dismiss a Prime Minister who enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha. However, the President does have the right to seek information from the Prime Minister regarding administrative matters.

42. (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Zakir Husain, V.V. Giri
The chronological order of India's early Presidents begins with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who served as the first President from 1950 to 1962. He was followed by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who served until 1967. Dr. Zakir Husain then took office but died in 1969, leading to the election of V.V. Giri, who served as the fourth President of the republic.

43. (B) By a subsequent proclamation without any parliamentary approval
A National Emergency can be revoked by the President at any time through a subsequent proclamation. Unlike the initial declaration or its extension, the revocation of an emergency does not require any approval from Parliament. Additionally, the President is obligated to revoke the emergency if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving its continuation by a simple majority of its members.

44. (D) Remission
Remission involves reducing the amount of a sentence without changing its fundamental character. For instance, a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years may be reduced to one year of rigorous imprisonment. The type of punishment remains exactly the same, but the duration the convict must serve is shortened by the President or Governor through their respective pardoning powers.

45. (C) Invite the leader of the largest party or coalition to form a government
In a hung Parliament, the President must exercise situational discretion to appoint a Prime Minister. Generally, the President invites the leader of the largest single party or the leader of a pre-poll or post-poll alliance to form the government. The appointed person is then required to prove their majority on the floor of the Lok Sabha within a specified period.

46. (B) Six months and six weeks
An ordinance must be approved by Parliament within six weeks of its reassembly. Since the maximum gap allowed between two sessions of Parliament is six months, an ordinance can theoretically remain in force for a maximum period of six months and six weeks if it is not approved or replaced earlier. If Parliament fails to act, the ordinance automatically lapses.

47. (B) Never
Article 360 of the Constitution allows the President to declare a Financial Emergency if the financial stability or credit of India is threatened. Despite facing severe economic crises, most notably in 1991, such an emergency has never been declared in the history of independent India. The country has utilized other economic policy measures to manage its financial challenges without invoking this provision.

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48. (B) Offences against Union laws, death sentences, and sentences by court-martial
The President's pardoning power under Article 72 is broader than that of a Governor. It applies to all cases where the punishment is for an offence against a Union law. It also uniquely extends to all sentences awarded by a court-martial and to all cases where the sentence is a death sentence, regardless of whether the law violated is federal or state.

49. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Specific articles define the President's varied powers. Article 72 covers the power to grant pardons and reprieves. Article 123 relates to the promulgation of ordinances during recess. Article 356 deals with the imposition of President's Rule in states facing constitutional failure. Lastly, Article 360 provides for the declaration of a Financial Emergency when the nation's financial stability is under threat.

50. (C) I, II, III, IV
The process for a National Emergency begins with the Union Cabinet providing a written recommendation to the President. The President then issues the proclamation. Within one month, both Houses of Parliament must approve the declaration by a special majority. Once approved, the emergency continues for six months and can be extended periodically through further parliamentary approvals every six months.

51. (D) Can reject the advice and explore alternative government formation
When a Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, its advice to dissolve the House is not binding on the President. The President can exercise discretion to explore whether an alternative government can be formed by another leader who might command a majority. Dissolution is considered a last resort to avoid frequent elections and ensure administrative stability.

52. (D) The Parliament of India
As the head of state, the President represents India in international forums, and treaties are concluded in their name. However, these international agreements and treaties are subject to the ultimate approval of Parliament. This ensures that the executive's foreign policy actions are transparent and aligned with the legislative will and the national interests as determined by the people's representatives.

53. (C) Reprieve
A reprieve is a temporary stay or suspension of the execution of a sentence, particularly a death sentence. Its primary purpose is to provide the convict with sufficient time to apply to the President or the Governor for a pardon or commutation. This ensures that the legal right to seek clemency is preserved before the final penalty is carried out.

54. (C) S.R. Bommai case (1994)
The S.R. Bommai case is a landmark judgment where the Supreme Court addressed the frequent misuse of Article 356. The court ruled that the President's power to dismiss a state government is not absolute but is subject to judicial review. It emphasized that the floor of the assembly is the only place to test the majority of a state government.

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55. (A) Rights under Article 19
Article 358 provides that when a National Emergency is declared due to war or external aggression, the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19 are automatically suspended. This means the government can make laws or take executive actions that restrict freedoms like speech and assembly during the crisis. These rights are restored as soon as the emergency proclamation is officially revoked.

56. (A) The President of India
The Contingency Fund of India is established to meet unforeseen and urgent expenditures pending authorization by Parliament. This fund is placed at the disposal of the President. The President can make advances from this fund to deal with emergencies, but such expenditures must eventually be recouped and approved by the legislature through supplementary grants at a later stage.

57. (A) They are situational and arise from political contexts rather than law
While the Constitution does not explicitly grant discretionary powers to the President, certain situations allow for their exercise. These situational discretions include the appointment

of a Prime Minister during a hung Parliament, the dismissal of a Council of Ministers that has lost its majority, and the dissolution of the Lok Sabha when the cabinet lacks support.

58. (A) I and III only
The pardoning power is an executive function entirely independent of the judiciary. The President does not act as a court of appeal and cannot be compelled to provide an oral hearing. This power specifically includes the ability to grant pardons for death sentences. While generally broad, the exercise of this power is subject to limited judicial review for arbitrary actions.

59. (C) Three years
President's Rule in a state can initially be imposed for six months. With periodic parliamentary approval every six months, it can be extended for a maximum total duration of three years. Beyond one year, further extensions require specific conditions, such as a prevailing National Emergency or the Election Commission certifying that general elections to the state assembly cannot be held.

60. (B) War, external aggression, or armed rebellion
Article 352 allows the President to declare a National Emergency when the security of India is threatened. The three specific grounds for this declaration are war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Originally, the Constitution used the term "internal disturbance," but this was replaced by "armed rebellion" through the 44th Amendment Act to prevent subjective misuse of emergency powers by the executive.

61. (C) American President holds real power, while Indian President is nominal
The United States follows a presidential system where the President is the real executive head with significant powers. In contrast, India has a parliamentary system where the President is a nominal or titular executive. In India, the real executive authority is exercised by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, while the President acts on their advice.

62. (A) The Supreme Court of India
The Supreme Court holds the exclusive jurisdiction to investigate and decide all doubts and disputes related to the election of the President or the Vice President. If the court declares an election void, the acts performed by the person while holding the office remain valid. Such petitions can only be filed after the entire election process has been completed.

63. (A) Require the Council of Ministers to reconsider the advice once
The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 modified Article 74 to provide a check on executive advice. This empowers the President to ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider any advice tendered to them. However, if the Council of Ministers sends the same advice back after reconsideration, the President is then constitutionally obligated to act in accordance with it.

64. (C) I, II, IV, and V
V.V. Giri is the only person elected as an independent candidate. K.R. Narayanan was the first Dalit President, while Pratibha Patil was the first woman to hold office. Recently, Droupadi Murmu became the first President from a tribal community. Although several Presidents used vetoes, Dr. Kalam is associated with the suspensive veto, not the absolute veto.

65. (A) It includes all members of Parliament but excludes State Assemblies
The Electoral College for the Vice President consists of all members of both Houses of Parliament, including both elected and nominated members. This differs from the Presidential Electoral College, which excludes nominated members of Parliament and includes elected members of State Legislative Assemblies. State legislators have no role in electing the Vice President, as the office focuses on parliamentary duties.

66. (A) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
In 2006, President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam exercised his suspensive veto by returning the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill for reconsideration. He expressed concerns regarding the bill's implications for the "office of profit" rules. However, after Parliament passed the bill again without changes, he followed constitutional protocol and gave his assent to the legislation during its second presentation.

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67. (C) Aid and advise the President
Article 74 establishes the core of the parliamentary system by providing for a Council of Ministers. Its primary constitutional role is to aid and advise the President in the exercise of their functions. Under the 42nd and 44th Amendments, this advice is generally binding, though the President has the right to ask the ministers to reconsider their advice once.

68. (B) An absolute majority in the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha
The Vice President can be removed by a resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha by an effective majority, which is a majority of all the then members of the House. This resolution must then be agreed to by the Lok Sabha. A fourteen-day notice is required before moving such a resolution, and no formal impeachment process is necessary.

69. (A) Dr. Zakir Husain and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
In the history of the Indian presidency, two individuals passed away during their respective terms. Dr. Zakir Husain, the third President, died in office in 1969. Later, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the fifth President, died while serving in 1977. These sudden vacancies led to the appointment of acting Presidents and the conduct of mid-term elections to fill the highest constitutional office.

70. (C) Immunity from criminal proceedings, but civil cases require notice
Under Article 361, the President enjoys personal immunity from legal proceedings for official acts. During their term, no criminal proceedings can be instituted or continued against them in any court. However, civil proceedings regarding their personal acts can be initiated after giving two months' notice. This ensures that the dignity of the office is maintained while allowing for eventual civil accountability.

71. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Giani Zail Singh was the first President to use the pocket veto, specifically on the Indian Post Office Bill. Dr. Rajendra Prasad remains the longest-serving President. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy is notable for being elected unopposed. Justice M. Hidayatullah is the only Chief Justice of India to have served as the acting President when both the senior offices became vacant.

72. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The President is the nominal head because, in a parliamentary system, the head of state represents the nation but does not govern it. The real executive power lies with the Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister. The Constitution mandates that the President must act on the advice of this council, making the President a ceremonial figurehead in practice.

73. (D) Five years
The Vice President of India is elected for a term of five years from the date they enter office. However, they can resign at any time by addressing a letter to the President. Additionally, the Vice President can continue to hold office beyond the five-year term until a successor arrives and assumes the duties, ensuring continuity in the constitutional role.

74. (C) Must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha
While many qualifications for the President and Vice President are identical, such as being a citizen and reaching thirty-five years of age, one key difference exists. A candidate for President must be qualified for election to the Lok Sabha. In contrast, a candidate for Vice President must be qualified for election to the Rajya Sabha, reflecting their role as its chairman.

75. (D) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the ninth President of India, had a distinguished political career in Madhya Pradesh. Born in Bhopal, he served as the Chief Minister of the Bhopal State from 1952 until its merger into the newly formed state of Madhya Pradesh in 1956. He later held several Union Cabinet portfolios and served as the Vice President before his presidency.

76. (D) 42nd Amendment Act
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 made a significant change to Article 74 by explicitly stating that the President "shall" act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. This amendment aimed to remove any ambiguity regarding the binding nature of the cabinet's advice, formally codifying the existing parliamentary convention that the President is a nominal executive head.

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77. (D) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan served as the first Vice President of India for two consecutive terms from 1952 to 1962. Following the retirement of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, he was elected as the second President of India in 1962. This established a precedent where several Vice Presidents were eventually elevated to the nation's highest constitutional office through subsequent elections.

78. (D) The Parliament by law
The Constitution provides that the salary and allowances of the President are determined by Parliament. These emoluments are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and cannot be diminished during the President's term of office. Parliament periodically reviews and updates these amounts through legislation to ensure they are consistent with the dignity and responsibilities associated with the highest office.

79. (B) II and IV only
The Vice President is elected by members of both Houses of Parliament but is not an elected member of the Rajya Sabha; instead, they serve as its ex-officio chairman. Furthermore, the removal of the Vice President does not require a formal impeachment process like the President. A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha suffices.

80. (A) Vice President, Chief Justice of India, Senior-most available Judge of the Supreme Court
The line of succession for the presidency is clearly defined by law. If the President's office becomes vacant, the Vice President assumes the duties. If the Vice President's office is also vacant, the Chief Justice of India acts as President. If the Chief Justice is unavailable, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is designated to perform the functions of the office.

81. (C) 50 proposers and 50 seconders
To discourage frivolous candidates, the law governing presidential elections requires a candidate's nomination to be well-supported. Specifically, the nomination paper must be subscribed by at least fifty electors as proposers and another fifty electors as seconders. These electors must be members of the electoral college. Additionally, candidates must deposit a security amount of fifteen thousand rupees.

82. (A) Both are nominal heads, but the Indian President is elected
The constitutional position of the Indian President is modeled after the British Monarch. Both serve as titular heads of state within a parliamentary framework, where real power belongs to the Prime Minister. However, a major distinction exists: the British Monarch is a hereditary ruler, whereas the Indian President is an elected representative, reflecting India's status as a republic.

83. (D) Article 63
Article 63 of the Constitution of India provides for the office of the Vice President. It simply states that "There shall be a Vice President of India." This office is the second-highest constitutional post in the country, following the President. The Vice President plays a dual role as the second citizen of India and as the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

84. (C) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
Neelam Sanjiva Reddy holds the unique distinction of being the only President of India to be elected unopposed. In the 1977 presidential election, his nomination was the only one found valid among many applicants, leading to his consensus election. This occurred after the political shifts following the Emergency, making him the sixth person to hold the nation's highest office.

85. (C) Are entitled to the salary and allowances of the President
When the Vice President acts as the President or discharges their functions during a vacancy, their role and benefits change. During this period, the Vice President is entitled to all the salaries, allowances, and privileges that the President receives. Simultaneously, they cease to perform the duties of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and do not receive the salary for that post.

86. (B) The nominal or titular executive head in law
The term 'De jure' means "by law" or "rightfully." In the context of the Indian executive, the President is the de jure head because the law and the Constitution vest all executive powers in that office. However, in practice, these powers are exercised by the Prime Minister and the cabinet, who are referred to as the 'de facto' or real executive.

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87. (B) V.V. Giri
In 1969, following the sudden death of President Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice President V.V. Giri became the first person to serve as the acting President of India. He eventually resigned from both positions to contest the presidential election as an independent candidate. During the short interval before the election, Chief Justice M. Hidayatullah then took over as the acting President.

88. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The 42nd Amendment made ministerial advice binding, while the 44th Amendment allowed for its one-time reconsideration. The S.R. Bommai case established that the use of Article 356 is subject to judicial review. Lastly, the Shamsher Singh case clarified that the President must exercise their constitutional powers according to the advice of the Council of Ministers, similar to the British system.

89. (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of the Republic of India, serving from 1950 to 1962. He is uniquely distinguished as the only individual to have been elected to the office of the President for two full terms. His tenure established many of the traditions and conventions associated with the presidency in a newly independent and democratic nation.

90. (A) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
Under Article 64, the Vice President of India serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. This means that by virtue of holding the office of Vice President, the individual automatically becomes the presiding officer of the Upper House of Parliament. In this capacity, their powers and functions are similar to those of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

91. (B) The advice remains binding on the President of India
The Supreme Court has clarified that the Council of Ministers must always exist to advise the President, even after the Lok Sabha is dissolved or the government loses its majority. A 'caretaker' government continues to exercise executive authority, and the President remains constitutionally bound by its advice. This ensures that the nation is never without a functional, legally guided executive.

92. (C) A quasi-judicial process
The impeachment of the President is described as a quasi-judicial process because it involves both legislative and judicial elements. While the process takes place within the houses of Parliament, one house acts as the accuser while the other house functions as an investigating body to examine the charges. This blend of law-making and investigative roles defines its unique constitutional character.

93. (D) Total value of votes of all MLAs of all States divided by the total number of elected MPs
The value of a Member of Parliament's vote is designed to maintain parity between the states as a whole and the Union. It is calculated by taking the total value of votes assigned to all elected members of the state legislative assemblies and dividing that sum by the total number of elected members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

94. (C) President pardons Court Martial sentences; Governor cannot
Article 72 gives the President the power to grant pardons for sentences awarded by court-martials, a power that the Governor lacks under Article 161. Additionally, while both can remit or commute death sentences, only the President has the power to grant a full pardon for a death sentence. The Governor's pardoning power is restricted to laws within the state's executive jurisdiction.

95. (A) I, II, III, IV
The impeachment process begins with a fourteen-day notice signed by one-fourth of the members of a House. Then, the resolution is introduced and must be passed by a two-thirds majority of that House's total membership. Subsequently, the charges are sent to the second House, which investigates them. If the second House also passes the resolution with a two-thirds majority, the President is removed.

96. (B) It is not defined in the Constitution
Although "violation of the Constitution" is the only ground mentioned for the impeachment of the President under Article 61, the document itself does not provide a specific definition of what constitutes such a violation. This leaves interpretation to the Parliament, which must

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determine whether the President's actions warrant removal through the investigative and voting stages of the impeachment process.

97. (A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
While the President has the constitutional authority to summon a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament under Article 108 to resolve a legislative deadlock, they do not preside over it. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the designated presiding officer for such sittings. If the Speaker is absent, the Deputy Speaker or the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides.

98. (B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
According to the Constitution, when the President resigns by writing to the Vice President, the Vice President must take immediate action. They are required to communicate this resignation to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha without delay. This ensures that both houses of Parliament and the legislative branch are formally informed of the vacancy in the nation's highest executive office.

99. (D) The Vice President
The President can resign from office at any time before the end of their five-year term. To do so, the President must submit a formal resignation letter in writing. This letter must be addressed and delivered specifically to the Vice President. This procedure is mandated by the Constitution to ensure a clear and documented transition of authority or the start of acting arrangements.

100. (D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
During the Constituent Assembly debates, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously clarified the nature of the Indian presidency. He explained that unlike the American President, the Indian President occupies a position similar to the British Monarch. He stated that the President represents the nation's dignity but does not rule it, serving as the formal symbol of the state rather than the actual administrator.

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CHAPTER 05

Council of Ministers, Prime Minister and Union Cabinet

1. In the event of a hung Parliament where no political party commands a clear majority, what established convention guides the President's discretion?
(A) The President immediately exercises the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha and orders fresh general elections.
(B) The President refers the legal matter to the Supreme Court of India for binding constitutional advice.
(C) The President temporarily hands over the supreme executive authority to the Chief Justice of India.
(D) The President invites the leader of the largest party or pre-poll alliance to form the government.

2. Which category of minister does not typically attend Cabinet meetings as a matter of right, unless specifically invited when matters related to their department are under consideration?
(A) Cabinet Ministers
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Ministers of State (Independent Charge)
(D) The Home Minister

3. The foundational principle of collective responsibility dictates that the Council of Ministers is jointly accountable to which of the following institutions?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Parliament of India
(C) The House of the People (Lok Sabha)
(D) The Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

4. Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in the correct chronological order based on their initial assumption of office:
(A) Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, V. P. Singh, Chandra Shekhar
(B) Charan Singh, Morarji Desai, Chandra Shekhar, V. P. Singh
(C) Morarji Desai, V. P. Singh, Charan Singh, Chandra Shekhar
(D) V. P. Singh, Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, Chandra Shekhar

5. Regarding the allocation and reshuffling of portfolios among the Union ministers, which statement is factually correct?
(A) It is solely determined by the President using his discretionary powers.
(B) It is entirely the prerogative of the Prime Minister.
(C) It is finalized by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to ensure parliamentary balance.
(D) It requires a mandatory unanimous resolution by the Cabinet.

6. The Cabinet Secretary functions as the chief coordinator of the central administration. Which of the following does NOT fall under the standard duties of the Cabinet Secretary?
(A) Preparing the detailed agenda for upcoming Cabinet meetings
(B) Allocating financial budgets to different ministries autonomously
(C) Providing administrative assistance and record-keeping for Cabinet Committees
(D) Ensuring smooth inter-ministerial coordination to resolve bureaucratic bottlenecks

7. Article 74 of the Constitution of India primarily provides for which of the following mechanisms?
(A) The appointment of the Prime Minister by the President
(B) A Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President
(C) The collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha
(D) The duties of the Prime Minister regarding information furnished to the President

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8. What is the primary role of the Prime Minister in relation to the foreign policy of India?
(A) He single-handedly ratifies all international treaties without parliamentary notification.
(B) He is the chief architect and primary authoritative spokesperson of India's foreign policy.
(C) He acts strictly upon the binding advice of the Foreign Secretary.
(D) He constitutionally requires prior parliamentary approval before undertaking any official foreign visit.

9. Which of the following statements concerning Cabinet Committees is incorrect?
(A) They are extra-constitutional in nature and not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution.
(B) They are exclusively composed of Cabinet Ministers with no exceptions ever permitted.
(C) They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the administrative exigencies of the time.
(D) They sort out complex issues and formulate proposals for the final consideration of the Cabinet.

10. The Prime Minister functions as the ex-officio Chairman of which of the following statutory or constitutional bodies?
(A) Finance Commission
(B) Election Commission of India
(C) Inter-State Council
(D) Zonal Councils

11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Cabinet Committees)
P. Political Affairs Committee
Q. Economic Affairs Committee
R. Appointments Committee
S. Parliamentary Affairs Committee
List II: (Key Functions/Characteristics)
1. Superintends activities in the economic sphere
2. Headed traditionally by the Home Minister
3. Often referred to as the 'Super Cabinet' dealing with key domestic and foreign policies
4. Decides on all higher-level administrative appointments in the Central Secretariat
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

12. In the Indian parliamentary system, if the Prime Minister tenders his resignation to the President, it legally translates to the resignation of which entity?
(A) The Prime Minister alone
(B) The Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers only
(C) The entire Council of Ministers
(D) The National Security Council

13. What is the fundamental structural difference between the Cabinet and the broader Council of Ministers?
(A) A smaller, core decision-making body vs the larger body comprising all categories of ministers.
(B) A body including all ministerial categories vs a body restricted specifically to senior ministers.
(C) An entity explicitly detailed in Article 74 vs an entity which is merely extra-constitutional.
(D) An entity headed directly by the President vs an entity always headed by the Prime Minister.

14. Who acts as the principal channel of administrative and policy communication between the President and the Council of Ministers?
(A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) The Vice President of India
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Cabinet Secretary

15. Who serves as the highest-ranking civil servant and the administrative head of the Cabinet Secretariat?
(A) The Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
(B) The Home Secretary
(C) The Secretary of the Department of Personnel and Training
(D) The Cabinet Secretary

16. According to Article 75, ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President. This

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constitutional principle specifically denotes which of the following?
(A) Individual responsibility
(B) Collective responsibility
(C) Legal responsibility
(D) Financial responsibility

17. A motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers can be legally admitted and debated in which of the following legislative forums?
(A) The Lok Sabha only
(B) The Rajya Sabha only
(C) Either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha
(D) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament

18. Which of the following is NOT a mandatory qualification or condition to become the Prime Minister of India?
(A) The person must have attained the age of 30 years even if he is a member of the Lok Sabha.
(B) The person must be a citizen of India.
(C) The person must be a member of either House of Parliament or become one within six months of appointment.
(D) The person must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.

19. Consider the following statements regarding the specific powers of the Prime Minister:
I. He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and influences its decisions.
II. He can ask any minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of a difference of opinion.
III. He invariably announces major government policies on the floor of the House.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

20. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order as they generally occur during the formation of a new government:
I. Conduct of General Elections
II. Swearing-in ceremony of the Prime Minister
III. Formal invitation by the President to form the government
IV. Vote of Confidence on the floor of the Lok Sabha
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, III, IV, II

21. Article 75(3) of the Indian Constitution specifically institutionalizes which fundamental principle of the parliamentary system?
(A) The Separation of Powers
(B) The Principle of Individual Responsibility
(C) The Principle of Collective Responsibility
(D) The Doctrine of Pleasure

22. Which of the following statements about the appointment of the Prime Minister is most accurate?
(A) The Constitution mandates a specific electoral procedure for the direct selection of the Prime Minister.
(B) By convention, the President appoints the majority party leader in the Lok Sabha as Prime Minister.
(C) The President is granted absolute freedom to appoint any citizen of India as the Prime Minister at any time.
(D) The Prime Minister must be an elected sitting member of the Lok Sabha immediately prior to their appointment.

23. Under the constitutional scheme of India, what is the precise executive positioning of the Prime Minister?
(A) Head of the State
(B) Head of both the State and the Government
(C) Chief Constitutional Advisor to the Judiciary
(D) Head of the Government

24. The doctrine of Cabinet secrecy implies that all ministers are bound by secrecy regarding cabinet proceedings and discussions. Who formally administers the oath of secrecy to the Union ministers?
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Cabinet Secretary
(D) The President of India

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25. The sudden demise or resignation of the Prime Minister inevitably leads to which of the following outcomes?
(A) The senior-most Cabinet minister automatically assumes the post of Prime Minister.
(B) The immediate dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers.
(C) The President temporarily assumes direct control of all union ministries.
(D) The immediate and mandatory dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

26. Which of the following constitutional amendments explicitly made the advice of the Council of Ministers binding on the President of India?
(A) 44th and 73rd Amendments
(B) 42nd and 86th Amendments
(C) 89th and 91st Amendments
(D) 42nd and 44th Amendments

27. Which of the following best describes the primary function of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO)?
(A) Providing secretarial assistance and administrative advice to the Prime Minister.
(B) Formally passing all legislative bills before their introduction in Parliament.
(C) Functioning as the principal executive authority controlling state governments.
(D) Financially auditing the accounts of various central ministries independently.

28. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 74
Q. Article 75
R. Article 76
S. Article 78
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Attorney General for India
2. Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President
3. Council of Ministers to aid and advise President
4. Other provisions as to Ministers including appointment and tenure
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

29. The Cabinet is recognized as the supreme executive authority of the central government. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic function of the Cabinet?
(A) It directs the execution of foreign policies and foreign affairs.
(B) It acts as the supreme dispute-resolving body among various government ministries.
(C) Its decisions are merely advisory and non-binding on individual ministers.
(D) It functions as the chief crisis manager in the event of national emergencies.

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30. In his capacity as the leader of the House, how does the Prime Minister's membership in Parliament affect his role?
(A) He must invariably be an elected member of the Lok Sabha to lead the government.
(B) He is considered the official leader of both houses simultaneously regardless of his membership.
(C) He delegates the leadership of both houses to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.
(D) He can be a member of either House but leads the Lok Sabha if he is a member of it.

31. Which of the following accurately describes the constitutional position of a 'Caretaker Government' in India?
(A) A government explicitly defined and empowered under Article 75 of the Constitution.
(B) A government with enhanced executive powers to manage national election emergencies.
(C) An outgoing government handling routine business until a new government is formed.
(D) A temporary government formed strictly by career civil servants under President's rule.

32. Which informal grouping of close confidants and advisors is sometimes referred to as the 'Kitchen Cabinet' of the Prime Minister?
(A) A constitutionally mandated subset of the Union Council of Ministers.
(B) An inner circle of ministers and private advisors who assist the PM.
(C) The permanent secretarial staff belonging

to the Cabinet Secretariat.
(D) A committee consisting of the heads of the three Indian armed forces.

33. Which Constitutional Amendment Act mandated that the total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha?
(A) 89th Amendment Act
(B) 91st Amendment Act
(C) 93rd Amendment Act
(D) 97th Amendment Act

34. What does the term "Caretaker Government" imply in the Indian parliamentary context?
(A) A government under President's Rule during an emergency.
(B) A coalition government formed temporarily during elections.
(C) A government managed by the military during political crises.
(D) An outgoing government limited to routine administrative tasks.

35. Which mechanism acts as the primary tool for inter-ministerial coordination and high-level decision-making within the central executive?
(A) The Cabinet Secretariat and Cabinet Committees
(B) The Zonal Councils
(C) The NITI Aayog Governing Council
(D) The Supreme Court Collegium

36. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Attorney General of India.
(A) He is a full-time government counsel debarred from private practice.
(B) He is appointed by the President of India under the Constitution.
(C) He must possess the qualifications required for a Supreme Court judge.
(D) He receives such remuneration as the President of India may determine.

37. The Tenth Schedule (Anti-defection law) impacts the concept of collective responsibility primarily by ensuring which of the following?
(A) Preventing voting against the party whip to avoid immediate disqualification.
(B) Mandating that independent members must join a political party to be ministers.
(C) Limiting the constitutional term of the Prime Minister to exactly five years.
(D) Restricting the President from dismissing the entire Union Council of Ministers.

38. What constitutes the 'Political Executive' in the Indian constitutional framework?
(A) The career bureaucrats and secretaries
(B) The Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
(C) The Election Commissioners
(D) The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister

39. How many members of the Lok Sabha must minimally support a motion of no-confidence for it to be admitted for discussion?
(A) 25 members
(B) 100 members
(C) 10 percent of the total membership of the House
(D) 50 members

40. Which constitutional functionary is appointed under Article 76 to provide legal advice to the Government of India and perform legal duties assigned by the President?
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The Law Minister
(C) The Solicitor General of India
(D) The Attorney General of India

41. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The President of India cannot appoint a person as a minister unless recommended by the Prime Minister.
Reason (R): The Prime Minister acts as the absolute constitutional head of the Republic of India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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42. A major distinction between a parliamentary executive and a presidential executive system lies in which of the following?
(A) The presence of a written constitution in the presidential system exclusively
(B) The presence of a judicial review mechanism strictly in the parliamentary system
(C) The fusion of executive and legislative powers in the parliamentary system
(D) The absolute separation of powers in the parliamentary system

43. If a minister disagrees with a Cabinet decision and is not prepared to defend it publicly, what is the established constitutional convention he must follow?
(A) He can publicly criticize the policy while retaining his ministerial post.
(B) He is expected to resign from the Council of Ministers.
(C) He must approach the Supreme Court to invalidate the decision.
(D) He can demand a referendum on the specific policy.

44. The 'Economic Cabinet' and 'Security Cabinet' are informal descriptors typically used to refer to which of the following entities?
(A) The National Development Council of India.
(B) Senior civil servants advising the President.
(C) Joint Parliamentary Committees for national crises.
(D) High-powered committees for security and economy.

45. The Prime Minister's advice to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term is generally binding on the President, provided that:
(A) The Prime Minister has secured a two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha.
(B) The Election Commission of India formally approves the Lok Sabha dissolution.
(C) The Prime Minister currently commands a majority in the Lok Sabha.
(D) The Supreme Court of India issues a mandatory enabling order for dissolution.

46. In the context of coalition governments in India, how does the coalition dynamic typically affect the Prime Minister's traditional authority?
(A) It substantially enhances the Prime Minister's absolute power over policy.
(B) It necessitates accommodating regional leaders, diluting control over portfolios.
(C) It leads to the complete and permanent abolition of the Cabinet Secretariat.
(D) It transfers ministerial appointment power to a coalition coordination committee.

47. Which of the following is NOT categorised as a formal level within the Union Council of Ministers?
(A) Cabinet Ministers
(B) Parliamentary Secretaries
(C) Ministers of State
(D) Deputy Ministers

48. The concept of a 'Shadow Cabinet' is fundamentally associated with which of the following parliamentary models?
(A) The American Presidential System
(B) The British Westminster System
(C) The French Semi-Presidential System
(D) The Swiss Direct Democracy Model

49. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Offices/Institutions)
P. Cabinet Secretary
Q. Prime Minister's Office
R. Council of Ministers
S. Cabinet
List II: (Key Characteristics)
1. Provides secretarial assistance directly to the PM
2. Constitutionally mandated body under Article 74
3. Core policy-making body comprising senior ministers
4. Ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

50. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General of India:
I. He must be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
II. He holds office during the pleasure of the

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President.
III. He has the right to speak in proceedings of either House of Parliament.
IV. He enjoys the right to vote in parliamentary committees to which he is nominated.
V. He possesses the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, II, III and V only
(D) I, III, IV and V only

51. The 'Permanent Executive' in India is primarily represented by which of the following?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Council of Ministers
(C) The Members of Parliament
(D) The Civil Services

52. Who was the first Prime Minister of India to lead a non-Congress government at the Centre?
(A) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(B) V. P. Singh
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(D) Morarji Desai

53. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, appointed under Article 148, plays a critical role in enforcing executive accountability by auditing which of the following?
(A) Only the accounts of the Union Government
(B) Only the accounts of the State Governments
(C) Both the accounts of the Union Government and the State Governments
(D) The accounts of private multinational corporations operating in India

54. The Prime Minister of India communicates all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union to the President. This is the PM's constitutional duty under which Article?
(A) Article 74
(B) Article 75
(C) Article 78
(D) Article 77

55. Which statement correctly identifies an exception to the general rule regarding the Prime Minister heading Cabinet Committees?
(A) The Parliamentary Affairs committee is headed by the Home or Defence Minister.
(B) The Prime Minister never heads the Appointments Committee of the Union Cabinet.
(C) The Prime Minister is constitutionally barred from heading the Security committee.
(D) The Prime Minister delegates the Economic Affairs committee to the Finance Minister.

56. In comparing the Indian Cabinet system with the British Westminster model, which of the following statements is strictly correct regarding the principle of legal responsibility?
(A) Britain enforces ministerial legal responsibility, while India has no such provision.
(B) Both nations enforce legal responsibility on ministers for every act of the State.
(C) Indian ministers hold full legal responsibility, whereas British ministers do not.
(D) Legal responsibility in both nations is overseen only by the highest court of law.

57. In the British parliamentary model, a person appointed as Prime Minister must strictly be a member of the lower house (House of Commons). How does the Indian system differ?
(A) The Indian Prime Minister can be a member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
(B) The Indian Prime Minister must strictly be from the Rajya Sabha.
(C) The Indian Prime Minister cannot be a member of Parliament.
(D) The Indian Prime Minister must be nominated by the President directly, regardless of parliamentary membership.

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Council of Ministers:
I. The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.
II. A person can remain a minister without being a member of Parliament for a maximum of six months.
III. The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by the President from time to

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time.
IV. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to both Houses of Parliament.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

59. The introduction of the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act had which profound effect on the political landscape of Madhya Pradesh and other states?
(A) It forced states to establish and maintain bicamates legislatures.
(B) It mandated the creation of the post of Deputy Chief Minister in states.
(C) It restricted Council size to curb the practice of 'jumbo cabinets'.
(D) It allowed Governors to allocate portfolios without the Chief Minister.

60. In the relationship between the political executive and the permanent executive, civil servants are expected to strictly adhere to which guiding principle?
(A) Political partiality
(B) Political neutrality and anonymity
(C) Public political campaigning for the ruling party
(D) Overriding ministerial decisions based on personal ideology

61. The phenomenon of coalition politics at the center has historically led to which of the following impacts on the Indian Cabinet system?
(A) The complete elimination of the Prime Minister's executive role.
(B) The total and permanent abolition of the Union Cabinet Secretariat.
(C) A shift of decision-making to informal coordination committees.
(D) The standardization of a presidential style of national governance.

62. The fundamental purpose of the 'Shadow Cabinet' in the British political system is to:
(A) To critique the ruling cabinet and prepare to take over government.
(B) To conduct secret intelligence operations for the central government.
(C) To provide a secondary advisory cabinet for the reigning monarchy.
(D) To ensure that various coalition partners remain politically united.

63. Under the Doctrine of Cabinet Secrecy, a minister is legally prohibited from publicly revealing cabinet proceedings. If a breach of this secrecy occurs, what is the standard consequence?
(A) The minister must resign and can be dismissed by the President.
(B) The minister faces an immediate trial by a military tribunal.
(C) The incident causes the automatic dissolution of the Cabinet.
(D) The Supreme Court imposes a severe and mandatory financial penalty.

64. Consider the following statements regarding the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India:
I. The CAG is appointed by the President by a warrant under his hand and seal.
II. The CAG can be removed from office only in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court.
III. The CAG determines the rules for the allocation of portfolios among ministers.
IV. The administrative expenses of the office of the CAG are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
V. The CAG audits the receipts and expenditure of both the Union and the States.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, II, IV and V only
(D) I, III, IV and V only

65. Which of the following correctly pairs an Indian Prime Minister with a defining aspect of their governance?
(A) P. V. Narasimha Rao - Initiation of major LPG economic reforms.
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru - Formation of the first non-Congress government.
(C) Indira Gandhi - Introduction of the Right to Information Act.
(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee - Nationalisation of

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major commercial banks.

66. A 'Minister of State with Independent Charge' is distinct because he/she:
(A) Heads a specific ministry without being subordinate to a Cabinet Minister.
(B) Cannot be removed from office by the Prime Minister under any circumstances.
(C) Is a permanent civil servant acting as a temporary minister of the Union.
(D) Has the power to veto major Cabinet decisions during an emergency session.

67. Which important constitutional authority ensures financial accountability of the executive to the legislature through comprehensive audit reports?
(A) The Attorney General of India
(B) The Finance Commission
(C) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(D) The NITI Aayog

68. Group of Ministers (GoM) and Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) were frequently constituted in India to handle which specific administrative necessity?
(A) To bypass the Supreme Court's judicial review on policy matters.
(B) To resolve inter-ministerial issues and expedite decisions.
(C) To investigate corruption charges against the Prime Minister.
(D) To replace the formal Cabinet structure on a permanent basis.

69. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is described as the guardian of the public purse. The CAG's reports on the accounts of the Union are strictly submitted first to whom?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Finance Minister
(D) The Public Accounts Committee

70. Which of the following statements about the political cabinet versus the permanent executive is correct?
(A) The political cabinet implements policies while the permanent executive makes them.
(B) The permanent executive changes with every general election unlike the political cabinet.
(C) The cabinet provides policy direction while the bureaucracy handles implementation.
(D) The permanent executive is directly accountability to the public through regular elections.

71. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Features of Governance)
P. Ministers holding office during the President's pleasure
Q. Council of Ministers resigning upon a no-confidence motion
R. Advice of the Council of Ministers binding on the President
S. Civil servants remaining politically impartial
List II: (Underlying Principles)
1. Neutrality of Permanent Executive
2. Individual Responsibility
3. Collective Responsibility
4. 42nd Constitutional Amendment
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

72. Arrange the following administrative and political authorities in the correct descending order of their formal constitutional precedence or hierarchy:
I. Cabinet Minister of the Union
II. Prime Minister of India
III. President of India
IV. Minister of State of the Union
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) III, I, II, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, II, IV, I

73. In the event the Prime Minister is a member of the Rajya Sabha, which of the following restrictions applies to him?
(A) He cannot make statements in the Lok Sabha.
(B) He cannot be appointed as the Finance Minister simultaneously.
(C) He cannot address the joint sitting of both Houses.

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(D) He cannot vote on a motion of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha.

74. Identify the odd one out among the following based on standard constitutional conventions governing the Prime Minister's powers.
(A) Advising the President on the appointment of the Attorney General
(B) Advising the President on the appointment of the CAG
(C) Presiding over the joint sittings of Parliament
(D) Allocating ranks and portfolios to ministers

75. Under the Indian constitutional framework, what is the primary cause for a minister to be legally disqualified from remaining a member of the Council of Ministers?
(A) Failing to pass a policy bill in the Rajya Sabha.
(B) Disagreeing with the Chief Minister of their state.
(C) Traveling abroad without permission of the President.
(D) Disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law.

76. Which of the following best defines a 'Deputy Minister' within the Union executive structure?
(A) A minister who independently heads a specific major union ministry.
(B) The official successor to the Prime Minister in case of emergencies.
(C) A state minister serving on deputation to the Central Government.
(D) A minister assisting senior ministers in administrative duties.

77. Which of the following Cabinet Committees is considered the most powerful, often acting as the supreme decision-making body on crucial domestic and foreign policy matters?
(A) Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.
(B) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.
(C) Cabinet Committee on Security Affairs.
(D) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs.

78. What was a significant governance contribution generally attributed to Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri during his tenure?
(A) Leading the Indian Armed Forces to victory in the 1971 war.
(B) Implementing the sweeping economic liberalization reforms of 1991.
(C) Overseeing and leading the Pokhran-II nuclear tests in Rajasthan.
(D) Coining 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' during war and food scarcity.

79. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the President and the Prime Minister:
I. The President can mandate the Council of Ministers to reconsider any advice tendered to him.
II. The Prime Minister is constitutionally obligated to furnish information relating to administration when called for by the President.
III. The President can appoint any member of Parliament as Prime Minister during a clear majority without consulting the ruling party.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

80. Choose the correct sequential arrangement of the process involved when a Vote of No-Confidence is moved in the Lok Sabha:
(A) Leave of the House granted → Motion moved by member → Support of 50 members verified → Discussion and voting
(B) Support of 50 members verified → Motion moved by member → Leave of the House granted → Discussion and voting
(C) Motion moved by member → Support of 50 members verified → Leave of the House granted → Discussion and voting
(D) Motion moved by member → Leave of the House granted → Support of 50 members verified → Discussion and voting

81. Which Prime Minister is historically noted for establishing the tradition of appointing a Deputy Prime Minister when political exigencies demanded it, starting with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri

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(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Morarji Desai

82. The collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers means they swim and sink together. This specifically implies that:
(A) A no-confidence vote mandates the resignation of the whole Council.
(B) A no-confidence vote against one minister removes only that individual.
(C) Every minister is personally liable for the debts of their department.
(D) The Council can collectively overrule decisions of the Supreme Court.

83. The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act (2003) places a cap on the size of the Council of Ministers. What happens if an existing Council of Ministers exceeds this limit following a party merger?
(A) The extra ministers automatically lose their parliamentary membership.
(B) The Supreme Court grants a temporary exemption until the next election.
(C) The President of India dissolves the entire government immediately.
(D) The Prime Minister drops ministers to stay within the legal limit.

84. The principle of Cabinet Secrecy is practically maintained and reinforced in India through the application of which prominent colonial-era legislation?
(A) The Government of India Act, 1935
(B) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) The Official Secrets Act, 1923
(D) The National Security Act, 1980

85. Which of the following is an effect of the principle of individual responsibility of ministers under Article 75?
(A) A minister can be removed by the Prime Minister directly without the President.
(B) A minister can be removed by the President solely at his own personal discretion.
(C) A minister's tenure depends on the pleasure of the PM through the President.
(D) A minister cannot be removed unless an impeachment motion is passed in Parliament.

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86. The structure of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) evolved significantly over time. It was formerly known by which name before being renamed during Morarji Desai's tenure?
(A) Prime Minister's Executive Council
(B) Prime Minister's Secretariat
(C) Central Policy Bureau
(D) Supreme Executive Office

87. Which structural entity bridges the political executive and the permanent bureaucracy, ensuring seamless translation of cabinet decisions into administrative action?
(A) The NITI Aayog
(B) The Cabinet Secretariat
(C) The Parliament Secretariat
(D) The Supreme Court Registry

88. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Concepts/Roles)
P. Shadow Cabinet
Q. Inner Cabinet
R. Caretaker Government
S. Coalition Government
List II: (Associated Features)
1. Formed by multiple political parties
2. Informal close advisory group to the PM
3. Unique institution of the British opposition
4. Transacts only routine business pending elections
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

89. Who among the following advises the Government of India on legal matters and performs duties of a legal character assigned to him by the President?
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The Attorney General of India
(C) The Union Law Minister
(D) The Chairman of the Law Commission

90. An individual who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as a minister. However, this appointment is valid strictly for a maximum continuous period of:
(A) Six months
(B) Three months

(C) One year
(D) Until the end of the current Lok Sabha term

91. If the Prime Minister advises the President to dismiss a minister who refuses to resign despite policy differences, this action primarily operationalizes which principle?
(A) Collective Responsibility
(B) Individual Responsibility
(C) Legal Responsibility
(D) Judicial Review

92. Who among the following was the first Prime Minister of India to face a motion of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha?
(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Morarji Desai

93. The primary implication of 'anonymity' in the context of civil services and their relationship with the political executive is that:
(A) Civil servants must never reveal their specific names to the general public.
(B) Civil servants operate completely outside the bounds of constitutional law.
(C) Civil servants formulate policies independently without political knowledge.
(D) Civil servants remain behind the scenes while the minister takes responsibility.

94. Which of the following groups is NOT structurally a formal part of the Union Council of Ministers?
(A) Cabinet Ministers
(B) Ministers of State
(C) Chairpersons of Parliamentary Standing Committees
(D) Deputy Ministers

95. Arrange the following executive authorities in the correct conceptual order regarding the flow of policy advice to final approval at the Union level:
I. Cabinet Secretary
II. Minister in-charge of the Department
III. Secretary of the Department
IV. Cabinet
V. Prime Minister
(A) III, I, II, V, IV
(B) III, II, I, V, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV, V
(D) I, III, II, IV, V

96. Identify the correct statement concerning the role of the President in appointing the Prime Minister.
(A) The President is bound to appoint the oldest member of the Lok Sabha as PM.
(B) Discretion is significant when no party has a clear Lok Sabha majority.
(C) The President must consult the Chief Justice before making the appointment.
(D) The choice of Prime Minister requires prior ratification by the Commission.

97. Which of the following correctly pairs an Indian official with their primary constitutional responsibility in executive accountability?
(A) Cabinet Secretary - Link between political and permanent executive.
(B) Attorney General - Responsible for auditing Union government accounts.
(C) Auditor General - Advising the Government on various legal matters.
(D) Principal Secretary - Presiding over sessions of the Lok Sabha house.

98. Which informal arrangement, sometimes criticised for bypassing formal cabinet mechanisms, consists of a very small group of the Prime Minister's most trusted colleagues and external advisors?
(A) The Zonal Council
(B) The Kitchen Cabinet
(C) The Estimates Committee
(D) The Zila Parishad

99. While the 91st Amendment places a maximum limit of 15% on the size of the Union Council of Ministers relative to the Lok Sabha, what is the minimum strength of the Union Council of Ministers prescribed by the Constitution?
(A) A minimum strength of 12 members.
(B) A minimum strength of 15 members.
(C) A minimum strength of 10 members.
(D) No minimum strength is specified.

100. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

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statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Prime Minister acts as the crucial link between the Cabinet and the President.
Reason (R): Article 78 mandates the Prime Minister to communicate all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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ANSWERS

1. (D) The President invites the leader of the largest party or pre-poll alliance to form the government.
In a situation where no single party wins a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, established constitutional conventions guide the President. The President typically invites the leader of the single largest party or a pre-poll alliance to form the government. This ensures stability and allows the leader to prove their majority on the floor of the house.

2. (C) Ministers of State (Independent Charge)
Ministers of State with Independent Charge perform the same functions and exercise the same powers in relation to their assigned departments as Cabinet Ministers. However, they are not members of the Cabinet and do not attend its meetings regularly. They only participate when invited specifically to discuss matters related to their own ministries or departments.

3. (C) The House of the People (Lok Sabha)
The fundamental principle of collective responsibility is a cornerstone of the parliamentary system in India. It implies that the Council of Ministers is jointly accountable for all their actions and decisions to the lower house of Parliament. If the house passes a vote of no-confidence against the ministry, the entire body must resign from their respective offices.

4. (A) Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, V. P. Singh, Chandra Shekhar
Morarji Desai led the first non-Congress government in 1977, followed by Charan Singh in 1979 after the Janata government collapsed. V.P. Singh assumed office in 1989 leading the National Front coalition, and Chandra Shekhar became Prime Minister in 1990 after withdrawing support. This sequence reflects the turbulent era of coalition politics and shifting alliances in Indian history.

5. (B) It is entirely the prerogative of the Prime Minister.
The Prime Minister holds the central position in the Council of Ministers and possesses the exclusive authority to assign various portfolios to ministers. While the President formally appoints ministers, this action is taken strictly on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Furthermore, the Prime Minister has the power to reshuffle the cabinet and redistribute ministerial responsibilities as necessary.

6. (B) Allocating financial budgets to different ministries autonomously
The Cabinet Secretary serves as the senior-most civil servant and provides essential administrative support to the Cabinet and its committees. Their primary roles include preparing agendas for meetings, coordinating between different ministries, and maintaining records of deliberations. However, the allocation of financial budgets is an executive and legislative function managed through the Ministry of Finance and parliamentary approval.

7. (B) A Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President
Article 74 provides for a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. Under the constitutional framework, the President is generally bound to act in accordance with such advice. This article establishes the real executive authority within the parliamentary form of government in India.

8. (B) He is the chief architect and primary authoritative spokesperson of India's foreign policy.
The Prime Minister plays a decisive role in shaping the nation's international relations and global engagement. As the chief architect of foreign policy, the Prime Minister represents India at international forums and visits foreign countries to strengthen diplomatic ties. All major decisions regarding external affairs are guided by the Prime Minister, making him the authoritative spokesperson for the entire nation.

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9. (B) They are exclusively composed of Cabinet Ministers with no exceptions ever permitted.
Cabinet Committees are organizational devices established to deal with specific issues and reduce the workload of the full Cabinet. While they are usually composed of Cabinet Ministers, there is no constitutional or legal restriction preventing Ministers of State from being included. These committees are set up by the Prime Minister to ensure in-depth examination of complex policy matters before finalization.

10. (C) Inter-State Council
The Prime Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairman of several high-level bodies that facilitate national planning and inter-governmental coordination. The Inter-State Council, established under Article 263 of the Constitution, is one such body where the Prime Minister presides over meetings to resolve disputes and discuss common interests. This role emphasizes the Prime Minister's leadership in maintaining healthy federal relations.

11. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Political Affairs Committee deals with sensitive domestic and foreign issues and is often called the Super Cabinet. The Economic Affairs Committee manages the overall economic situation and trends. The Appointments Committee handles high-level administrative posts in the Central Secretariat. Meanwhile, the Parliamentary Affairs Committee, traditionally headed by the Home Minister, looks after the progress of government business in Parliament.

12. (C) The entire Council of Ministers
In the Indian parliamentary system, the Prime Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers and its keystone. Therefore, the resignation or death of the Prime Minister automatically results in the dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers. This principle ensures that the executive remains a unified body that derives its collective authority and existence directly from the Prime Minister's leadership.

13. (A) A smaller, core decision-making body vs the larger body comprising all categories of ministers.
The Council of Ministers is a larger body that includes all categories of ministers such as Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. In contrast, the Cabinet is a smaller, core group consisting only of senior ministers who hold important portfolios. While the Council meets rarely, the Cabinet meets frequently to deliberate and make key policy decisions for the government.

14. (C) The Prime Minister
The Prime Minister occupies a central role as the principal channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers. Under Article 78 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate all decisions related to the administration of the Union and proposals for legislation. This mechanism ensures that the President is kept informed about government affairs.

15. (D) The Cabinet Secretary
The Cabinet Secretary is the top-most executive official and the senior-most civil servant in the Government of India. This officer serves as the administrative head of the Cabinet Secretariat and provides secretarial assistance to the Cabinet. The role involves ensuring smooth inter-ministerial coordination and acting as the chairman of the Civil Services Board, making it the highest administrative position.

16. (A) Individual responsibility
Article 75 states that ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, which embodies the principle of individual responsibility. This means that the President can remove a minister even when the Council of Ministers enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha. However, the President exercises this power only on the advice of the Prime Minister, ensuring internal cabinet discipline.

17. (A) The Lok Sabha only
A motion of no-confidence is a procedural tool used by the opposition to test the majority of the ruling government. According to the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure, this motion can only be introduced and discussed in the Lok Sabha, the house to which the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible. If passed, the entire government must immediately tender resignation.

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18. (A) The person must have attained the age of 30 years even if he is a member of the Lok Sabha.
To be eligible for the office of Prime Minister, a person must be a citizen of India and a member of either House of Parliament. The minimum age requirement depends on the house membership; it is twenty-five years for the Lok Sabha and thirty years for the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, requiring a minimum of thirty years for a Lok Sabha member is incorrect.

19. (D) I, II and III
The Prime Minister exercises significant powers as the head of the government and leader of the house. He presides over meetings of the Council of Ministers and guides its decisions. He has the authority to ask any minister to resign and advises the President on dismissals. Additionally, as the primary spokesperson, he announces all major policy initiatives on the floor of Parliament.

20. (A) I, III, II, IV
The formation of a new government begins with the conduct of General Elections to elect representatives. After the results are declared, the President formally invites the leader of the majority party or alliance to form the government. This is followed by the swearing-in ceremony of the Prime Minister. Finally, the new government must prove its majority through a vote of confidence.

21. (C) The Principle of Collective Responsibility
Article 75(3) explicitly states that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People, known as the Lok Sabha. This constitutional provision is the bedrock of the parliamentary system, ensuring that the executive remains accountability to the elected representatives. It requires all ministers to stand by cabinet decisions and resign as a unit if they lose confidence.

22. (B) By convention, the President appoints the majority party leader in the Lok Sabha as Prime Minister.
Although the Constitution simply states that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President, well-established parliamentary conventions guide this process. The President traditionally appoints the leader of the party or coalition that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha. This practice ensures that the executive head has the necessary legislative support to govern effectively and maintain the stability of the administration.

23. (D) Head of the Government
In the Indian constitutional system, the President is the nominal executive or the Head of the State, representing the nation's dignity. In contrast, the Prime Minister is the real executive or the Head of the Government, exercising actual administrative powers. This distinction is fundamental to the parliamentary form of democracy, where the Prime Minister leads the executive branch and directs policy.

24. (D) The President of India
Before a minister enters upon their office, they must take the oath of office and the oath of secrecy. These oaths are formally administered by the President of India as per the Third Schedule of the Constitution. The oath of secrecy binds the minister to maintain the confidentiality of all matters brought under their consideration as a member of the Union Council.

25. (B) The immediate dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers.
The Prime Minister is the linchpin of the Council of Ministers, and their exit from office has profound structural consequences. Since the Council is formed based on the Prime Minister's advice and leadership, the death or resignation of the incumbent Prime Minister lead to the automatic dissolution of the entire ministry. A new Prime Minister must then be appointed to form a government.

26. (D) 42nd and 44th Amendments
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 made the advice of the Council of Ministers binding on the President. Later, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a proviso allowing the President to require the Council to reconsider such advice once. However, if the same advice is tendered again after reconsideration, the President is constitutionally obligated to act in accordance with that advice.

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27. (A) Providing secretarial assistance and administrative advice to the Prime Minister.
The Prime Minister's Office serves as the immediate staff group providing secretarial assistance and administrative support to the Prime Minister. It assists in the performance of various functions, including managing correspondence, coordinating with other ministries, and providing research and advice on policy matters. The PMO acts as a critical link between the Prime Minister and various administrative departments within the government of India.

28. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Article 74 deals with the Council of Ministers aiding and advising the President. Article 75 contains other provisions for ministers like appointment and tenure. Article 76 provides for the Attorney General for India, the government's chief legal advisor. Finally, Article 78 outlines the duties of the Prime Minister regarding the furnishing of information to the President about the administration and legislative proposals.

29. (C) Its decisions are merely advisory and non-binding on individual ministers.
The Cabinet is the supreme decision-making body of the government, and its decisions are binding on all ministers. It directs the execution of foreign policies, manages national emergencies, and resolves inter-ministerial disputes. Suggesting that its decisions are merely advisory and non-binding is factually incorrect within the context of the collective responsibility and administrative authority that defines the core functions of the Indian Cabinet.

30. (D) He can be a member of either House but leads the Lok Sabha if he is a member of it.
The Prime Minister can be a member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. By convention, if the Prime Minister is a member of the Lok Sabha, they serve as the Leader of the House. If they are a member of the Rajya Sabha, they appoint another minister to lead the Lok Sabha while they themselves lead the upper house proceedings.

31. (C) An outgoing government handling routine business until a new government is formed.
A caretaker government is an outgoing administration that continues to stay in office after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha or the resignation of the cabinet. Its primary function is to manage routine administrative business and essential tasks until a new government is formed. It is expected to avoid making major policy decisions or significant financial commitments that might bind the incoming government.

32. (B) An inner circle of ministers and private advisors who assist the PM.
The Kitchen Cabinet or Inner Cabinet is an informal and extra-constitutional body consisting of the Prime Minister and two to four influential colleagues whom the leader trusts implicitly. It may also include family members or external friends. This small group becomes the real center of power where crucial decisions are often deliberated upon before being formally presented to the full Cabinet.

33. (B) 91st Amendment Act
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 was enacted to limit the size of the Council of Ministers and prevent the practice of appointing oversized cabinets for political accommodation. It stipulates that the total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Union Council of Ministers shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha.

34. (D) An outgoing government limited to routine administrative tasks.
In the Indian parliamentary context, a caretaker government refers to an administration that remains in power temporarily after losing its majority or the dissolution of the house. Its role is strictly limited to conducting day-to-day administrative functions to ensure continuity. This prevents a constitutional vacuum while the electoral process is underway or while a new government is being negotiated and formed.

35. (A) The Cabinet Secretariat and Cabinet Committees
The Cabinet Secretariat and various Cabinet Committees are the primary mechanisms for ensuring inter-ministerial coordination. They help in resolving differences between ministries and facilitate high-level decision-making by providing a forum for senior ministers to deliberate on complex issues. These bodies ensure

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that the executive branch functions as a cohesive unit and that policies are implemented efficiently across different government departments and sectors.

36. (A) He is a full-time government counsel debarred from private practice.
The Attorney General of India is the highest legal officer in the country but is not considered a full-time government servant. Unlike other government officials, the Attorney General is not debarred from private legal practice, provided they do not advise or hold briefs against the Government of India. They must possess the qualifications necessary for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

37. (A) Preventing voting against the party whip to avoid immediate disqualification.
The Tenth Schedule, or the Anti-Defection Law, strengthens collective responsibility by preventing members of Parliament from voting against the directions of their political party. If a member defies the party whip without prior permission, they face disqualification. This ensures that the Council of Ministers retains its majority support and that ministers and party members remain loyal to the government's official policies.

38. (D) The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister
The executive branch in India is divided into two parts: the political executive and the permanent executive. The political executive consists of the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, who are elected by the people for a specific term. They are responsible for making major policy decisions and are accountable to the legislature for the governance and administration of the country.

39. (D) 50 members
A motion of no-confidence is a powerful tool to challenge the ruling government's authority in the Lok Sabha. To ensure that such motions are not moved frivolously, the Rules of Procedure require that the motion must have the support of at least fifty members of the house before it can be admitted by the Speaker for discussion and a subsequent vote.

40. (D) The Attorney General of India
Article 76 provides for the appointment of the Attorney General of India by the President. This official serves as the chief legal advisor to the Union Government and performs duties of a legal character as assigned. The Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts across India and can participate in parliamentary proceedings, though they do not have the right to vote.

41. (C) A is true but R is false.
The President appoints ministers only on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, which makes the assertion true. However, the reason is false because the Prime Minister is the head of the government, while the President is the formal constitutional head of the Republic. The Prime Minister's authority regarding appointments is a feature of the parliamentary system rather than absolute headship of state.

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42. (C) The fusion of executive and legislative powers in the parliamentary system
A primary distinction between the two systems is the relationship between the executive and the legislature. In a parliamentary system, there is a fusion of powers where the executive is part of the legislature and responsible to it. In contrast, the presidential system is characterized by a strict separation of powers where the executive is independent of the legislature for its tenure.

43. (B) He is expected to resign from the Council of Ministers.
Under the principle of collective responsibility, all ministers must publicly support and defend every Cabinet decision. If a minister disagrees with a specific policy and finds it impossible to defend, the established constitutional convention requires them to resign from the Council of Ministers. This ensures that the government presents a united front and maintains its integrity before the Parliament and the public.

44. (D) High-powered committees for security and economy.
Terms like Economic Cabinet and Security Cabinet are often used to describe high-powered Cabinet Committees that handle specialized and critical areas of governance. These committees, such as the Cabinet Committee on Economic

Affairs and the Cabinet Committee on Security, consist of senior ministers and take definitive decisions. Their influence is so significant that they effectively function as smaller, specialized cabinets within the government.

45. (C) The Prime Minister currently commands a majority in the Lok Sabha.
The Prime Minister's advice to the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha is generally considered binding. However, this advice is only mandatory if the Prime Minister continues to command a majority in the house. If the government has lost its majority or faces a no-confidence motion, the President may exercise discretion and explore whether an alternative government can be formed before dissolving.

46. (B) It necessitates accommodating regional leaders, diluting control over portfolios.
In a coalition government, the Prime Minister's traditional authority is often constrained by the need to maintain political consensus among diverse partners. This dynamic typically necessitates accommodating regional leaders and various party interests when allocating ministerial portfolios and making policy decisions. Consequently, the Prime Minister may have less individual control over the cabinet's composition and direction compared to a single-party majority government.

47. (B) Parliamentary Secretaries
The Union Council of Ministers officially comprises three distinct categories: Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. While Parliamentary Secretaries have occasionally been appointed in the past to assist ministers, they are not a formal or standard part of the Council's structural hierarchy. Their role is primarily to provide support in legislative matters and they do not hold independent administrative charges.

48. (B) The British Westminster System
The Shadow Cabinet is a unique institution associated with the British Westminster system. It is formed by the main opposition party, where senior members are assigned to shadow specific government ministers. The purpose is to scrutinize the ruling government's policies and ensure that the opposition is prepared to take over the administration and provide an alternative government if the current one falls.

49. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The Cabinet Secretary serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board. The Prime Minister's Office provides direct secretarial assistance to the leader. The Council of Ministers is a constitutionally mandated body under Article 74 of the Constitution. Finally, the Cabinet is the core policy-making group consisting of senior ministers who handle the most important departments and portfolios in government.

50. (C) I, II, III and V only
The Attorney General must be qualified for a Supreme Court judgeship and holds office during the President's pleasure. He has the right to speak in both Houses of Parliament and enjoys the right of audience in all Indian courts. However, while he can participate in parliamentary committee proceedings, he does not have the right to vote, making the fourth statement incorrect.

51. (D) The Civil Services
The executive branch in India is comprised of two distinct elements: the political executive and the permanent executive. The permanent executive consists of career civil servants who are recruited based on merit and remain in office regardless of changes in the ruling political party. They provide administrative continuity, technical expertise, and assist the political executive in the formulation and implementation of policies.

52. (D) Morarji Desai
Morarji Desai became the first Prime Minister of India to lead a non-Congress government at the Centre in March 1977. He headed the Janata Party government, which came to power after the Emergency period. His tenure marked a significant shift in Indian politics, ending decades of one-party dominance and paving the way for future coalition governments and diverse political representation.

53. (C) Both the accounts of the Union Government and the State Governments
The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is a constitutional authority responsible for auditing the accounts of both the Union Government and the State Governments. This

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broad mandate ensures financial accountability and transparency across all levels of the Indian federation. The CAG's reports provide an independent assessment of how public funds are utilized, helping the legislatures to exercise oversight over the executive branch.

54. (C) Article 78
Article 78 of the Indian Constitution defines the duties of the Prime Minister in relation to the President. It mandates that the Prime Minister must communicate all decisions of the Council of Ministers concerning the administration of the Union's affairs and proposals for legislation. This constitutional requirement ensures that the President is kept well-informed and can exercise their role as the head of state.

55. (A) The Parliamentary Affairs committee is headed by the Home or Defence Minister.
While the Prime Minister typically heads most important Cabinet Committees, such as those on Security, Economic Affairs, and Political Affairs, there are specific exceptions. Traditionally, the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs is headed by a senior minister, often the Home Minister or the Defence Minister. This arrangement allows for specialized management of government business within the legislative houses while the Prime Minister focuses on broader policy.

56. (A) Britain enforces ministerial legal responsibility, while India has no such provision.
A significant difference between the two systems is the concept of legal responsibility. In Britain, every order of the Crown must be countersigned by a minister who is then legally responsible for that act. In contrast, the Indian Constitution does not have any provision for the legal responsibility of ministers. Indian courts are also barred from inquiring into the advice tendered by ministers.

57. (A) The Indian Prime Minister can be a member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
Unlike the British system where the Prime Minister must be a member of the House of Commons, the Indian Constitution allows the Prime Minister to be a member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. Several Indian Prime Ministers, including Indira Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh, have served while being members of the Upper House. This flexibility is a notable feature of India's parliamentary democracy.

58. (A) I and II only
Statement I is correct as Article 74(2) bars courts from inquiring into ministerial advice. Statement II is correct; a non-member can be a minister for six months. Statement III is incorrect because Parliament, not the President, determines ministerial salaries. Statement IV is incorrect as collective responsibility is specifically to the Lok Sabha, not both houses. Therefore, only the first two statements are factually accurate.

59. (C) It restricted Council size to curb the practice of 'jumbo cabinets'.
The 91st Amendment Act of 2003 had a significant impact on state politics across India, including Madhya Pradesh. It addressed the issue of jumbo cabinets by restricting the size of the Council of Ministers to fifteen percent of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly. This reform aimed to reduce administrative costs and prevent political instability caused by the promise of ministerial berths.

60. (B) Political neutrality and anonymity
The relationship between the political executive and the permanent executive is governed by the principles of political neutrality and anonymity. Civil servants are expected to provide impartial advice to the government of the day regardless of their personal political beliefs. They must implement policies efficiently without seeking public credit or being held publicly accountable for the outcomes, as the minister assumes all political responsibility.

61. (C) A shift of decision-making to informal coordination committees.
The rise of coalition politics in India has led to a more consultative style of governance. Decisions are often moved away from the formal Cabinet meetings toward informal coordination committees where various alliance partners can voice their concerns and reach a consensus. This shift ensures that the diverse interests within the coalition are represented, maintaining the political stability of the government while formulating national policies.

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62. (A) To critique the ruling cabinet and prepare to take over government.
The primary purpose of a Shadow Cabinet is to provide a constructive critique of the ruling government's performance and policies. By assigning specific portfolios to its members, the main opposition party ensures that it has experts ready to challenge the government on various fronts. It also prepares the opposition to transition into power smoothly should they win a majority in the next general election.

63. (A) The minister must resign and can be dismissed by the President.
Maintaining cabinet secrecy is vital for the effective functioning of the government and the principle of collective responsibility. If a minister breaches this secrecy by leaking confidential discussions or decisions, they lose the trust of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. The standard consequence is that the minister must resign from their post, or they can be dismissed by the President on PM's advice.

64. (C) I, II, IV and V only
The CAG is appointed by the President and removed similarly to a Supreme Court judge. Their administrative expenses are charged to the Consolidated Fund, and they audit both Union and State accounts. However, statement III is incorrect as the CAG has no role in the allocation of ministerial portfolios; that remains the exclusive prerogative of the Prime Minister under the rules of business.

65. (A) P. V. Narasimha Rao - Initiation of major LPG economic reforms.
P.V. Narasimha Rao's tenure is primarily defined by the historic initiation of major economic reforms in 1991, known as Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG). This shift moved India away from a state-led economy toward a more market-oriented one. While other Prime Ministers made significant contributions, the fundamental restructuring of the Indian economy under Rao remains one of the most transformative eras in post-independence history.

66. (A) Heads a specific ministry without being subordinate to a Cabinet Minister.
A Minister of State with Independent Charge is unique because they head a specific ministry or department directly without being under a Cabinet Minister. They exercise the same executive authority over their assigned portfolio as senior ministers do. Although they are not members of the Cabinet and do not attend regular Cabinet meetings, they are invited when matters concerning their department are discussed for decision-making.

67. (C) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is the primary constitutional authority that ensures the financial accountability of the executive to the legislature. By conducting comprehensive audits of government expenditure and receipts, the CAG identifies financial irregularities and inefficiencies. These audit reports are then examined by parliamentary committees like the Public Accounts Committee, which reinforces legislative control over how public money is spent by the government.

68. (B) To resolve inter-ministerial issues and expedite decisions.
Groups of Ministers (GoM) and Empowered Groups of Ministers (EGoM) were specialized ad-hoc bodies created to address specific inter-ministerial issues that required detailed examination. Their goal was to expedite the decision-making process by bringing together relevant ministers to reach a consensus on complex policy matters. EGoMs were particularly significant because they had the authority to take final decisions without always needing full cabinet ratification.

69. (A) The President of India
The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is constitutionally required to submit his audit reports relating to the accounts of the Union to the President of India. Once received, the President then causes these reports to be laid before both Houses of Parliament. This procedure ensures that the findings of the CAG are officially communicated to the legislature, facilitating parliamentary oversight of the executive's financial conduct.

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70. (C) The cabinet provides policy direction while the bureaucracy handles implementation.
In the Indian administrative structure, there is a clear division of labor between the political cabinet and the permanent bureaucracy. The cabinet, as the political executive, is responsible for providing high-level policy direction and making strategic decisions for the nation. The permanent executive, consisting of civil servants, is tasked with the practical implementation of these policies and managing the day-to-day administration of government departments.

71. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The concept of ministers holding office during the President's pleasure represents Individual Responsibility. The resignation of the Council upon a no-confidence motion is the essence of Collective Responsibility. The 42nd Amendment made the Council's advice binding on the President. Finally, civil servants remaining impartial is the core principle of Neutrality of the Permanent Executive. This matching highlights the foundational doctrines of Indian governance.

72. (A) III, II, I, IV
According to the Table of Precedence, the President of India holds the highest rank as the first citizen. The Prime Minister follows as the second most important dignitary in the formal hierarchy. Within the Council of Ministers, Cabinet Ministers enjoy a higher status than Ministers of State. Therefore, the correct descending order of their formal constitutional precedence is President, Prime Minister, Cabinet Minister, and Minister of State.

73. (D) He cannot vote on a motion of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha.
A Prime Minister who is a member of the Rajya Sabha has the right to participate in the proceedings of both houses. However, they are legally restricted from voting on a motion of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha, as voting rights are limited to the house of which they are a member. This highlights a technical limitation of being a member of the Upper House.

74. (C) Presiding over the joint sittings of Parliament
The Prime Minister has the authority to advise the President on the appointment of the Attorney General and the CAG, and also allocates portfolios to ministers. However, presiding over a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament is not a function of the Prime Minister. Under the Constitution, this duty is specifically assigned to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to maintain parliamentary order.

75. (D) Disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law.
A minister can be legally disqualified from the Council of Ministers if they lose their membership in either House of Parliament. Under the Tenth Schedule, or the Anti-Defection Law, a member can be disqualified for voluntarily giving up party membership or voting against the party's direction. Since being a member of Parliament is a prerequisite for a minister, such disqualification leads to removal.

76. (D) A minister assisting senior ministers in administrative duties.
Deputy Ministers are the third tier of the Union Council of Ministers. Unlike Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State, they do not hold independent charge of any ministry or department. Their primary role is to assist senior ministers in their administrative, parliamentary, and political duties. They provide essential support in managing the workload of the ministry but do not participate in regular Cabinet meetings.

77. (D) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs.
The Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs is often considered the most powerful among all committees. It deals with all important matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs and is chaired by the Prime Minister. Due to its wide-ranging influence and the strategic importance of the issues it handles, it is frequently referred to as a Super Cabinet that guides the overall direction of the government.

78. (D) Coining 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' during war and food scarcity.
Lal Bahadur Shastri is remembered for his leadership during the 1965 India-Pakistan war and for addressing the country's food crisis. He coined the famous slogan Jai Jawan Jai Kisan to inspire the soldiers and the farmers, highlighting their critical roles in national security and food self-sufficiency. His short but impactful tenure

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was marked by simplicity, integrity, and a strong commitment to India's welfare.

79. (B) I and II only
Statement I is correct as the 44th Amendment allows the President to ask for reconsideration of advice once. Statement II is correct under Article 78, which mandates the PM to furnish administrative information. However, statement III is incorrect because the President must appoint the majority leader as PM and cannot act unilaterally during a clear majority. Therefore, only the first two statements are correct.

80. (C) Motion moved by member → Support of 50 members verified → Leave of the House granted → Discussion and voting
The process for a no-confidence motion begins with a member moving the motion in the Lok Sabha. The Speaker then verifies if at least fifty members support the motion. Once this requirement is met, the Speaker grants leave for the motion to be introduced. Finally, a date is fixed for the formal discussion and voting by all members of the house to decide the outcome.

81. (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru established the tradition of appointing a Deputy Prime Minister when he appointed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the post in India's first cabinet. While the post of Deputy Prime Minister is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution, it has been used by various Prime Ministers over the decades to manage political balances within their coalitions or parties and recognize senior political leadership.

82. (A) A no-confidence vote mandates the resignation of the whole Council.
The phrase swim and sink together encapsulates the essence of collective responsibility in a parliamentary system. It means that all ministers are jointly responsible for the policies and failures of the government. If the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no-confidence, it is not just the Prime Minister but the entire Council of Ministers that must resign, even if the motion targeted a single department.

83. (D) The Prime Minister drops ministers to stay within the legal limit.
The 91st Amendment Act imposes a strict legal limit on the size of the Council of Ministers to ensure administrative efficiency. If a government exceeds this fifteen percent limit, perhaps due to a political merger or reshuffle, the Prime Minister is legally required to drop some ministers to bring the total number back within the prescribed limit. Failure to comply with this constitutional mandate would be illegal.

84. (C) The Official Secrets Act, 1923
Although the concept of cabinet secrecy is a constitutional convention, it is practically reinforced through the Official Secrets Act of 1923. This legislation, which dates back to the colonial era, provides a legal framework for protecting sensitive government information. Ministers are bound by their oath of secrecy, and any unauthorized disclosure of confidential cabinet proceedings can lead to severe legal penalties under the provisions of this act.

85. (C) A minister's tenure depends on the pleasure of the PM through the President.
The principle of individual responsibility, as outlined in Article 75, means that ministers hold their office during the pleasure of the President. In practical terms, this implies that a minister can be removed at any time if they lose the confidence of the Prime Minister. The President exercises this power of dismissal only on the advice of the Prime Minister, ensuring the leader's authority over the cabinet.

86. (B) Prime Minister's Secretariat
The Prime Minister's Office was originally known as the Prime Minister's Secretariat when it was established in 1947. During the tenure of Prime Minister Morarji Desai in 1977, the name was changed to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). This change reflected a shift in the administrative focus and role of the office in providing more comprehensive policy and secretarial support to the Prime Minister.

87. (B) The Cabinet Secretariat
The Cabinet Secretariat serves as the vital link between the political executive and the permanent bureaucracy. It ensures that cabinet decisions are accurately recorded and efficiently

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communicated to the various administrative departments for implementation. By monitoring the progress of these decisions, the Secretariat facilitates seamless coordination between the ministers who make policy and the civil servants who are responsible for executing it on the ground.

88. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
The Shadow Cabinet is a unique British opposition institution. The Inner Cabinet is an informal group of close advisors to the Prime Minister. A Caretaker Government handles only routine business while waiting for a new government. A Coalition Government is formed when multiple political parties join forces to command a majority. These concepts describe various structural and informal arrangements within different parliamentary and democratic frameworks.

89. (B) The Attorney General of India
The Attorney General for India is the top legal official who provides professional advice to the Union Government on various legal issues. Appointed by the President, the Attorney General represents the government in important cases before the Supreme Court and other judicial bodies. This role is essential for ensuring that the government's executive actions and legislative proposals are legally sound and constitutionally valid.

90. (A) Six months
According to the Constitution, a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as a minister. However, this individual must secure a seat in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha within a maximum continuous period of six months from the date of their appointment. If they fail to do so, they must cease to be a minister.

91. (B) Individual Responsibility
When the Prime Minister advises the President to dismiss a minister who refuses to resign, it operationalizes the principle of individual responsibility. This principle ensures that the Prime Minister can maintain discipline and policy coherence within the Council of Ministers. A minister must either agree with the cabinet's decisions or step down, and the threat of dismissal ensures they remain accountable to the leader's direction.

92. (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India to face a motion of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha. The motion was moved in August 1963 by J.B. Kripalani following the Sino-Indian War of 1962. Although the government comfortably defeated the motion due to its overwhelming majority, the event was a historic moment that tested the executive's accountability to the house for the first time.

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93. (D) Civil servants remain behind the scenes while the minister takes responsibility.
The principle of anonymity means that civil servants work behind the scenes and do not receive public praise or blame for the government's policies. While they are responsible for advising and implementing decisions, the political minister takes the full responsibility and answers to the Parliament and the public. This protects the civil service from political controversies and allows them to maintain their professional neutrality and continuity.

94. (C) Chairpersons of Parliamentary Standing Committees
The Union Council of Ministers formally includes Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. While Chairpersons of Parliamentary Standing Committees are influential members of Parliament who oversee government activities, they are not part of the executive branch. They belong to the legislative structure and perform an oversight role, keeping them separate from the group of ministers who hold administrative charge and executive power.

95. (C) III, II, I, IV, V
Policy advice typically originates with the Secretary of the Department, who advises the Minister in-charge. The proposal then moves through the Cabinet Secretary to be scheduled for a Cabinet meeting. Once the Cabinet deliberates and makes a decision, it is ultimately overseen and finalized under the leadership of the Prime Minister. This hierarchical flow ensures that technical expertise is integrated into political decision-making processes.

96. (B) Discretion is significant when no party has a clear Lok Sabha majority.
While the President's role in appointing the Prime Minister is largely formal, it becomes significant in the event of a hung Parliament. When no single party or alliance has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President can exercise individual judgment and discretion to appoint a leader who is most likely to provide a stable government and prove their majority on the house floor.

97. (A) Cabinet Secretary - Link between political and permanent executive.
The Cabinet Secretary is the chief coordinator and acts as the vital link between the political executive and the permanent bureaucracy. They ensure that ministerial decisions are translated into administrative actions. In contrast, the Attorney General provides legal advice, the CAG audits government accounts, and the Principal Secretary to the PM handles the Prime Minister's Office. This pairing correctly identifies the Cabinet Secretary's core role.

98. (B) The Kitchen Cabinet
The Kitchen Cabinet is an informal and extra-constitutional grouping composed of the Prime Minister's most trusted colleagues and close advisors. This small circle often discusses and decides on crucial policy matters before they reach the formal Cabinet. While criticized for bypassing official mechanisms, it allows the Prime Minister to have a safe space for deliberating on sensitive issues with a loyal and trusted inner circle.

99. (D) No minimum strength is specified.
While the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act set a maximum limit on the size of the Union Council of Ministers at fifteen percent of the Lok Sabha strength, the Constitution does not specify any minimum number of ministers for the Union level. In contrast, for State governments, the same amendment mandates a minimum of twelve ministers. The lack of a minimum at the Center provides flexibility for administrative arrangements.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion that the Prime Minister is the crucial link between the Cabinet and the President is factually correct. This is substantiated by Article 78 of the Constitution, which makes it the Prime Minister's mandatory duty to keep the President informed about all cabinet decisions and administrative affairs. Thus, the reason correctly explains why the Prime Minister occupies this central communicative position in government.

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CHAPTER 06

Parliament of India: Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha – Structure and Functioning

1. Which of the following is not a recognized ground for disqualification of a Member of Parliament under Article 102 of the Constitution?
(A) Holding any office of profit under the Union or state government
(B) Being of unsound mind and declared so by a competent court
(C) Being an undischarged insolvent
(D) Being detained under a preventive detention law

2. Identify the correct pair regarding the types of motions in Parliament.
(A) Privilege Motion - Introduced only by the Leader of the Opposition
(B) Calling Attention Motion - Cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha
(C) Adjournment Motion - Requires the support of 50 members to be admitted
(D) No-Confidence Motion - Needs to state the specific grounds on which it is based

3. What is the maximum permitted strength of the Lok Sabha as per the Constitutional provisions?
(A) 545 members
(B) 550 members
(C) 552 members
(D) 500 members

4. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:
I. The Speaker decides whether a bill is a money bill or not.
II. The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
III. The Speaker can vote in the first instance on any bill.
IV. The Speaker allows a secret sitting of the House at the request of the Leader of the House.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

5. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(A) He is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members.
(B) He is subordinate to the Speaker and is directly responsible to him.
(C) He remains in office during the life of the Lok Sabha.
(D) Whenever he is appointed as a member of a parliamentary committee, he automatically becomes its chairman.

6. What is the fundamental distinction between an Ad Hoc Committee and a Standing Committee of the Parliament?
(A) Standing Committees are chaired by opposition members, while Ad Hoc ones are led by ministers.
(B) Standing Committees are permanent bodies, whereas Ad Hoc Committees are for temporary tasks.
(C) Standing Committees strictly review fiscal policies, whereas Ad Hoc Committees review general administration.
(D) Standing Committees only include members of the Rajya Sabha, whereas Ad Hoc ones include both Houses.

7. According to Article 79 of the Constitution of India, which of the following constitute the Parliament of India?
(A) The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only
(B) The President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha
(C) The Prime Minister, the Lok Sabha, and the

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Rajya Sabha
(D) The President, the Vice President, and both Houses of Parliament

8. During Question Hour, which type of question requires an oral answer in the House and allows for supplementary questions?
(A) Unstarred Question
(B) Starred Question
(C) Short Notice Question
(D) Private Member Question

9. In the context of parliamentary procedures, what is meant by 'Zero Hour'?
(A) The specific time frame reserved for the President's annual address to the House.
(B) An informal device for members to raise urgent matters without giving prior notice.
(C) The exact scheduled time during which the annual financial budget is introduced.
(D) A mandatory cooling-off period where no official parliamentary business is conducted.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the election of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:
Statement I: The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the outgoing Speaker.
Statement II: The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members by a simple majority.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

11. Match the following Parliamentary Committees in List-I with their total number of members in List-II:
List I: (Committees)
P. Public Accounts Committee
Q. Estimates Committee
R. Committee on Public Undertakings
S. Business Advisory Committee (Lok Sabha)
List II: (Number of Members)
1. 30 members
2. 22 members
3. 15 members
4. 22 members
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

12. Consider the following statements regarding the qualifications for membership of Parliament under Article 84:
I. A candidate must be a citizen of India.
II. A candidate for the Rajya Sabha must be at least 35 years of age.
III. A candidate for the Lok Sabha must be at least 25 years of age.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

13. Who among the following advises the President on summoning and proroguing the sessions of Parliament?
(A) The Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha in consultation.
(C) The Election Commission of India and its board.
(D) The Chief Justice of India and the Supreme Court.

14. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the provisions related to disqualification on the ground of defection?
(A) Seventh Schedule
(B) Eighth Schedule
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Ninth Schedule

15. Which of the following Parliamentary Committees has representation exclusively from the Lok Sabha?
(A) Public Accounts Committee
(B) Committee on Public Undertakings
(C) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
(D) Estimates Committee

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16. Which of the following statements correctly defines the nature of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) It is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.
(B) It is a temporary body subject to dissolution every five years.
(C) It is subject to dissolution by the President during a National Emergency.
(D) It automatically dissolves when the Lok Sabha is dissolved.

17. A Short Notice Question in Parliament relates to a matter of urgent public importance. What is the maximum notice period required to ask such a question?
(A) Less than 10 days
(B) Less than 14 days
(C) Exactly 15 days
(D) Less than 21 days

18. What is the fundamental rationale behind establishing the Rajya Sabha as a permanent House in the Indian parliamentary system?
(A) To maintain legislative continuity and provide a check on hasty legislation.
(B) To ensure equal representation for all states regardless of their population.
(C) To provide the President with a dedicated council for administrative advice.
(D) To exercise an absolute veto over any financial decisions of the Lok Sabha.

19. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
Reason (R): The Constitution vests the exclusive power to decide whether a bill is a Money Bill or not in the President of India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

20. Arrange the following daily proceedings of the Parliament in their usual chronological order:
1. Question Hour
2. Zero Hour
3. Agenda of the Day (Regular Business)
Which of the above sequences is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

21. Which of the following best defines the 'Whip' system in the Indian Parliament?
(A) A symbolic ceremonial mace used by the Speaker to restore discipline during loud protests.
(B) A high-ranking constitutional officer appointed by the President to oversee legislative ethics.
(C) A party official responsible for maintaining internal discipline and attendance during voting.
(D) A dedicated legislative research fund provided to the opposition to facilitate policy analysis.

22. Under the Anti-Defection Law, a nominated member of a House becomes disqualified for being a member if they join any political party after the expiry of what period from the date of taking their seat?
(A) Three months
(B) Six months
(C) Nine months
(D) One year

23. Which of the following best describes the role of the Pro-tem Speaker in the Lok Sabha?
(A) To preside over sittings when the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are on foreign tours.
(B) To act as a neutral mediator to resolve deadlocks between the treasury and opposition.
(C) To serve as the primary administrative head of the Lok Sabha Secretariat's daily affairs.
(D) To administer oaths to members and preside over the election of the new Speaker.

24. Consider the following statements regarding the differences between a Censure Motion and a No-Confidence Motion:
Statement I: A Censure Motion can be moved against an individual minister, whereas a No-

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Confidence Motion can only be moved against the entire council of ministers.
Statement II: If a Censure Motion is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers must resign.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

25. The Vice President of India serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Under which condition does the Deputy Chairman act as the Chairman?
(A) When the Vice President is absent from the sitting of the House
(B) When the Vice President acts as or discharges the functions of the President
(C) During a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament
(D) Both (A) and (B)

26. Regarding the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha, how many members represent the State of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 9 members
(B) 16 members
(C) 29 members
(D) 11 members

27. The Public Accounts Committee consists of how many members from the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively?
(A) 15 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha
(B) 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha
(C) 30 from Lok Sabha and 0 from Rajya Sabha
(D) 10 from Lok Sabha and 12 from Rajya Sabha

28. Match the following Constitutional Articles in List-I with their corresponding provisions in List-II:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 108
Q. Article 110
R. Article 249
S. Article 368
List II: (Provisions)
1. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
2. Definition of Money Bill
3. Joint sitting of both Houses
4. Power of Parliament to legislate on a matter in the State List in national interest
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

29. Which parliamentary motion is moved by a member to call the attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance?
(A) Adjournment Motion
(B) Censure Motion
(C) Calling Attention Motion
(D) Privilege Motion

30. What is the quorum required to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament?
(A) One-fifth of the total number of members of the House
(B) One-twelfth of the total number of members of the House
(C) One-fifteenth of the total number of members of the House
(D) One-tenth of the total number of members of the House

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31. Which of the following is an exception to the disqualification under the 10th Schedule (Anti-Defection Law)?
(A) When an independent member decides to join a political party after their election.
(B) When a member of their own volition resigns from the membership of their party.
(C) When two-thirds of the members of a legislative party merge with another party.
(D) When a nominated member joins a party before the expiry of six months of taking office.

32. The Rules Committee of the Lok Sabha, which considers matters of procedure and conduct of business, is chaired by whom?
(A) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Leader of the Opposition

33. By convention, who is appointed as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee?
(A) A senior member of the Cabinet.
(B) A member drawn from the Opposition.
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(D) The Finance Minister of India.

34. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Estimates Committee is considered the largest parliamentary committee.
Reason (R): It has 30 members, all drawn from both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha to ensure comprehensive financial review.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. In the context of Madhya Pradesh, what is the total number of territorial constituencies represented in the Lok Sabha?
(A) 29
(B) 21
(C) 40
(D) 11

36. If a question arises as to whether a Member of Parliament has become subject to any disqualification under the Tenth Schedule, whose decision shall be final?
(A) The Presiding Officer of the respective House
(B) The President of India
(C) The Election Commission of India
(D) The Supreme Court of India

37. Under Article 312 of the Constitution, what special power does the Rajya Sabha possess?
(A) The power to authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Services
(B) The power to initiate impeachment proceedings against the President exclusively
(C) The power to reject a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha
(D) The power to extend the term of the Lok Sabha during a National Emergency

38. A Member of Parliament enjoys immunity from civil arrest. For what duration does this immunity apply?
(A) 14 days before, during, and 14 days after a session of Parliament
(B) 30 days before, during, and 30 days after a session of Parliament
(C) 60 days before, during, and 60 days after a session of Parliament
(D) 40 days before, during, and 40 days after a session of Parliament

39. What happens to a bill if the President exercises absolute veto?
(A) The bill is returned to the Parliament for reconsideration.
(B) The bill is kept pending for an indefinite period.
(C) The bill is referred to the Supreme Court for judicial review.
(D) The bill ends and does not become an act.

40. Identify the odd one out regarding the lapsing of bills on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
(A) A bill pending in the Lok Sabha
(B) A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha
(C) A bill originating in the Rajya Sabha, passed by it, but pending in the Lok Sabha
(D) A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha

41. Match the following Presiding Officers/Officials in List-I with their specific characteristics in List-II:
List I: (Officials)
P. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
Q. Speaker of Lok Sabha
R. Pro-tem Speaker
S. Leader of Opposition
List II: (Characteristics)
1. Certifies a bill as a Money Bill
2. Not a member of the House he presides over
3. Typically the senior-most member of the newly elected Lok Sabha
4. Functions as an alternative Prime Minister in the shadow cabinet system
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

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(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

42. Choose the correct sequence of the three sessions of the Indian Parliament usually held in a calendar year:
(A) Monsoon Session, Budget Session, Winter Session
(B) Budget Session, Monsoon Session, Winter Session
(C) Winter Session, Monsoon Session, Budget Session
(D) Budget Session, Winter Session, Monsoon Session

43. Consider the following statements about a Finance Bill (Category I):
I. It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
II. It requires the prior recommendation of the President.
III. It contains provisions related to taxation as well as ordinary legislation.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

44. Which of the following correctly describes a 'Lame-duck session' of Parliament?
(A) A session called during a National Emergency
(B) The last session of an existing Lok Sabha, after a new Lok Sabha has been elected
(C) A secret session where press and public are excluded
(D) A session where no legislative business is transacted

45. Which Article of the Constitution grants parliamentary privileges to the members of Parliament and its committees?
(A) Article 108
(B) Article 110
(C) Article 105
(D) Article 112

46. Which of the following statements about a Joint Sitting of both Houses under Article 108 is incorrect?
(A) It is summoned by the President of India.
(B) It can be convened to resolve a deadlock on a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the joint sitting.
(D) New amendments cannot normally be proposed to the bill at a joint sitting.

47. According to parliamentary procedure, when does a 'Point of Order' arise?
(A) When a member seeks to introduce a private bill during the legislative session.
(B) When the proceedings of the House deviate from the established rules of procedure.
(C) When a cabinet minister fails to provide a satisfactory answer to a starred question.
(D) When the Speaker is unexpectedly absent from a scheduled sitting of the House.

48. Consider the following statements regarding the dissolution of the Lok Sabha:
Statement I: Dissolution ends the very life of the existing House, and a new House is constituted after general elections.
Statement II: A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, lapses upon the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

49. Consider the following statements regarding the difference between a Money Bill and an Ordinary Bill:
I. An Ordinary Bill can be introduced in either House, whereas a Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
II. The Rajya Sabha has equal powers to amend or reject an Ordinary Bill, but it cannot amend or reject a Money Bill.
III. A joint sitting can be summoned for an Ordinary Bill, but not for a Money Bill.

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Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

50. Match the following terms of Parliamentary Proceedings in List-I with their meanings in List-II:
List I: (Terms)
P. Quorum
Q. Guillotine
R. Casting Vote
S. Sine Die
List II: (Meanings)
1. Adjournment of the sitting without fixing any date for the next meeting
2. Minimum number of members required to transact business
3. Clubbing of outstanding demands for grants and putting them to vote
4. Vote exercised by the Speaker to resolve a tie
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

51. What is the maximum time period the Rajya Sabha can delay the passage of a Money Bill?
(A) 10 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 6 months
(D) 14 days

52. Which Constitutional Amendment Act restricted the size of the Council of Ministers and strengthened the anti-defection law?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 52nd Amendment Act
(D) 91st Amendment Act

53. What is the effect of 'prorogation' of a session of Parliament?
(A) It only terminates a sitting of the House without affecting the session.
(B) It ends the life of the Lok Sabha completely.
(C) It terminates a sitting as well as the session of the House.
(D) It automatically lapses all pending bills and notices in the House.

54. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Article 79 - Composition of the Rajya Sabha
(B) Article 80 - Composition of the Lok Sabha
(C) Article 84 - Qualifications for membership of Parliament
(D) Article 81 - Sessions of Parliament

55. Which of the following motions, if passed in the Lok Sabha, necessitates the resignation of the Council of Ministers?
(A) No-Confidence Motion
(B) Adjournment Motion
(C) Privilege Motion
(D) Calling Attention Motion

56. How many Department-related Standing Committees currently operate in the Indian Parliament?
(A) 24
(B) 12
(C) 16
(D) 20

57. What is the fundamental purpose of the 'Whip' issued by a political party in Parliament?
(A) To enforce party discipline and direct members to vote in a specific manner.
(B) To raise public awareness about the benefits of a specific legislative bill.
(C) To challenge the Speaker's procedural rulings during a heated floor debate.
(D) To move a formal motion of no-confidence against the current ruling government.

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Leader of the Opposition:
I. The office of the Leader of the Opposition is explicitly mentioned in the original Constitution.
II. The leader must belong to a party that has at least one-tenth of the total strength of the House.
III. They are entitled to the salary, allowances, and facilities equivalent to that of a cabinet minister.
IV. The office received statutory recognition for the first time in 1977.
V. The primary function is to provide

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constructive criticism of the government's policies.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?

(A) II, III, IV, and V only
(B) I, II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, IV, and V only

59. Under Article 110 of the Constitution, a bill is deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains provisions dealing exclusively with certain matters. Which of the following is NOT one of those matters?

(A) The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, or regulation of any tax
(B) The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government
(C) The imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties by local authorities for local purposes
(D) The appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India

60. What type of majority is required in Parliament to pass a resolution under Article 249, empowering it to make laws on State List subjects?

(A) A simple majority of the members present and voting in both Houses of Parliament.
(B) A two-thirds majority of members present and voting in the Rajya Sabha.
(C) An absolute majority of the total membership of both Houses of Parliament.
(D) A special majority of both Houses followed by ratification by half of the states.

61. Consider the following statements regarding a Member of Parliament holding an office of profit:

Statement I: Holding an office of profit under the Union or state government incurs disqualification.

Statement II: The Parliament has enacted a law exempting certain offices from being considered an office of profit.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

62. Consider the following statements regarding the removal of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

Statement I: The Speaker can be removed by a resolution passed by a simple majority of the members present and voting in the Lok Sabha.

Statement II: A minimum of 14 days' advance notice must be given before moving such a resolution.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

63. Identify the most appropriate description of 'Contempt of Parliament'.

(A) Any act obstructing the House or its members in the discharge of their duties.
(B) The act of organizing peaceful public protests near the Parliament building.
(C) The decision by a minister to refuse to answer unstarred parliamentary questions.
(D) A formal judicial review of parliamentary legislation conducted by the High Courts.

64. Consider the following statements regarding the voting rights of nominated members of Parliament:

I. They can vote in the election of the President of India.
II. They can vote in the election of the Vice President of India.
III. They have the right to vote on a No-Confidence Motion in the Lok Sabha.
IV. They can vote on Constitutional Amendment Bills.
V. They can be appointed as ministers in the Union Cabinet.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?

(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, IV, and V only
(C) II, III, IV, and V only

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(D) II, IV, and V only

65. Who decides the final question of disqualification of a Member of Parliament under Article 102 (apart from the ground of defection)?
(A) The President, acting on the advice of the Election Commission.
(B) The Supreme Court of India through a constitutional bench.
(C) The Presiding Officer of the House in which the member sits.
(D) The Privileges Committee of the Parliament after a formal inquiry.

66. Consider the following statements regarding the privileges of Parliament:
I. No member is liable to any proceeding in any court for anything said or any vote given in Parliament.
II. Privileges are available to the Attorney General of India while speaking in Parliament.
III. Parliament can punish individuals for contempt or breach of its privileges.
IV. The privileges have been definitively codified by an Act of Parliament.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I and II only

67. Regarding the representation of nominated members, what change was brought about by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019?
(A) It increased the total number of nominated members in the Rajya Sabha from 12 to 14.
(B) It introduced a mandatory quota for nominating women members to the Lok Sabha.
(C) It ended the provision for nominating two Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha.
(D) It removed the President's discretionary power to nominate experts to the Rajya Sabha.

68. Why is a resolution under Article 312 for creating a new All-India Service initiated exclusively in the Rajya Sabha?
(A) Because the Rajya Sabha handles all administrative matters related to employment.
(B) Because All-India Services affect states, which the Rajya Sabha represents.
(C) Because the Lok Sabha does not have the constitutional capacity to pass resolutions.
(D) Because the President directs such matters to the upper house to avoid open debate.

69. Which parliamentary device allows a member to draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent public importance without any formal motion or voting?
(A) Calling Attention Notice
(B) Rule 377
(C) Half-an-hour Discussion
(D) Short Duration Discussion

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70. Which of the following individuals has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House of Parliament, without being a member, but is not entitled to vote?
(A) The Chief Election Commissioner
(B) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(C) The Attorney General of India
(D) The Chief Justice of India

71. Which of the following committees functions as a 'miniature Parliament' because it examines the budget estimates of various ministries?
(A) Department-related Standing Committees
(B) Public Accounts Committee
(C) Committee on Public Undertakings
(D) Committee on Subordinate Legislation

72. Arrange the following procedural stages of a Constitutional Amendment Bill under Article 368 in the correct chronological order:
1. Introduction of the Bill in either House
2. Passage by special majority in each House separately
3. Ratification by half the state legislatures (if required)
4. Presidential Assent
Which of the above sequences is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

73. Which of the following constitutes an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha?
(A) More than 50% of the members present and voting
(B) More than 50% of the effective strength (total membership minus vacancies)
(C) Two-thirds of the members present and voting
(D) More than 50% of the total membership of the House

74. Which of the following is an ad-hoc parliamentary committee?
(A) The Standing Committee on Estimates of the House.
(B) The Standing Committee on Public Accounts of Parliament.
(C) A Joint Committee formed to inquire into a specific scam.
(D) The Standing Committee on Finance for varied departments.

75. An Adjournment Motion is considered an extraordinary device because:
(A) It is a unique legislative tool that can be moved only by a minister.
(B) It is the only parliamentary motion that does not require a seconder.
(C) It requires the unanimous consent of all members of the House present.
(D) It disrupts normal business to discuss a matter of urgent importance.

76. Which of the following statements about the Committee on Public Undertakings is incorrect?
(A) It examines the various reports and accounts of public sector undertakings.
(B) It consists of 15 members from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha.
(C) No minister is eligible to be elected as a member of this specific committee.
(D) Its Chairman is appointed by the President of India.

77. Which of the following pairs concerning the types of majorities is incorrectly matched?
(A) Simple Majority - Passing a standard Ordinary Bill in the House.
(B) Effective Majority - Removal of the Vice President in the Rajya Sabha.
(C) Special Majority - Impeachment of the President under Article 61.
(D) Absolute Majority - Ratification of an amendment by state legislatures.

78. What is the fundamental difference between the passage of an Ordinary Bill and a Money Bill in the Parliament?
(A) A Money Bill requires a special majority, whereas an Ordinary Bill requires a simple majority.
(B) A Money Bill does not require the President's assent, whereas an Ordinary Bill does.
(C) A Money Bill can be introduced by a private member, whereas an Ordinary Bill requires a minister.
(D) A Money Bill cannot be amended or rejected by the Rajya Sabha, whereas an Ordinary Bill can be.

79. Arrange the following steps of a cut motion during the Budget process in the Lok Sabha in the correct logical order:
1. Presentation of the Budget
2. General Discussion
3. Voting on Demands for Grants (where cut motions are moved)
4. Passing of Appropriation Bill

Which of the above sequences is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

80. Match the following terms in List-I with their correct characteristics in List-II:
List I: (Terms)
P. Lapsing of Bill
Q. Whip
R. Privilege Motion
S. Assent to Bill
List II: (Characteristics)
1. Deals with the breach of parliamentary rights and immunities
2. A bill originating in the Lok Sabha but pending there upon dissolution
3. The final stage making a bill an Act
4. A directive issued by a party to its members
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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81. According to Article 122 of the Constitution, what limitation is placed on the judiciary concerning Parliament?
(A) Courts cannot review the validity of any approved constitutional amendment.
(B) Courts cannot interpret any laws that have been passed by the Parliament.
(C) Courts cannot inquire into parliamentary proceedings for procedural errors.
(D) Courts cannot determine the basic qualifications of a Member of Parliament.

82. How are the 12 nominated members of the Rajya Sabha selected by the President?
(A) Based on special knowledge or experience in art, science, and social service.
(B) Through proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote system.
(C) From a pool consisting of former judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
(D) On the advice of the Election Commission to ensure representation for minorities.

83. If a newly elected Member of Parliament fails to take the oath or affirmation as required by Article 99, what consequence applies to them?
(A) They are permanently disqualified from contesting future elections.
(B) Their election is automatically declared void by the Election Commission.
(C) They are immediately expelled from their political party.
(D) They are liable to a penalty of Rs. 500 for each day they sit or vote in the House.

84. The maximum gap between two consecutive sessions of Parliament, as per the constitutional mandate, cannot exceed:
(A) 3 months
(B) 4 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 12 months

85. Which of the following is a negative or exception-based rule regarding the procedure of Constitutional Amendment?
(A) It must be introduced in either House of Parliament.
(B) It does not require the prior permission of the President.
(C) It can be initiated in the state legislatures if fifty percent of them agree.
(D) It cannot be passed in a joint sitting of Parliament.

86. A 'Half-an-hour discussion' in Parliament is generally held to discuss a matter of sufficient public importance that has been the subject of a recent question. How many days a week is this typically allotted?
(A) One day
(B) Three days
(C) Five days
(D) Every day during the session

87. The certification of a bill as a Money Bill by the Speaker is final. Under which Article is this provision laid down?
(A) Article 109(2)
(B) Article 110(3)
(C) Article 112(1)
(D) Article 117(1)

88. Consider the following statements regarding the Business Advisory Committee:
I. It allocates time for the transaction of legislative and other business.
II. In the Lok Sabha, the committee consists of 15 members including the Speaker as its Chairman.
III. In the Rajya Sabha, the committee is chaired by the Deputy Chairman.
IV. It examines the budget estimates before they are voted upon.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) All of the above

89. What happens if the Lok Sabha passes a No-Confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers?
(A) Only the Prime Minister has to resign.
(B) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
(C) Only the Cabinet ministers resign, leaving Ministers of State.
(D) The Lok Sabha is automatically dissolved by the Speaker.

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90. The concept of 'Special Powers of the Rajya Sabha' is primarily designed to protect which constitutional principle?
(A) Federalism and State Rights
(B) Parliamentary Sovereignty
(C) Universal Adult Franchise
(D) Separation of Powers

91. Consider the following powers regarding financial legislation:
I. Introduction of a Money Bill
II. Certification of a Money Bill
III. Voting on Demands for Grants
IV. General discussion on the Budget
Which of the above powers belong exclusively to the Lok Sabha?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

92. A member of the Rajya Sabha retires at the end of their six-year term. What fraction of the total membership retires every second year?
(A) One-half
(B) One-fourth
(C) One-third
(D) One-fifth

93. Identify the odd one out regarding the grounds for passing a No-Confidence Motion.
(A) Defeat on a Money Bill
(B) Defeat on a Censure Motion against a specific minister
(C) A formal No-Confidence Motion passed by a simple majority
(D) Defeat of an Ordinary Bill introduced by a private member

94. According to parliamentary conventions, a member seeking to raise a matter during Zero Hour must notify which authority before 10 AM on that day?
(A) The Prime Minister's Office
(B) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(C) The Presiding Officer of the House
(D) The Secretary-General of the respective House

95. Arrange the following procedural stages of resolving a deadlock over an Ordinary Bill between the two Houses:
1. Originating House passes the bill.
2. Second House rejects the bill or disagrees on amendments.
3. Six months elapse without the bill being passed.
4. President notifies intention to summon a joint sitting.
5. Joint sitting is held and the bill is passed by a simple majority.
Which of the above sequences is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, 5
(B) 1, 3, 4, 5
(C) Both (A) and (B) are possible logical sequences
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5

96. Match the following sessions of Parliament in List-I with their typical characteristic or timing in List-II:
List I: (Sessions)
P. Budget Session
Q. Monsoon Session
R. Winter Session
S. Special Session
List II: (Characteristics)
1. Usually held from July to August
2. The longest session of the year
3. The shortest session, held towards the end of the year
4. Convened for specific historical or legislative milestones
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

97. Consider the following statements concerning a situation where the Prime Minister is a member of the Rajya Sabha:
I. He cannot vote on a No-Confidence Motion against his government.
II. He cannot make statements or participate in discussions in the Lok Sabha.
III. He must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I only

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(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only

98. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) He is elected by the Rajya Sabha from amongst its current members.
(B) He can be removed by a resolution passed by an absolute majority.
(C) He remains in office until he ceases to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.
(D) He acts as the Chairman when the Vice President acts as President.

99. Consider the following statements regarding a joint sitting of both Houses:
Statement I: A joint sitting cannot be held if the Lok Sabha is dissolved before the President notifies his intention to summon it.
Statement II: A bill passed at a joint sitting requires a special majority of both Houses present and voting.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

100. If a Constitutional Amendment Bill seeks to alter the representation of states in Parliament, it requires ratification by how many state legislatures before presenting it for Presidential assent?
(A) One-third of the states
(B) Two-thirds of the states
(C) Three-fourths of the states
(D) Not less than one-half of the states

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ANSWERS

1. (D) Being detained under a preventive detention law
   Under Article 102 of the Constitution of India, members are disqualified for holding an office of profit, being of unsound mind, or being an undischarged insolvent. Preventive detention is a legal measure for security and does not constitute a constitutional ground for disqualification. Specific grounds must be strictly followed to ensure the integrity and stability of the national legislature.

2. (C) Adjournment Motion - Requires the support of 50 members to be admitted
   Adjournment motions are extraordinary devices used to discuss matters of urgent public importance. Admission requires the support of at least fifty members to ensure the topic warrants disrupting the scheduled business. This motion is exclusive to the lower house because it involves an element of censure against the government, unlike calling attention motions which are available in both houses.

3. (B) 550 members
   The Constitution originally provided for a maximum strength of 552 members in the lower house. However, following the 104th Amendment Act, the provision for nominating two Anglo-Indian members was not extended. Consequently, the maximum permitted strength is now 550 members, representing states and union territories, ensuring that the legislative body accurately reflects the current demographic and political landscape.

4. (C) I, II, and IV only
   The Speaker of the Lok Sabha holds several significant constitutional powers. This officer determines whether a specific legislative proposal qualifies as a money bill and presides over joint sittings of both houses. Additionally, the Speaker can permit secret sittings at the request of the leader of the house. However, the Speaker only votes in the event of a tie.

5. (B) He is subordinate to the Speaker and is directly responsible to him.
   The Deputy Speaker is not subordinate to the Speaker; rather, this official is directly responsible to the House. Elected from among the members, the Deputy Speaker performs the duties of the Speaker during vacancies or absences. Furthermore, if appointed to a parliamentary committee, this individual automatically becomes its chairman, maintaining a position of significant authority within the legislative structure.

6. (B) Standing Committees are permanent bodies, whereas Ad Hoc Committees are for temporary tasks.
   Parliamentary committees are categorized into standing and ad hoc committees based on their duration and purpose. Standing committees are permanent bodies constituted periodically to perform continuous work, such as financial oversight or departmental review. In contrast, ad hoc committees are temporary entities created for specific tasks or inquiries, and they cease to exist once their assigned report is submitted.

7. (B) The President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha
   Article 79 of the Indian Constitution specifies that the Parliament of the Union consists of the President and the two Houses, known as the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. Although the President is not a member of either House, the President is an integral part of the legislative process because no bill can become law without obtaining presidential assent.

8. (B) Starred Question
   A starred question is a parliamentary device where a member seeks an oral answer from a minister on the floor of the House. Due to the nature of oral replies, members are permitted to ask supplementary questions to seek further clarification. These questions are distinguished by an asterisk mark on the list of questions to signify their specific procedural requirements.

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9. (B) An informal device for members to raise urgent matters without giving prior notice.
Zero Hour is an informal parliamentary procedure that allows members to raise matters of urgent importance without prior notice. It typically begins immediately after the Question Hour and lasts until the regular agenda is taken up. This unique Indian innovation is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure, providing a flexible platform for addressing immediate public concerns during the session.

10. (B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
The election of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is conducted among its members through a simple majority. While the House elects the Speaker, the date for this election is fixed by the President of India rather than the outgoing Speaker. This ensures a formal transition of authority at the beginning of a new legislative term following the general elections.

11. (D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different parliamentary committees have varying membership strengths to fulfill their specific functions. The Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings both consist of twenty-two members. The Estimates Committee is the largest with thirty members, while the Business Advisory Committee of the Lok Sabha has fifteen members. These compositions ensure effective legislative oversight and efficient management of house business.

12. (C) I and III only
Under Article 84, qualifications for parliamentary membership include Indian citizenship and specific age requirements. A candidate must be at least twenty-five years old for the Lok Sabha and thirty years old for the Rajya Sabha. These age thresholds ensure that representatives possess adequate maturity and experience to participate effectively in the national legislative process and contribute to policy discussions.

13. (A) The Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.
Although the President formally summons and prorogues the sessions of Parliament, this power is exercised based on executive advice. The Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs plays the primary role in deciding the dates and duration of these sessions. This arrangement ensures that the legislative schedule aligns with the government's priorities while fulfilling the constitutional mandate for regular parliamentary sittings.

14. (C) Tenth Schedule
The Tenth Schedule was added to the Constitution by the 52nd Amendment Act in 1985 to address political defections. It contains detailed provisions regarding the disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the grounds of changing political parties. This schedule aims to promote political stability and discourage opportunistic floor-crossing, thereby strengthening the democratic foundations of the nation.

15. (D) Estimates Committee
The Estimates Committee is unique among the financial committees of Parliament because all its members are drawn exclusively from the Lok Sabha. Consisting of thirty members, it examines the estimates included in the budget to suggest economies in public expenditure. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee, reflecting the lower house's primary authority over financial matters and expenditures.

16. (A) It is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.
The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of Parliament and functions as a permanent legislative body. Unlike the Lok Sabha, it is not subject to dissolution, ensuring continuity in the federal legislative process. Its members serve staggered six-year terms, with one-third retiring every second year, which allows the house to provide steady governance even when the lower house is dissolved.

17. (A) Less than 10 days
A short notice question concerns a matter of urgent public importance and is asked with a notice period shorter than ten days. Such questions are answered orally, and like starred questions, supplementary questions can be asked. This mechanism provides members with a way to address pressing issues that arise suddenly and cannot wait for the standard notice period of regular questions.

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18. (A) To maintain legislative continuity and provide a check on hasty legislation.
The primary rationale for the Rajya Sabha is to maintain legislative continuity and act as a revising chamber. By being a permanent body, it ensures that the national legislature is always in existence, even when the Lok Sabha is dissolved. It provides a platform for sober reflection and serves as a check against hasty or ill-conceived legislation passed by the lower house.

19. (C) A is true but R is false.
While it is true that a Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, the reason provided regarding the President is incorrect. The Constitution grants the Speaker of the Lok Sabha the exclusive power to certify whether a bill is a Money Bill. This certification is final and cannot be questioned in any court or by the President.

20. (A) 1, 2, 3
The daily proceedings of the Parliament follow a structured chronological order to ensure efficient functioning. The day typically begins with the Question Hour, followed by the informal Zero Hour where members raise urgent matters. After these sessions, the House proceeds to its regular business and the agenda of the day, including the introduction and discussion of various legislative bills and motions.

21. (C) A party official responsible for maintaining internal discipline and attendance during voting.
In the Indian parliamentary system, a whip is a party official appointed to ensure that members attend sessions and vote according to the party line. This system is essential for maintaining internal discipline and securing the necessary majority during crucial votes. Failure to follow the whip's directions can lead to disciplinary action against the member under the anti-defection law provisions.

22. (B) Six months
Under the anti-defection law, a nominated member of either House has the flexibility to join a political party within six months of taking their seat. However, if they join any political party after the expiry of this six-month period, they face disqualification from membership. This rule balances the nominated member's political freedom with the need for legislative stability and party discipline.

23. (D) To administer oaths to members and preside over the election of the new Speaker.
The Pro-tem Speaker is typically the senior-most member of the newly elected Lok Sabha, appointed by the President. The primary responsibilities of this temporary official include administering the oath to the newly elected members and presiding over the election of the permanent Speaker. Once the new Speaker is elected, the office of the Pro-tem Speaker ceases to exist immediately.

24. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
A censure motion can target an individual minister or the entire council for specific failures, and its passage does not mandate resignation. In contrast, a no-confidence motion must be moved against the entire Council of Ministers. If a no-confidence motion is passed in the Lok Sabha, the government is constitutionally required to resign as it has lost the majority's support.

25. (D) Both (A) and (B)
The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha performs the duties of the Chairman in two main scenarios. First, when the Vice President is absent from any sitting of the House. Second, when the Vice President is acting as or discharging the functions of the President of India. This ensures that the proceedings of the upper house continue smoothly without any leadership gaps.

26. (D) 11 members
The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha is based on the population of each state as per the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. For the state of Madhya Pradesh, eleven seats are reserved in the upper house. These representatives are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assembly through the system of proportional representation and single transferable vote.

27. (A) 15 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha
The Public Accounts Committee is a crucial financial committee consisting of twenty-two members. Of these, fifteen are elected by the Lok Sabha and seven are nominated from the Rajya Sabha. This joint composition allows both houses

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to participate in the oversight of government expenditure, ensuring that public funds are utilized according to the approvals and intentions of the parliament.

28. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
The Constitution includes specific articles for parliamentary procedures and powers. Article 108 provides for a joint sitting to resolve deadlocks, while Article 110 defines a Money Bill. Article 249 allows Parliament to legislate on State List matters in the national interest, and Article 368 outlines the power and procedure for amending the Constitution, ensuring a comprehensive legal and legislative framework.

29. (C) Calling Attention Motion
A calling attention motion is a procedural device used by a member to seek an authoritative statement from a minister regarding a matter of urgent public importance. Introduced with the Speaker's permission, it ensures that the government addresses pressing issues promptly. This motion is a unique Indian innovation and is available in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

30. (D) One-tenth of the total number of the members of the House
The quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present for a House to conduct its business. According to Article 100, the quorum for either House of Parliament is one-tenth of the total number of its members, including the presiding officer. If this minimum requirement is not met, the Speaker or Chairman must adjourn or suspend the sitting.

31. (C) When two-thirds of the members of a legislative party merge with another party.
The Tenth Schedule provides certain exceptions to prevent disqualification on the ground of defection. One key exception is when at least two-thirds of the members of a legislative party agree to merge with another political party. In such a scenario, neither the members who decide to merge nor those who stay with the original party face disqualification from their seats.

32. (B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
The Rules Committee of the Lok Sabha is responsible for considering matters related to the procedure and conduct of business in the House. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha serves as the ex-officio Chairman of this committee. This ensures that the presiding officer, who is responsible for maintaining order, has a direct role in shaping the rules that govern legislative proceedings.

33. (B) A member drawn from the Opposition.
By long-standing parliamentary convention established since 1967, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is always appointed from the Opposition. This practice enhances the committee's independence and ensures rigorous oversight of the government's financial accounts. The Speaker makes this appointment to foster transparency and accountability in the management of public funds, reinforcing the role of the legislature in financial scrutiny.

34. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Estimates Committee is indeed the largest parliamentary committee, but its membership is drawn exclusively from the Lok Sabha. It consists of thirty members, with no representation from the Rajya Sabha. This structure reflects the lower house's constitutional authority over financial matters, as the committee's primary role is to suggest improvements and economies in the government's budgetary estimates.

35. (A) 29
In the context of the Indian parliamentary structure, Madhya Pradesh is divided into twenty-nine territorial constituencies for the Lok Sabha. Each constituency elects one representative through direct elections based on universal adult suffrage. This number reflects the state's population and ensures its adequate representation in the lower house of Parliament, where national policies and legislative matters are debated and decided.

36. (A) The Presiding Officer of the respective House
When a question arises regarding the disqualification of a Member of Parliament under the Tenth Schedule, the decision is made by the presiding officer of the respective House. For the Lok Sabha, the Speaker decides, while for the Rajya Sabha, the Chairman makes the final determination. Following judicial rulings, these decisions are subject to judicial review by the superior courts.

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37. (A) The power to authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Services
Under Article 312 of the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha possesses the special power to authorize Parliament to create new All-India Services. This requires a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. This provision emphasizes the role of the upper house in protecting federal interests, as these services function at both central and state levels.

38. (D) 40 days before, during, and 40 days after a session of Parliament
Members of Parliament are granted certain privileges to ensure they can perform their duties without interference. One such privilege is immunity from civil arrest, which extends to a period of forty days before the commencement of a session, during the session, and forty days after its conclusion. However, this immunity does not apply to criminal cases or matters of preventive detention.

39. (D) The bill ends and does not become an act.
When the President exercises an absolute veto, they formally refuse to grant assent to a bill passed by Parliament. Consequently, the bill immediately dies and fails to become law. This power is typically utilized regarding private members' bills or when a cabinet resigns and the new council advises the President to withhold assent from pending legislation.

40. (D) A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha
The dissolution of the Lok Sabha affects pending legislative business differently depending on the status of the bills. A bill that is pending in the Rajya Sabha but has not yet been passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse. This exception ensures that legislative efforts initiated in the permanent upper house are preserved even when the lower house completes its term.

41. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Different parliamentary roles have distinct characteristics. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is not a member of the House, as the Vice President holds this ex-officio post. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the authority to certify Money Bills. The Pro-tem Speaker is typically the senior-most member, while the Leader of the Opposition functions as a potential alternative head.

42. (B) Budget Session, Monsoon Session, Winter Session
The Indian Parliament typically meets in three distinct sessions throughout the calendar year. The Budget Session is the longest and occurs between February and May. It is followed by the Monsoon Session, which usually runs from July to August. The year concludes with the Winter Session, held from November to December, ensuring regular legislative oversight and discussion of national affairs.

43. (B) I, II, and III
A Finance Bill (Category I) shares several procedural characteristics with Money Bills. It can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and requires the prior recommendation of the President. Beyond taxation, it also contains provisions related to ordinary legislation. Despite these similarities, it differs from a Money Bill because the Rajya Sabha has the power to amend or reject it.

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44. (B) The last session of an existing Lok Sabha, after a new Lok Sabha has been elected
A lame-duck session refers to the final meeting of an existing Lok Sabha after a general election has already been held to elect a new House. Those members of the outgoing Lok Sabha who failed to win re-election to the new House are colloquially referred to as lame ducks. This session concludes the business of the term before the new members arrive.

45. (C) Article 105
Article 105 of the Indian Constitution outlines the powers, privileges, and immunities of the Houses of Parliament and their members. These privileges are essential for the effective functioning of the legislature, providing protection from court proceedings for statements made or votes given within the House. They ensure that representatives can discharge their duties freely, without fear of external legal repercussions or interference.

46. (B) It can be convened to resolve a deadlock on a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
A joint sitting is a mechanism to resolve deadlocks between the two houses on ordinary or finance bills. However, it cannot be summoned for a Constitutional Amendment Bill or a Money Bill. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over these sittings, which are formally convened by the President. If the lower house is dissolved after notification, the sitting still occurs.

47. (B) When the proceedings of the House deviate from the established rules of procedure.
A point of order is raised by a member when the proceedings of the House do not follow the established rules of procedure or the provisions of the Constitution. This device is typically used to draw the chair's attention to a procedural lapse. Once raised, it suspends the current proceedings, and the presiding officer's decision on the matter is final and binding.

48. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Dissolution terminates the life of the Lok Sabha, requiring fresh general elections. Regarding legislative business, a bill pending in the Rajya Sabha that has not been passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse. However, bills pending in the Lok Sabha or those passed by it but pending in the Rajya Sabha generally lapse upon dissolution, unless a joint sitting was notified.

49. (A) I, II, and III
Ordinary Bills and Money Bills differ significantly in their parliamentary procedure. Ordinary Bills can originate in either House and allow for joint sittings in case of deadlock. Money Bills, however, must be introduced in the Lok Sabha with the President's recommendation. The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers over Money Bills, as it cannot reject or amend them and must return them.

50. (C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Parliamentary proceedings involve specific technical terms. A quorum is the minimum attendance required for business. Guillotine refers to the practice of putting all outstanding demands for grants to vote together. The casting vote is used by the presiding officer to break a tie. Finally, adjournment sine die terminates a sitting indefinitely without fixing a specific date for the next meeting.

51. (D) 14 days
The Rajya Sabha has very limited authority regarding Money Bills. Once the Lok Sabha passes a Money Bill, it is sent to the upper house for recommendations. The Rajya Sabha must return the bill within fourteen days. If it fails to do so within this period, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both houses in its original form.

52. (D) 91st Amendment Act
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 introduced significant changes to strengthen the anti-defection law and limit the size of the council of ministers. It mandated that the total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. It also removed the exception that protected splits in political parties.

53. (C) It terminates a sitting as well as the session of the House.
Prorogation is an act by the President that terminates both a sitting and the entire session of the House. Unlike adjournment, which only pauses a sitting, prorogation ends the current legislative chapter. Importantly, prorogation does not affect pending bills or other business, which are carried over to the next session. However, all pending notices lapse and must be refiled subsequently.

54. (C) Article 84 - Qualifications for membership of Parliament
Article 84 of the Constitution explicitly deals with the qualifications required for becoming a member of Parliament, such as citizenship and age. Other articles mentioned include Article 79 for the constitution of Parliament, Article 80 for the composition of the Rajya Sabha, and Article 81 for the Lok Sabha. These provisions collectively define the structural and eligibility criteria for the legislature.

55. (A) No-Confidence Motion
A No-Confidence Motion is a powerful parliamentary tool used by the Lok Sabha to test the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers. If this motion is passed by a simple majority, the entire government must resign

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from office. This mechanism ensures that the executive remains accountable to the lower house, which represents the direct will of the people in a democracy.

56. (A) 24
There are currently twenty-four department-related standing committees in the Indian Parliament. These committees were established to ensure better parliamentary oversight and detailed scrutiny of the various ministries' functioning and budgetary demands. Each committee consists of thirty-one members, with twenty-one from the Lok Sabha and ten from the Rajya Sabha, facilitating a joint legislative review of all government activities.

57. (A) To enforce party discipline and direct members to vote in a specific manner.
A whip is a political party directive used to maintain discipline and ensure that members vote according to the party's official stance. It is an essential tool in a parliamentary system to secure the passage of government legislation or to defeat opposition motions. Failure to adhere to a whip can result in disqualification under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution.

58. (A) II, III, IV, and V only
The office of the Leader of the Opposition is a statutory post, not an original constitutional one. To be recognized, the leader's party must have at least ten percent of the House's total seats. They receive the same salary and status as a cabinet minister. This role was legally established in 1977 to provide constructive criticism and maintain government accountability.

59. (C) The imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties by local authorities for local purposes
Article 110 defines a Money Bill based on specific financial matters like tax regulation, borrowing by the Union, or appropriation from the Consolidated Fund. However, bills dealing with the imposition of fines, fees for licenses, or local taxes by local authorities are not considered Money Bills. This distinction ensures that ordinary administrative or local financial regulations follow the standard legislative process.

60. (B) A two-thirds majority of members present and voting in the Rajya Sabha.
Under Article 249, if the Rajya Sabha declares by a resolution supported by at least two-thirds of its members present and voting that it is necessary in the national interest, Parliament can make laws on subjects in the State List. This resolution remains in force for one year but can be extended repeatedly, highlighting the upper house's role in federal adjustments.

61. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Holding an office of profit under the government is a ground for disqualification for members of Parliament to maintain legislative independence. However, the Constitution allows Parliament to declare by law that certain offices shall not disqualify their holders. Consequently, the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act has been enacted to exempt various positions, ensuring that specific roles do not hinder political participation.

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62. (B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed from office by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the House, known as an effective majority. Before moving such a resolution, a mandatory advance notice of at least fourteen days must be given. During the consideration of this resolution, the Speaker cannot preside over the House proceedings.

63. (A) Any act obstructing the House or its members in the discharge of their duties.
Contempt of Parliament refers to any act or omission that obstructs either House, its members, or its officers in the performance of their functions. This includes actions that tend to produce results such as lower authority or dignity for the institution. Parliament has the inherent power to punish individuals or authorities for such contempt to protect its independence and integrity.

64. (C) II, III, IV, and V only
Nominated members of Parliament possess almost all the rights and privileges of elected members, including the right to vote in the Vice President's election, on constitutional amendments, and no-confidence motions. They

15. The primary function of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is to?
(A) Prepare and present the annual budget estimates for the central government
(B) Examine the efficiency of public sector undertakings
(C) Investigate cases of corruption among civil servants
(D) Audit appropriation accounts and the report of the CAG

16. During the passage of an ordinary bill, the stage at which detailed clause-by-clause consideration and the introduction of amendments takes place is known as the?
(A) Second Reading stage
(B) First Reading stage
(C) Third Reading stage
(D) Presidential Assent stage

17. Which of the following items is excluded from the category of Charged Expenditure on the Consolidated Fund of India?
(A) Salaries and allowances of the Union Council of Ministers
(B) Salaries and allowances of the President
(C) Debt charges for which the Government of India is liable
(D) Salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India

18. The failure of the executive to secure passage of which type of bill in the Lok Sabha invariably leads to the resignation of the government?
(A) An Appropriation Bill
(B) A Private Member's Bill
(C) A Constitutional Amendment Bill
(D) An ordinary bill introduced by a minister

19. Match the Types of Funds/Expenditure in List I with their Characteristics in List II:
List I: (Types of Funds/Expenditure)
P. Consolidated Fund of India
Q. Public Account of India
R. Contingency Fund of India
S. Charged Expenditure
List II: (Characteristics)
1. Used for unforeseen emergencies
2. Bank savings and provident fund deposits
3. All tax and non-tax revenues of the government
4. Not subject to the vote of Parliament
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

20. Read the following statements regarding Supplementary Demands for Grants:
I. They are presented when the authorized amount for a specific service is found to be insufficient for the current financial year.
II. They require the approval of Parliament before the expenditure is incurred.
III. They are exclusively handled and voted upon by the Rajya Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

21. Which of the following mechanisms is considered the best method for Parliament to ensure detailed financial accountability of the executive after the budget is passed?
(A) The Question Hour utilized by members to seek information from the executive
(B) The Zero Hour
(C) Standing financial committees like the PAC and Estimates Committee
(D) Adjournment Motions intended to discuss matters of urgent public importance

22. All of the following are valid outcomes when an ordinary bill is transmitted to the second House for consideration, EXCEPT:
(A) The second House passes the bill in its original form without any amendments
(B) The second House refers the bill to the President for an opinion
(C) The second House passes the bill with amendments and returns it
(D) The second House rejects the bill entirely, leading to a legislative deadlock

23. Which authority is exclusively empowered to certify whether a particular legislative proposal is a Money Bill?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Prime Minister of India
(C) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

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government or for passing certain stages of a constitutional amendment bill.

74. (C) A Joint Committee formed to inquire into a specific scam.
Ad-hoc committees are temporary bodies constituted by Parliament for a specific purpose or inquiry. A common example is a Joint Parliamentary Committee formed to investigate a particular financial scam or social issue. Unlike standing committees, which are permanent and reconstituted annually, ad-hoc committees cease to exist once they have completed their task and submitted their final report to the House.

75. (D) It disrupts normal business to discuss a matter of urgent importance.
An adjournment motion is an extraordinary device because it involves setting aside the pre-scheduled business of the House to discuss a specific matter of urgent public importance. Because it carries an element of censure against the government, its admission is subject to strict rules and requires the support of fifty members. This ensures the device is used only for pressing issues.

76. (D) Its Chairman is appointed by the President of India.
The Committee on Public Undertakings consists of twenty-two members, with fifteen from the Lok Sabha and seven from the Rajya Sabha. Ministers are ineligible for membership to ensure independent scrutiny. While the members are elected, the Chairman is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha from among the committee's members, specifically those who represent the lower house of Parliament.

77. (D) Absolute Majority - Ratification of an amendment by state legislatures.
When a constitutional amendment requires ratification by the states, the state legislatures are only required to pass the resolution by a simple majority. This means a majority of those present and voting in the state assembly is sufficient. In contrast, the Parliament must use a special majority. Absolute majorities are used for different purposes, such as determining total house strength.

78. (D) A Money Bill cannot be amended or rejected by the Rajya Sabha, whereas an Ordinary Bill can be.
The fundamental procedural difference lies in the authority of the Rajya Sabha. While the upper house has equal powers to amend or reject an Ordinary Bill, it cannot do so for a Money Bill. The Rajya Sabha can only suggest recommendations on a Money Bill, which the Lok Sabha may or may not accept, emphasizing the lower house's absolute financial supremacy.

79. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The passage of the Budget in the Lok Sabha follows a logical sequence. It starts with the formal presentation, followed by a general discussion on broad policies. Next, the House votes on specific demands for grants, during which members can move cut motions. Finally, the Appropriation Bill is passed to authorize the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India.

80. (D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Lapsing of a bill occurs when a legislative proposal expires due to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. A whip is a directive issued by a political party to ensure its members' presence and voting alignment. A privilege motion addresses breaches of parliamentary rights. Assent is the final stage where the President's signature transforms a bill into a binding law.

81. (C) Courts cannot inquire into parliamentary proceedings for procedural errors.
Article 122 of the Constitution protects the independence of the legislature by prohibiting the courts from inquiring into the validity of any proceedings in Parliament on the grounds of alleged procedural irregularities. This ensures that the Parliament remains the supreme master of its internal procedures and can conduct its business without constant judicial interference, upholding the principle of separation of powers.

82. (A) Based on special knowledge or experience in art, science, and social service.
The President nominates twelve members to the Rajya Sabha from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, and social service. This constitutional provision aims to provide eminent individuals from various fields a platform to contribute to

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the legislative process without undergoing the rigors of a regular election, thereby enriching the quality of parliamentary debates.

83. (D) They are liable to a penalty of Rs. 500 for each day they sit or vote in the House.
Every member of Parliament must take an oath or affirmation before taking their seat. If a person sits or votes in the House without complying with this requirement, they are liable to a penalty of five hundred rupees for each day they do so. Furthermore, until the oath is taken, the member cannot participate in proceedings or enjoy parliamentary privileges.

84. (C) 6 months
The Constitution mandates that the President shall summon each House of Parliament to meet such that six months do not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session. This ensures that Parliament meets at least twice a year and prevents the executive from avoiding legislative scrutiny for an extended period.

85. (C) It can be initiated in the state legislatures if fifty percent of them agree.
The procedure for amending the Constitution is unique and centrally driven. A bill for amendment can only be initiated in either House of Parliament and never in the state legislatures. While some amendments require ratification by the states after being passed by Parliament, the states themselves have no power to propose or start the process of constitutional change themselves.

86. (B) Three days
A half-an-hour discussion is intended for debating matters of sufficient public importance that have recently been the subject of a starred or unstarred question. The Speaker typically allots three days a week for such discussions, usually at the end of the day's sitting. There is no formal motion or voting involved, allowing for a focused and brief exchange of information.

87. (B) Article 110(3)
Article 110(3) of the Constitution clearly states that if any question arises whether a bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha shall be final. This certification ensures that the special procedures applicable to Money Bills are followed correctly and cannot be challenged in any court, the Parliament, or even by the President.

88. (A) I and II only
The Business Advisory Committee is responsible for managing the legislative timetable by allocating time for various items of business. In the Lok Sabha, the Speaker chairs this fifteen-member committee. In the Rajya Sabha, however, the ex-officio Chairman is the Vice President, not the Deputy Chairman. The committee's role is strictly procedural and does not involve the detailed examination of budget estimates.

89. (B) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
According to the principle of collective responsibility enshrined in the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. Therefore, if a No-Confidence Motion is passed, the entire government, including the Prime Minister and all ministers, must resign immediately. This ensures that the executive can only remain in power as long as it enjoys the lower house's majority.

90. (A) Federalism and State Rights
The Rajya Sabha is granted certain special powers, such as the authority to initiate the creation of All-India Services or authorize legislation on state subjects. These powers are designed to protect the federal character of the Indian polity. By representing the states, the Rajya Sabha acts as a safeguard against central encroachment on state rights and ensures a balanced federal system.

91. (A) I, II, and III only
The Lok Sabha holds superior authority in financial matters compared to the Rajya Sabha. This includes the exclusive right to introduce Money Bills and the final power of the Speaker to certify them. Additionally, only the Lok Sabha can vote on demands for grants. While both houses participate in the general discussion on the budget, the primary financial control remains with the lower house.

92. (C) One-third
To maintain its status as a permanent body, the Rajya Sabha follows a staggered system of

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membership. Every member is elected for a six-year term, but one-third of the total members retire every second year. This system ensures legislative continuity and prevents the entire house from being vacant at once, allowing it to function even when the Lok Sabha is dissolved.

93. (D) Defeat of an Ordinary Bill introduced by a private member
A No-Confidence Motion is linked to the government's majority. Defeat on a Money Bill, a Censure Motion, or a direct vote of no-confidence signals a loss of support for the Council of Ministers. However, the defeat of an Ordinary Bill introduced by a private member does not reflect the government's standing, as the administration is not responsible for private legislative initiatives.

94. (C) The Presiding Officer of the House
Zero Hour allows members to raise matters without prior notice, but procedural conventions require them to inform the presiding officer before the session begins. Members seeking to raise issues must typically submit their notices to the Speaker in the Lok Sabha or the Chairman in the Rajya Sabha before 10 AM. This allows the chair to manage time effectively during the session.

95. (C) Both (A) and (B) are possible logical sequences
A deadlock over an Ordinary Bill occurs if the second House rejects it, disagrees on amendments, or takes no action for six months. These scenarios are alternative paths to the same constitutional impasse. Once a deadlock is established, the President can notify the intention to summon a joint sitting, where the bill is eventually decided by a simple majority of all members.

96. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
The Budget Session is the longest of the three regular sessions. The Monsoon Session typically occurs in the middle of the year, from July to August. The Winter Session is generally the shortest and is held towards the end of the calendar year. Special sessions are occasionally convened outside this regular schedule to commemorate significant events or address specific legislative milestones.

97. (A) I only
If the Prime Minister is a member of the Rajya Sabha, they have the right to speak and participate in the proceedings of both Houses. However, according to constitutional rules, a minister can only vote in the House of which they are a member. Therefore, such a Prime Minister cannot vote on a No-Confidence Motion, which is exclusive to the Lok Sabha.

98. (B) He can be removed by a resolution passed by an absolute majority.
The Deputy Chairman is elected from among the members of the Rajya Sabha and remains in office until their term ends or they resign. Removal from office requires a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha, which is known as an effective majority. This official performs the duties of the Chairman whenever that office is vacant.

99. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
A joint sitting cannot be held if the Lok Sabha is dissolved before the President issues the notification. However, if the notification is issued first, the sitting proceeds despite a subsequent dissolution. Regarding voting, a bill in a joint sitting is passed by a simple majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting, not a special majority.

100. (D) Not less than one-half of the states
Amendments that seek to change the federal structure of the Constitution, such as the representation of states in Parliament, require a more rigorous process. Besides being passed by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament, such bills must also be ratified by the legislatures of at least one-half of the states. This ensures that states have a say in major federal changes.

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parliamentary legislation
(C) Enable them to express views fearlessly without risk of defamation
(D) Elevate their social status above ordinary citizens

32. The repromulgation of an ordinance without attempting to pass it in Parliament violates the constitutional framework because it?
(A) Overrides the veto power of the President
(B) It undermines legislative supremacy and bypasses necessary democratic debate
(C) Increases the financial burden on the Consolidated Fund
(D) It results in the immediate and mandatory dissolution of the lower house of the Parliament

33. Which of the following statements about a Select Committee on a Bill is incorrect?
(A) It is an ad hoc committee formed for a specific bill
(B) It replaces the requirement for the President's assent on the bill
(C) Its members are drawn exclusively from the House where it is formed
(D) It has the power to take expert evidence and public opinion

34. Identify the correct statement regarding a Joint Sitting of Parliament.
(A) It is formally summoned by the President to pass a Constitutional Amendment Bill
(B) It can be summoned to pass a Constitutional Amendment Bill
(C) It is an automatic process that occurs whenever a bill is delayed by 3 months
(D) Passed by a simple majority of total members of both Houses present and voting

35. Which of the following statements regarding Parliament's power to legislate on the State List during an emergency is incorrect?
(A) State legislatures are suspended entirely and cannot make any laws during this period
(B) Parliament acquires concurrent legislative power over the State List during a National Emergency
(C) Laws made by Parliament under this provision become inoperative six months after the emergency ceases
(D) This power is exercised without any special resolution from the Rajya Sabha

36. Which committee acts as the guide, friend, and philosopher of the Public Accounts Committee?
(A) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(B) The Finance Ministry
(C) The Estimates Committee
(D) The Reserve Bank of India

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37. Which of the following features is odd when comparing the Estimates Committee with the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)?
(A) It consists of members from both Houses of Parliament
(B) It functions as a standing committee of Parliament
(C) It examines the financial affairs of the government
(D) Its chairperson is generally appointed by the Speaker

38. The first hour of a sitting in both Houses of Parliament is typically devoted to?
(A) Zero Hour
(B) Half-an-hour discussion
(C) Introduction of Bills
(D) Question Hour

39. Which of the following is the odd one out with respect to the financial committees of the Indian Parliament?
(A) Public Accounts Committee
(B) Estimates Committee
(C) Committee on Public Undertakings
(D) Committee on Government Assurances

40. Which of the following acts is NOT generally considered a contempt of Parliament?
(A) Disobeying an order to attend a parliamentary committee
(B) Publishing a distorted report of parliamentary proceedings
(C) Attempting to bribe or influence a Member of Parliament to affect their voting behavior
(D) Filing a Public Interest Litigation against a law passed by Parliament

(A) Clause-by-clause discussion on the floor of the House
(B) Introduction of the bill and its publication in the official gazette
(C) Reference of the bill to a Departmental Standing Committee
(D) General debate on the broad principles of the proposed legislation

8. What is the constitutional necessity that compels the Government to pass the Appropriation Bill?
(A) Article 112 mandates that the annual financial statement must distinguish between revenue and capital expenditure
(B) Article 266 prohibits withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund except under law
(C) Article 265 dictates that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law
(D) Article 123 provides for emergency financial provisions to be made by the executive

9. Identify the correct statement regarding the limitations of the ordinance-making power of the President under Article 123.
(A) An ordinance can amend the Constitution
(B) An ordinance must adhere to the same constitutional limits as an Act
(C) An ordinance can alter the basic structure of the Constitution without judicial review
(D) An ordinance can only be issued on subjects for which the Parliament has the power to make laws

10. In the context of the legislative process, the application of the pocket veto by the President of India is best understood as the power to?
(A) Return the bill to the Parliament for reconsideration
(B) Refer the bill to the Supreme Court for judicial review
(C) Keep a bill pending indefinitely without taking any action
(D) Reject the bill outright using the power of an absolute veto

11. Select the correct sequential order of the legislative process for a government bill in Parliament from the options below:
(A) Introduction → Committee Stage → General Discussion → Passage in second House → Presidential Assent
(B) Introduction → General Discussion → Committee Stage → Passage in second House → Presidential Assent
(C) General Discussion → Introduction → Committee Stage → Presidential Assent → Passage in second House
(D) Introduction → General Discussion → Passage in second House → Committee Stage → Presidential Assent

12. Match the Legislative Stages in List I with the Associated Actions in List II:
List I: (Legislative Stages)
P. First Reading
Q. Second Reading
R. Committee Stage
S. Third Reading
List II: (Associated Actions)
1. Final vote on the entire bill without further amendments
2. Detailed examination of the text by a smaller group of MPs
3. Introduction and gazette publication
4. General discussion on the principles of the bill
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

13. If a Member of Parliament intends to register a strong disapproval of the policy underlying a demand for a grant, they will move a cut motion to reduce the demand to Re. 1. This is an application of the concept of a?
(A) Policy Cut
(B) Token Cut
(C) Economy Cut
(D) Guillotine Cut

14. The legislative proposal that legally authorizes the government to withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund of India for an entire financial year is defined as the?
(A) Vote on Account
(B) Finance Bill
(C) Appropriation Bill
(D) Supplementary Grant

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can also be appointed as ministers. However, they are excluded from participating in the election of the President of India, which is restricted to the elected members of the legislatures.

65. (A) The President, acting on the advice of the Election Commission.
For disqualifications arising under Article 102 (other than defection), the final decision rests with the President of India. Before making such a decision, the President is constitutionally required to obtain and follow the opinion of the Election Commission of India. This procedure ensures a fair and expert assessment of the member's eligibility, protecting the democratic process from arbitrary executive actions.

66. (A) I, II, and III only
Parliamentary privileges include freedom of speech and immunity from court proceedings for legislative actions. These are also extended to individuals like the Attorney General when participating in House proceedings. While the Constitution mentions these, they have not yet been codified into a single Act. Instead, they are based on constitutional provisions, laws, rules of the House, and parliamentary conventions.

67. (C) It ended the provision for nominating two Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha.
The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019, brought an end to the long-standing provision for nominating two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha. This provision, originally intended to last for ten years from the Constitution's commencement, had been periodically extended. The recent amendment chose not to continue this reservation, focusing instead on the direct electoral representation of all communities.

68. (B) Because All-India Services affect states, which the Rajya Sabha represents.
The Rajya Sabha is established as a representative body of the states in the federal structure. Since All-India Services members serve both the Central and State governments, any decision to create a new service directly impacts state administration. Therefore, the Constitution mandates that the resolution for creating such services must originate in the Rajya Sabha to protect the interests of the states.

69. (D) Short Duration Discussion
A short duration discussion, also known as a two-and-a-half-hour discussion, allows members to raise urgent matters of public importance. Unlike other procedural devices, there is no formal motion before the House and no voting takes place at the end. This allows for a thorough debate and highlights pressing issues without the adversarial nature of motions that require a formal decision.

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70. (C) The Attorney General of India
The Attorney General of India has the unique right to participate in the proceedings of either House of Parliament or any joint sitting. This includes the right to speak and be a member of any parliamentary committee. However, despite these participation rights, the Attorney General is not entitled to vote in the House, as this privilege is reserved for members.

71. (A) Department-related Standing Committees
Department-related standing committees are often described as miniature Parliaments because they consist of members from both houses and conduct detailed examinations of various ministries. Their primary function is to scrutinize the demands for grants and analyze the annual reports of the departments. This specialized oversight ensures that the budget estimates are thoroughly reviewed before being voted upon in the House.

72. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The process for amending the Constitution begins with the introduction of a bill in either House. It must be passed by each House separately with a special majority. If the amendment affects federal provisions, it then requires ratification by half the state legislatures. Finally, the bill is presented to the President, who must give assent according to the 24th Amendment.

73. (D) More than 50% of the total membership of the House
An absolute majority refers to more than fifty percent of the total membership of the House, regardless of vacancies or absences. For example, if the total strength of the Lok Sabha is 543, the absolute majority is 272. This type of majority is typically required during the formation of a

(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

24. Which of the following is an exception to the rule that parliamentary privileges protect Members of Parliament from legal proceedings?
(A) Civil arrests during the session of the House
(B) Speeches made on the floor of the House
(C) Votes given in a parliamentary committee
(D) Criminal arrests occurring outside the premises of Parliament

25. The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement to the Parliament is mandated by which Article of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 110
(B) Article 112
(C) Article 114
(D) Article 117

26. Read the following statements regarding the Committee Stage of a bill:
Statement I: The House generally refers a complex bill to a Select Committee or Joint Committee for detailed scrutiny.
Statement II: A Select Committee consists of members from both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is correct
(B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is incorrect

27. In the landmark case of D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar (1987), the Supreme Court of India pronounced a significant ruling regarding which of the following parliamentary issues?
(A) The repeated repromulgation of ordinances without seeking legislative approval
(B) The scope of parliamentary privileges
(C) The procedural requirements for the passage of constitutional amendment bills under Article 368
(D) The determination of the basic structure doctrine

28. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): A deadlock between the two Houses over a Money Bill is resolved by convening a Joint Sitting under Article 108.
Reason (R): The Rajya Sabha has only a recommendatory role regarding Money Bills and must return them within 14 days.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true

29. Read the following statements concerning Presidential ordinances:
Statement I: An ordinance can be promulgated only when both Houses of Parliament are not in session.
Statement II: An ordinance must be approved by Parliament within six months of its reassembly.
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is correct
(B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is incorrect

30. Which of the following does not correctly represent the nature of a Vote on Account?
(A) It is passed before the general budget discussion is fully completed
(B) It grants the executive an advance of money to cover estimated expenditure for a part of the year
(C) It is frequently utilized during election years pending a full budget
(D) It involves detailed discussions on taxation policies and expenditure estimates

31. The immunity of Members of Parliament from court proceedings for their speeches in the House is primarily intended to?
(A) Shield them from criminal prosecutions arising from any personal offenses or conduct
(B) Prevent the judiciary from reviewing

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CHAPTER 07

Legislative Procedures, Parliamentary Committees and Special Powers of Parliament

1. Which of the following bills cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha under the provisions of the Constitution of India?
(A) A bill to amend the Constitution under Article 368
(B) An ordinary bill concerning subjects in the Concurrent List
(C) A Financial Bill of Category II under Article 117(3)
(D) A Money Bill under Article 110

2. The Contingency Fund of India is placed at the disposal of which of the following authorities to meet unforeseen expenditure pending parliamentary authorization?
(A) The Parliament of India
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The President of India
(D) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India

3. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the primary purpose of the Third Reading of a bill in Parliament?
(A) To provide a platform for the general public to submit detailed feedback on the bill's provisions
(B) To refer the bill to a Joint Parliamentary Committee for exhaustive scrutiny by members
(C) To vote on the final adoption or rejection of the bill as a whole
(D) To debate and vote on individual technical amendments proposed by the opposition parties

4. Read the following statements regarding Delegated Legislation:
I. It refers to laws made by the executive under powers given by Parliament.
II. It reduces the legislative burden on Parliament by allowing executives to draft technical rules.
III. The Parliament maintains absolute control over it and cannot annul such rules.
IV. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation scrutinizes these delegated powers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV

5. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding a Finance Bill (Category I) under Article 117(1)?
(A) It contains provisions related to taxation alongside other general legislative provisions
(B) It cannot be referred to a Joint Sitting of both Houses in case of a deadlock
(C) It can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha
(D) It requires the prior recommendation of the President for introduction

6. What is the consequence of Parliament's failure to approve an ordinance within six weeks of its reassembly?
(A) The ordinance becomes a permanent Act
(B) The ordinance ceases to operate
(C) The ordinance is automatically referred to a Joint Sitting
(D) The ordinance is sent to the Supreme Court for validity checks

7. Which of the following best describes the initial step during the First Reading of an ordinary bill in the Parliament of India?

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41. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Parliament exercises control over delegated legislation through the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.
Reason (R): Parliament cannot delegate its essential legislative functions, such as the determination of legislative policy, to the executive.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true

42. Read the following statements regarding Parliamentary Privileges under Article 105:
I. They ensure freedom of speech in Parliament.
II. They provide absolute immunity from civil proceedings throughout an MP's term.
III. They empower Parliament to punish for its contempt.
IV. They are explicitly codified in a single comprehensive Act of Parliament.
V. They protect MPs from legal action for any vote given in Parliament.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, and V
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) II, III, and V
(D) I, IV, and V

43. Identify the incorrect pairing among the following parliamentary tools and their descriptions:
(A) Adjournment Motion - To draw attention to a matter of urgent public importance
(B) Censure Motion can only be moved against the entire Council of Ministers
(C) Privilege Motion - Moved when a minister commits a breach of parliamentary privilege
(D) Calling Attention Motion seeks a formal and authoritative statement from a Minister on a matter of urgency

44. Which of the following provides the most comprehensive explanation for the creation of Parliamentary Committees?
(A) To provide additional allowances to senior Members of Parliament
(B) To ensure continuous media coverage of parliamentary proceedings
(C) To bypass the opposition's ability to engage in lengthy debates on contentious bills on the floor
(D) To enable detailed and technical scrutiny of legislative and financial matters

45. Which of the following defines the term 'Delegated Legislation' most accurately?
(A) Laws enacted directly by the Parliament following a delegation from the states
(B) The process of delegating legislative powers to the judiciary
(C) The rule-making power given by the legislature to the executive to implement primary law
(D) The mandatory delegation of state subjects to the Union Parliament during a period of emergency

46. A Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) is formally constituted to?
(A) Present the Annual Financial Statement
(B) To investigate specific issues of high public importance or scandals
(C) To advise the President on the appointment of judges to the superior judiciary
(D) Adjudicate on disputes between the Centre and States

47. Which of the following bills does NOT lapse upon the dissolution of the Lok Sabha?
(A) A bill originating in the Lok Sabha but pending therein
(B) A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha that has not been passed by the Lok Sabha
(C) A bill originating in the Rajya Sabha and pending in the Lok Sabha
(D) A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but currently pending in the Rajya Sabha for consideration

48. Identify the correct statement regarding 'breach of privilege' in the Indian Parliament.
(A) It can only be committed by a Member of Parliament, not by an outsider
(B) It involves any act that impedes either House in the performance of its functions
(C) A breach of privilege automatically leads to

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budget estimates mid-year
(B) The Rajya Sabha can enforce an increase in the proposed taxation
(C) The President has discretionary power to utilize the Consolidated Fund
(D) No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law

100. In evaluating the overarching concept of parliamentary sovereignty in India, which statement represents the best answer?
(A) The Indian Parliament is completely sovereign and supreme, akin to the British Parliamentary system
(B) The Indian Parliament derives its sovereign power directly from the President of India
(C) The Indian Parliament possesses unchallengeable power over both Union and State Lists at all times
(D) Sovereignty is restricted by a written Constitution, federalism, and judicial review

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Parliamentary Forums are legally binding on the government.
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is correct
(B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is incorrect

57. The Chairman of the Estimates Committee is conventionally appointed from?
(A) The Ruling party in the Lok Sabha
(B) The Opposition party in the Lok Sabha
(C) The Opposition party in the Rajya Sabha
(D) The Ruling party in the Rajya Sabha

58. Arrange the following stages of the enactment of the Budget in the correct chronological order:
I. Passing of Appropriation Bill
II. Presentation of Budget
III. General discussion
IV. Passing of Finance Bill
V. Voting on Demands for Grants
(A) II, III, V, I, IV
(B) II, V, III, IV, I
(C) III, II, V, I, IV
(D) II, III, I, V, IV

59. All of the following are mechanisms of parliamentary control over the executive in India, EXCEPT:
(A) No-Confidence Motion
(B) Question Hour
(C) Judicial Review
(D) Public Accounts Committee

60. The power to levy a tax on a subject that is not mentioned in the Union, State, or Concurrent Lists belongs to the Parliament under the concept of?
(A) Emergency Powers
(B) Residuary Powers
(C) Delegated Powers
(D) Constituent Powers

61. The provision for a Joint Sitting under Article 108 applies exclusively to?
(A) Ordinary Bills and Money Bills
(B) Financial Bills and Constitutional Amendment Bills
(C) Ordinary Bills and Financial Bills
(D) Money Bills and Constitutional Amendment Bills

62. The lack of codification of parliamentary privileges in India often results in a conflict between parliamentary autonomy and which fundamental right of citizens?
(A) Right to Equality before the law as guaranteed under Article 14
(B) Freedom of Speech and Expression
(C) Right against Exploitation (Article 23)
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25)

63. A law made by Parliament on a State List subject during a National Emergency becomes inoperative after how long once the emergency ceases to operate?
(A) One month
(B) Three months
(C) Six months
(D) One year

64. Read the following statements regarding the presentation and execution of the Budget:
I. The Budget is presented in the Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister.
II. Following the presentation, there is an immediate clause-by-clause voting.
III. Departmental Standing Committees examine the demands for grants during the recess.
IV. An Appropriation Bill is passed to give legal effect to the demands voted upon.
V. Rajya Sabha can discuss the budget but cannot vote on demands for grants.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, IV, and V
(C) I, III, IV, and V
(D) II, III, IV, and V

65. Find the odd one out regarding the conditions under which Parliament can legislate on state subjects.
(A) When the Prime Minister issues an executive order declaring national importance
(B) When a resolution is passed by the Rajya Sabha under Article 249
(C) When a National Emergency is in operation

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across the entire territory of India
(D) When two or more states request Parliament to do so

66. The mechanism of 'Half-an-hour discussion' in Parliament is primarily used for?
(A) Raising matters of public importance arising from a recent question
(B) Introducing new private member bills
(C) Debating proposed constitutional amendments that require immediate legislative attention
(D) Reading out the President's address

67. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).
(A) It consists of 22 members, out of which 15 are from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha
(B) The term of office of its members is one year
(C) A minister is eligible to be elected as a member of the PAC
(D) Its chairman is conventionally selected from the opposition

68. The special power of the Rajya Sabha under Article 312 empowers Parliament to?
(A) Alter the boundaries of states
(B) Create one or more new All-India Services
(C) Proclaim a Financial Emergency
(D) Appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General

69. Which of the following is an exception to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Lok Sabha over financial matters?
(A) Financial Bills containing non-taxation matters under Article 117(3)
(B) Voting on Demands for Grants
(C) Introduction of Money Bills which contain only provisions mentioned in Article 110
(D) Certification of a Money Bill

70. The principle of 'repugnancy' under Article 254 dictates that if a state law is inconsistent with a central law on a Concurrent List subject, which law will prevail?
(A) The state law
(B) The central law prevails unconditionally regardless of the nature of the state legislation
(C) The central law, unless the state law received the President's assent
(D) The law enacted earlier in time

71. Match the Parliamentary Terms in List I with the Descriptions in List II:
List I: (Parliamentary Terms)
P. Lame-duck session
Q. Quorum
R. Prorogation
S. Adjournment sine die
List II: (Descriptions)
1. Termination of a sitting for an indefinite period
2. Termination of a session of the House
3. Minimum number of members required to transact business
4. Last session of the existing Lok Sabha before a new one is elected
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

72. Read the following statements regarding Joint Parliamentary Committees (JPCs):
I. They are set up by a motion passed in one House and agreed to by the other.
II. The ratio of members from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is strictly 1:1.
III. They are ad hoc bodies that are dissolved after submitting their report.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

73. A 'Token Cut' motion is moved in the Parliament to indicate?
(A) A severe financial crisis in the state
(B) A formal rejection of the overall budgetary policy presented by the Finance Minister
(C) A demand for a structural reorganization of ministries
(D) A specific grievance within the responsibility of the Government of India

74. Identify the correct statement regarding the publication of parliamentary proceedings.
(A) Media outlets possess absolute immunity for publishing any part of parliamentary

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proceedings
(B) The Parliamentary Privileges Act of 1978 codifies all rules regarding publication
(C) Parliament can prohibit the publication of its proceedings if they are held in secret
(D) The President decides whether parliamentary debates can be published by the press

75. Under the framework of delegated legislation, 'subordinate legislation' is valid only if it?
(A) Receives the direct assent of the President
(B) Is approved by a two-thirds majority of the state legislatures throughout the country
(C) Is ratified by the Supreme Court
(D) Conforms strictly to the provisions of the parent Act of Parliament

76. Read the following statements regarding the Residuary Powers of Parliament:
Statement I: Article 248 vests the residuary powers of legislation exclusively in the Parliament.
Statement II: The residuary powers include the power to make any law imposing a tax not mentioned in the State or Concurrent Lists.
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is correct
(B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is incorrect

77. Which of the following bills explicitly defines the government's tax proposals for the following financial year?
(A) The Appropriation Bill
(B) The Supplementary Bill
(C) The Vote of Credit Bill
(D) The Finance Bill

78. Which of the following legislative measures does NOT require the prior recommendation of the President before its introduction?
(A) A bill altering the boundaries of a State
(B) A Money Bill
(C) A bill affecting taxation in which States are interested
(D) An ordinary bill introduced by a private member

79. Select the correct sequential order of steps taken after a deadlock over an ordinary bill leads to a Joint Sitting:
(A) President notifies intention to summon → Speaker presides → Simple majority vote → Bill sent for Assent
(B) Speaker notifies intention to summon → President presides → Special majority vote → Bill sent for Assent
(C) President notifies intention to summon → Chairman of Rajya Sabha presides → Simple majority vote → Bill sent for Assent
(D) Prime Minister requests → Speaker presides → Two-thirds majority vote → Bill sent for Assent

80. Read the following statements regarding the passing of Ordinary Bills:
I. An ordinary bill can be introduced by a minister or a private member.
II. The Rajya Sabha can detain an ordinary bill for a maximum of 14 days.
III. The President can withhold assent to an ordinary bill.
IV. The First Reading involves a detailed discussion on the merits and demerits of the bill.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and IV
(C) III and IV
(D) I and III

81. Read the following statements regarding the immunity of MPs under Article 105:
Statement I: An MP is immune from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament.
Statement II: The immunity extends to speeches made by the MP outside the Parliament during an election campaign.
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is correct
(B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is incorrect

the disqualification of the member under the Anti-Defection Law

(D) The Supreme Court of India has the exclusive power to penalize individuals for a breach of parliamentary privilege

49. Read the following statements regarding the Constituent Power of Parliament under Article 368:

Statement I: Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution, including the basic structure, provided it follows the special majority procedure.

Statement II: A constitutional amendment bill can be introduced by a private member.

(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is correct

(B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect

(C) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is incorrect

50. Match the Types of Cut Motions in List I with the Intended Financial Reductions in List II:

List I: (Types of Cut Motions)

P. Policy Cut

Q. Economy Cut

R. Token Cut

S. Guillotine

List II: (Intended Financial Reductions)

1. Reduction of demand by a specified lump sum
2. Putting all undiscussed demands to a final vote
3. Reduction of demand by Rs. 100
4. Reduction of demand to Re. 1

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

51. The Committee on Public Undertakings (CoPU) was established on the recommendation of which of the following committees?

(A) Swaran Singh Committee

(B) Santhanam Committee

(C) Kothari Committee

(D) Krishna Menon Committee

52. Which constitutional provision restricts the freedom of speech of a Member of Parliament by forbidding discussion on the conduct of any Supreme Court or High Court Judge in the discharge of their duties?

(A) Article 105

(B) Article 121

(C) Article 123

(D) Article 131

53. If Parliament wishes to legislate on a matter in the State List in the national interest, which constitutional requirement must be fulfilled under Article 249?

(A) The President must issue an emergency proclamation

(B) The Lok Sabha must pass a resolution by a simple majority

(C) Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting

(D) At least half of the state legislatures must provide formal consent to the proposed legislation

54. If the President returns an ordinary bill for reconsideration and Parliament passes it again with or without amendments, what is the constitutional obligation of the President?

(A) He can use the pocket veto to delay it

(B) He must refer it to the Supreme Court

(C) He is bound to give his assent to the bill

(D) He can return the bill for a second time

55. When the Speaker applies the 'Guillotine' during the budget session, it essentially means?

(A) Putting remaining demands for grants to vote without discussion due to time limits

(B) The immediate dissolution of the Lok Sabha

(C) The temporary suspension of opposition members for engaging in disruptive behavior on the floor

(D) The passing of the Finance Bill without any debate

56. Read the following statements regarding Parliamentary Forums:

Statement I: Parliamentary Forums provide a platform for members to interact with subject matter experts on critical issues.

Statement II: The recommendations of

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(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is correct
(B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is incorrect

91. Which of the following correctly describes a 'Vote of Credit' granted by the Parliament?
(A) An advance payment authorized for routine administrative expenses of the government
(B) A grant for an unexpected demand when no detailed estimate can be given
(C) A supplementary fund to cover the deficit of the previous financial year
(D) A monetary allowance for the travel expenses of MPs

92. Which is the odd one out among the options available to the President when an ordinary bill is presented to him under Article 111?
(A) Give his formal and binding assent to the bill to make it a law
(B) Withhold his assent to the bill
(C) Send the bill to a Joint Sitting
(D) Return the bill for reconsideration

93. The President of India historically exercised the 'pocket veto' over the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill in 1986. Who was the President at that time?
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(B) V.V. Giri
(C) R. Venkataraman
(D) Zail Singh

94. The requirement that Parliament must scrutinize the rules formulated under Delegated Legislation ensures that?
(A) The executive operates without any legislative oversight
(B) All rules are elevated to the status of formal Constitutional Amendments after passing
(C) Rules stay within parent Act scope and align with legislative intent
(D) State legislatures are prevented from drafting rules for state laws

95. Arrange the following actions associated with the passage of a Money Bill in their correct sequence:
I. Transmission to Rajya Sabha
II. Certification by Speaker
III. Introduction in Lok Sabha
IV. Return by Rajya Sabha with or without recommendations
V. Presidential Assent
(A) II, III, I, IV, V
(B) III, II, I, IV, V
(C) III, I, II, IV, V
(D) II, I, III, IV, V

96. Identify the correct statement regarding the limitations on Parliament's constituent power.
(A) Parliament can amend any provision of the Constitution without judicial interference
(B) The basic structure doctrine restricts Parliament from altering fundamental features
(C) A constitutional amendment requires the ratification of all states before taking effect
(D) Only the President can initiate an amendment to the Constitution through an executive decree

97. An exceptional grant is a type of parliamentary financial grant which?
(A) A grant for a special purpose that forms no part of current financial year services
(B) Forms a part of the current service of any financial year
(C) An excess grant provided for a government department that has overspent its budget
(D) Replaces the Annual Financial Statement during a financial emergency

98. When a bill is passed by a Joint Sitting of Parliament, it is deemed to have been passed by?
(A) The Lok Sabha exclusively
(B) Both Houses of Parliament
(C) The President directly
(D) The Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs

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99. The process of passing the budget encompasses several principles. Which of the following is an accurate reflection of the principle of financial control in India?
(A) The executive can independently alter the

violate the constitution or deal with subjects that are outside the jurisdiction of the national legislature.

10. (C) Keep a bill pending indefinitely without taking any action
The head of state possesses certain veto powers regarding legislative proposals passed by the houses. In a specific exercise of these powers, the President may choose not to give assent or return the bill. By simply taking no action and keeping the bill on their desk, the President effectively prevents the bill from becoming a law.

11. (B) Introduction → General Discussion → Committee Stage → Passage in second House → Presidential Assent
The legislative process follows a logical sequence to ensure thorough scrutiny of proposed laws. A bill is first introduced, followed by a general discussion of its principles. It is then typically sent to a committee for detailed examination. After being passed by both houses through these stages, it finally receives assent from the head of state.

12. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different stages of a bill's passage involve distinct activities. The first reading is the introductory phase. The second reading involves a general discussion on principles. During the committee stage, a smaller group of members examines the text in detail. Finally, the third reading concludes with a vote on the entire bill without further amendments being proposed.

13. (A) Policy Cut
During the budget process, members can move motions to reduce demands for grants. A specific motion aims to express total disapproval of the underlying government policy. By proposing to reduce the demand to a symbolic amount of one rupee, the member signals that they reject the entire principle or plan behind that specific financial request from the executive.

14. (C) Appropriation Bill
After the legislature votes on various demands for grants, a legal instrument is required to authorize the actual withdrawal of funds. This specific bill consolidates the voted amounts and the expenditures charged upon the consolidated fund. Once passed, it provides the legal authority for the government to spend money from the national treasury for the entire financial year.

15. (D) Audit appropriation accounts and the report of the CAG
The Public Accounts Committee plays a crucial role in ensuring financial accountability of the executive. It scrutinizes the annual financial accounts and the appropriation accounts of the government. This examination is primarily based on the audit reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General to ensure that public money was spent legally and for the intended purposes.

16. (A) Second Reading stage
The most critical and detailed part of the legislative process occurs when the house considers the bill clause by clause. During this specific phase, members can propose technical amendments and engage in intensive debate over every provision. This ensures that each section of the proposed law is thoroughly examined and refined before moving to the final voting stage.

17. (A) Salaries and allowances of the Union Council of Ministers
Expenditures from the Consolidated Fund are divided into those voted upon and those charged. Charged expenditures are non-votable to ensure the independence of certain high offices. While the salaries of the President, judges, and the Auditor General are charged, the payments for the executive council of ministers are subject to the annual vote and approval of the legislature.

18. (A) An Appropriation Bill
The passage of financial legislation is a test of the government's majority in the lower house. Since the government needs funds to operate, failing to pass the bill that authorizes expenditure from the consolidated fund signifies a lack of confidence. In such a situation, constitutional convention dictates that the executive must resign, as it can no longer function.

19. (D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The government manages different categories of funds and expenditures. All tax revenues go into the Consolidated Fund. Public accounts hold money like provident fund deposits. Unforeseen emergencies are met from the Contingency Fund.

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ANSWERS

1. (D) A Money Bill under Article 110
Under the Indian Constitution, specific legislative proposals known as money bills are subject to restrictive introduction procedures. These bills deal exclusively with financial matters like taxation and public expenditure defined in Article 110. They must originate only in the lower house with the prior recommendation of the President. The upper house cannot introduce such legislation.

2. (C) The President of India
The Contingency Fund of India is established under Article 267 to handle unforeseen emergencies and expenditures. This fund is maintained at the disposal of the head of state, allowing the executive to withdraw money for urgent needs before receiving parliamentary approval. The Finance Secretary typically holds this fund on behalf of the President.

3. (C) To vote on the final adoption or rejection of the bill as a whole
The legislative process for a bill includes multiple stages of scrutiny. The final stage focuses on a formal vote regarding the entire legislative document. At this point, no technical amendments or detailed clause-by-clause changes are allowed. The house decides whether to accept or reject the proposal based on its overall principles and final drafted form.

4. (B) III only
Delegated legislation allows the executive to frame detailed rules within the framework established by the legislature. While this system reduces the legislative burden, the legislature retains ultimate oversight. It can review, modify, or even annul these rules through various committees and parliamentary procedures. The claim that the legislature cannot annul such rules is a fundamental misconception.

5. (B) It cannot be referred to a Joint Sitting of both Houses in case of a deadlock
Finance Bills of Category I deal with taxation and other general matters. Although they must be introduced in the lower house with the President's recommendation, they are treated similarly to ordinary bills thereafter. Consequently, if a deadlock arises between the two houses of the legislature, a joint sitting can be summoned to resolve the disagreement.

6. (B) The ordinance ceases to operate
An ordinance is a temporary law issued by the executive when the legislature is not in session. It carries the same weight as an act but is subject to legislative approval once the session resumes. If the legislature does not approve the ordinance within six weeks of its reassembly, the legal validity of the ordinance terminates automatically.

7. (B) Introduction of the bill and its publication in the official gazette
The legislative journey of a proposal begins with a formal introduction in either house of the legislature. This initial phase involves seeking leave to introduce the bill. Once the house grants permission, the bill is formally introduced and published in the official gazette. No debate or detailed discussion on the merits takes place at this stage.

8. (B) Article 266 prohibits withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund except under law
The constitutional framework ensures that the executive cannot spend public money without legislative authorization. Article 266 states that no funds can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except in accordance with an appropriation made by law. Therefore, passing an appropriation bill is a mandatory requirement for the government to access and utilize these funds.

9. (B) An ordinance must adhere to the same constitutional limits as an Act
The executive's power to issue ordinances is co-extensive with the legislative power of the parliament. This means that an ordinance is subject to the same constitutional restrictions and fundamental rights protections as any law passed by the legislature. An ordinance cannot

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82. The concept of 'Parliamentary Friendship Groups' primarily serves to?
(A) To foster bilateral relations and exchanges between the Indian and foreign parliaments
(B) To resolve internal disputes between the ruling and opposition party members on legislative issues
(C) Provide a platform for retired MPs to advise current MPs
(D) Facilitate joint drafting of bills between the Union and State legislatures

83. The 'Rule of Lapse' applied to unspent public funds emphasizes that?
(A) Unspent funds from the Consolidated Fund must be transferred to the Public Account
(B) Funds can only be utilized for projects starting in the next financial year
(C) The CAG must penalize administrative departments that fail to spend their allocated budgets
(D) Unused grants for a financial year lapse at its close and cannot be carried forward

84. The most appropriate rationale for treating a Money Bill differently from an Ordinary Bill is to?
(A) Bypass the opposition's power to debate economic issues
(B) To give the President more direct oversight and discretionary authority over national finances
(C) To ensure elected representatives have final control over taxation and public expenditure
(D) Allow states a greater say in the Union's financial administration

85. The time gap between the promulgation of an ordinance and its expiry (assuming Parliament does not approve it and takes the full six weeks after assembly) is theoretically a maximum of?
(A) Six weeks
(B) Six months
(C) Six months and six weeks
(D) One year

86. What is the exception to the rule that all revenues received by the Government of India are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India?
(A) Revenues derived from direct taxes
(B) Contributions to the Provident Fund and small savings
(C) Capital money received as loans by the government through the issuance of treasury bills
(D) Grants received from foreign entities

87. Which parliamentary committee examines whether the funds granted by Parliament have been spent by the executive "within the scope of the demand"?
(A) Estimates Committee
(B) Public Accounts Committee
(C) Committee on Public Undertakings
(D) Business Advisory Committee

88. Match the Constitutional Articles in List I with the Provisions in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 105
Q. Article 111
R. Article 112
S. Article 123
List II: (Provisions)
1. Power of President to promulgate Ordinances
2. Powers, Privileges, and Immunities of Parliament
3. Assent to Bills
4. Annual Financial Statement
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

89. Which of the following expenditures is NOT a 'Charged Expenditure' on the Consolidated Fund of India?
(A) Salary of the Comptroller and Auditor General
(B) Subsidies provided to farmers
(C) Salary of the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
(D) Salary of the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

90. Read the following statements regarding the 'Zero Hour' in the Indian Parliament:
Statement I: It is an informal device not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.
Statement II: It immediately follows the Question Hour during a parliamentary sitting.

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Additionally, charged expenditures represent costs that are not subject to a parliamentary vote, ensuring the stability and independence of certain key constitutional institutions.

20. (A) I and II only
When the amount authorized for a service is found insufficient during the current financial year, the government seeks additional funds through supplementary demands. These grants must be approved by the legislature before the actual expenditure occurs. While these follow the same procedure as the main budget, they are primarily handled and voted upon by the lower house.

21. (C) Standing financial committees like the PAC and Estimates Committee
Although the legislature uses various tools like questions and motions for oversight, continuous and detailed financial control is exercised through specialized bodies. These permanent committees examine expenditures, audit reports, and organizational efficiency. They provide a technical and in-depth review of how the executive utilizes public funds, ensuring that government spending remains transparent and accountable to the elected representatives.

22. (B) The second House refers the bill to the President for an opinion
When a bill passed by one house is sent to the other, the receiving house has limited options. It can pass the bill, reject it, or return it with proposed amendments. However, the legislative procedure does not permit a house to refer a bill to the head of state for an opinion. Such a step is not part of the process.

23. (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
Determining whether a legislative proposal qualifies as a money bill is a critical constitutional function. This authority resides exclusively with the presiding officer of the lower house. Their decision on this matter is final and cannot be questioned in any court of law or by either house of the legislature. This certification ensures the lower house's financial supremacy.

24. (D) Criminal arrests occurring outside the premises of Parliament
Parliamentary privileges offer protection to members to ensure they can perform their duties without interference. Members enjoy immunity from civil arrest during and shortly before or after a session. However, this immunity does not extend to criminal matters or preventive detention. If a member is arrested for a crime outside the legislature, they do not enjoy any special protection.

25. (B) Article 112
The Constitution requires the executive to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure for each financial year to the legislature. This document, commonly known as the budget, is officially referred to as the Annual Financial Statement. Article 112 specifically mandates this presentation, ensuring that the representatives of the people have oversight of the nation's financial planning and management.

26. (B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
During the legislative process, complex bills are often referred to specialized committees for thorough examination. A select committee is composed only of members from the house where the bill was introduced. In contrast, a joint committee includes members from both houses. Therefore, the claim that a select committee always consists of members from both houses is technically inaccurate.

27. (A) The repeated repromulgation of ordinances without seeking legislative approval
In a significant judicial intervention, the Supreme Court addressed the executive's practice of repeatedly issuing the same ordinance to bypass the legislature. The court ruled that this practice is a fraud on the constitution. It emphasized that ordinances are meant for emergencies and cannot be used to circumvent the mandatory legislative process, as that would undermine the democratic framework.

28. (D) A false but R is true
The procedure for resolving deadlocks through a joint sitting is not applicable to money bills. The upper house has very limited powers regarding such legislation and must return it within

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65. (A) When the Prime Minister issues an executive order declaring national importance
There are specific constitutional circumstances where the national legislature can make laws on state subjects. These include resolutions by the upper house, a national emergency, or a request from multiple states. However, an executive order by the Prime Minister does not grant such power. Legislative jurisdiction is governed strictly by the constitutional framework and cannot be altered by simple executive decrees.

66. (A) Raising matters of public importance arising from a recent question
Parliamentary procedures provide a mechanism for members to seek further clarification on a matter of significant public importance that has recently been the subject of a question. This discussion, which lasts for thirty minutes, does not involve a formal motion or a vote. It allows members to engage with the relevant minister to address unresolved issues or details that require additional public scrutiny.

67. (C) A minister is eligible to be elected as a member of the PAC
The Public Accounts Committee consists of twenty-two members from both houses of the legislature. To ensure its independence and ability to scrutinize government spending impartially, a long-standing rule prohibits any minister from being elected as a member. If an existing member is appointed as a minister, they must vacate their seat on the committee to avoid any potential conflict of interest.

68. (B) Create one or more new All-India Services
The upper house possesses certain exclusive powers that reflect its role in representing the interests of the states. Under Article 312, if the upper house passes a resolution with a two-thirds majority stating it is in the national interest, the legislature can create new All-India Services. These services are common to both the union and the states, ensuring administrative uniformity across the country.

69. (A) Financial Bills containing non-taxation matters under Article 117(3)
While the lower house generally dominates financial matters, there is a specific category of financial bills defined under Article 117(3). These bills involve expenditure from the consolidated fund but do not include the specific matters listed for money bills. Unlike money bills or Category I financial bills, these proposals can be introduced in either house and follow the same procedure as ordinary bills.

70. (C) The central law, unless the state law received the President's assent
On subjects in the concurrent list, both the central and state legislatures can make laws. If there is a conflict, the central law generally prevails. However, a state law can take precedence within that state if it was reserved for the President's consideration and received their formal assent. This allows for local variations in law while maintaining the principle of central supremacy.

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71. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Parliamentary sessions involve various terms and procedural steps. A lame-duck session is the final sitting of an outgoing house. Quorum refers to the minimum attendance needed to conduct business. Prorogation is the formal end of a session of the house. Adjournment sine die occurs when a sitting is terminated for an indefinite period without a specific date for the next meeting.

72. (C) I and III only
A joint parliamentary committee is a temporary body set up to investigate a specific issue. It is established through a motion in one house that is agreed to by the other. While it includes members from both houses, the ratio is typically two members from the lower house for every one from the upper house, rather than an equal representation.

73. (D) A specific grievance within the responsibility of the Government of India
During the discussion on the budget, members use cut motions to express their views on the government's financial demands. A token cut involves a proposal to reduce the requested amount by a symbolic sum of one hundred rupees. The purpose is not to save money but to highlight a specific grievance or concern that falls under the jurisdiction of the national government.

the lower house has primary responsibility over financial matters and the estimates of the various ministries and departments of the national government.

38. (D) Question Hour
Every parliamentary sitting begins with a dedicated period where members ask questions to ministers regarding administrative activities and government policies. This hour is a vital tool for ensuring executive accountability. Ministers are required to provide oral or written answers, allowing representatives to seek information and highlight grievances or shortcomings in the functioning of the various government departments and ministries.

39. (D) Committee on Government Assurances
The legislature utilizes several permanent committees to maintain oversight. Three of these are specifically categorized as financial committees: the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee, and the Committee on Public Undertakings. Other committees, like the one dealing with government assurances, focus on different aspects of parliamentary work, such as ensuring that promises made by ministers on the floor are fulfilled.

40. (D) Filing a Public Interest Litigation against a law passed by Parliament
Contempt of parliament involves any act that obstructs the house or its members in the performance of their duties. Examples include disobeying orders, bribing members, or publishing distorted reports. However, challenging the constitutional validity of a law in court through public interest litigation is a legitimate exercise of legal rights. It does not constitute an interference with the house's dignity or functions.

41. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
The legislature maintains control over the rules made by the executive through a specialized committee on subordinate legislation. Separately, the judiciary has established that the legislature cannot delegate its core functions, like deciding policy, to the executive. While both concepts relate to the limits of delegated legislation, the restriction on essential functions is a legal principle rather than the reason.

42. (A) I, III, and V
Article 105 outlines the powers and privileges that ensure the effective functioning of the legislature. These include the freedom of speech within the house and protection from legal action for any vote given. Additionally, the house has the inherent power to punish individuals for contempt. However, these privileges are not yet fully codified into a single act and are not absolute.

43. (B) Censure Motion can only be moved against the entire Council of Ministers
Various motions are used to exert pressure on the executive. A censure motion is a tool used to express strong disapproval of specific policies or actions. Unlike a no-confidence motion, which must be directed at the whole cabinet, a censure motion can be moved against an individual minister, a group of ministers, or the entire council for their specific failures.

44. (D) To enable detailed and technical scrutiny of legislative and financial matters
The modern legislative workload is vast and increasingly complex, making it difficult for the entire house to discuss every detail. Committees are created to provide a smaller forum where members can conduct in-depth, technical examinations of bills and budgets. These bodies allow for expert consultation and a more thorough review of proposals than is possible during general debates on the floor.

45. (C) The rule-making power given by the legislature to the executive to implement primary law
Legislatures often pass broad framework laws and delegate the power to fill in technical details to the executive branch. This process, known as delegated or subordinate legislation, allows for flexibility and expert input in administration. The executive drafts specific rules and regulations necessary to implement the primary act, provided they remain within the boundaries defined by the original legislative document.

46. (B) To investigate specific issues of high public importance or scandals
A joint parliamentary committee is an ad hoc body created through a specific motion. It consists of members from both the lower and

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83. (D) Unused grants for a financial year lapse at its close and cannot be carried forward
The government's financial administration operates on an annual basis. When the legislature votes on grants for a specific financial year, those funds must be spent within that period. Any money that remains unspent by the end of the year expires and cannot be used in the following year. This principle, known as the rule of lapse, ensures strict legislative control over yearly spending.

84. (C) To ensure elected representatives have final control over taxation and public expenditure
The distinct procedure for money bills is rooted in the democratic principle of "no taxation without representation." Because the members of the lower house are directly elected by the people, they are given primary authority over the nation's finances. This ensures that the executive remains accountable to the people's direct representatives regarding how public money is raised through taxes and subsequently spent.

85. (C) Six months and six weeks
An ordinance is a temporary measure that must be approved by the legislature. The constitution requires that the legislature meet at least once every six months. Once the legislature reassembles, an ordinance ceases to be valid after six weeks unless it is approved. Therefore, the maximum theoretical lifespan of an ordinance, without legislative approval, is the six-month gap between sessions plus the six-week limit.

86. (B) Contributions to the Provident Fund and small savings
Most government revenues, including taxes and loans, are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. However, money that the government holds in trust, such as provident fund contributions and small savings deposits, is kept in the Public Account of India. Unlike the consolidated fund, payments from the public account do not typically require parliamentary authorization, as they are essentially banking-type transactions.

87. (B) Public Accounts Committee
The Public Accounts Committee is tasked with ensuring that the executive spends money exactly as authorized by the legislature. It examines whether the funds were used for the specific services for which they were granted and within the limits of the approved demands. This technical audit helps detect any cases of financial irregularity, waste, or unauthorized expenditure by government departments and agencies.

88. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Several articles define the functioning of the legislative and executive branches. Article 105 deals with the privileges of the house and its members. Article 111 outlines the procedure for the President's assent to bills. Article 112 mandates the presentation of the annual budget. Finally, Article 123 empowers the President to issue ordinances when the legislature is not in session.

89. (B) Subsidies provided to farmers
Charged expenditures are those that are not subject to the annual vote of the legislature, often to protect the independence of high offices like the Auditor General or the Speaker. In contrast, funds for government programs and social welfare measures, such as agricultural subsidies, are part of the voted expenditure. These must be discussed and approved by the legislature every year as part of the budget.

90. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is correct
The zero hour is a unique feature of the Indian parliamentary system. It is an informal period that is not mentioned in the official rules of procedure. It typically begins immediately after the question hour ends. During this time, members can raise urgent matters of public importance without any prior notice, providing a flexible way to bring immediate issues to the government's attention.

91. (B) A grant for an unexpected demand when no detailed estimate can be given
A vote of credit is often compared to a "blank check" given by the legislature to the executive. It is used to provide funds for an unexpected demand or an emergency when the nature of the requirement is so broad or urgent that it is impossible to provide the usual detailed estimates. This allows the government to meet large, unforeseen financial needs quickly.

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the guillotine, ensures that the financial business is completed within the strictly scheduled legislative timeframe.

56. (B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Parliamentary forums are designed to provide members with a platform to interact with experts and stay informed about critical issues like health, education, and water. These forums facilitate deep discussion and knowledge sharing. However, the suggestions and recommendations made by these bodies are advisory in nature. They do not have any legal force and are not binding on the government's executive decisions.

57. (A) The Ruling party in the Lok Sabha
The Estimates Committee is an important body that examines the efficiency and economy of government administration. By long-standing convention and practice, the chairperson of this committee is always appointed by the Speaker from among the members of the ruling party. This is distinct from the Public Accounts Committee, where the chairperson is traditionally selected from the opposition to ensure critical oversight.

58. (A) II, III, V, I, IV
The enactment of the budget follows a structured chronological path. It begins with the formal presentation of the budget, followed by a general discussion. Next, the house votes on the various demands for grants. After this, the appropriation bill is passed to authorize spending, and finally, the finance bill is enacted to give effect to the government's taxation proposals for the year.

59. (C) Judicial Review
The legislature uses several internal mechanisms to hold the executive accountable, including the question hour, financial committees like the PAC, and the power to move a no-confidence motion. These are all direct forms of parliamentary oversight. In contrast, judicial review is a function of the courts, representing the judiciary's power to check both the executive and the legislature for constitutional compliance.

60. (B) Residuary Powers
The constitution divides legislative subjects into three lists. Any matter that is not specifically mentioned in the union, state, or concurrent lists falls under the residuary powers of the Union. In India, these powers are vested exclusively in the national legislature. This includes the authority to enact laws and levy taxes on any new or unlisted subjects that may emerge over time.

61. (C) Ordinary Bills and Financial Bills
A joint sitting is a mechanism used to resolve disagreements between the two houses of the legislature. This provision applies only to ordinary bills and financial bills. It cannot be used for money bills, as the upper house has no power to reject them. Similarly, constitutional amendment bills must be passed by each house separately with a special majority, precluding the use of a joint sitting.

62. (B) Freedom of Speech and Expression
Parliamentary privileges are not fully codified in India, which sometimes leads to uncertainty regarding their boundaries. This lack of clear definition can create friction between the house's power to punish for contempt and the fundamental right of citizens to free speech. The judiciary often has to balance the need for parliamentary autonomy with the constitutional protections afforded to individuals and the press.

63. (C) Six months
During a national emergency, the central legislature is empowered to make laws on subjects that are usually under the exclusive jurisdiction of the states. These laws are temporary in nature. Once the emergency proclamation ceases to be in effect, any such law enacted by the central legislature will lose its legal validity and become inoperative after a period of six months has elapsed.

64. (C) I, III, IV, and V
The budget process involves a presentation by the Finance Minister and a recess where standing committees examine demands. The lower house votes on grants, while the upper house only discusses them. Finally, an appropriation bill is passed to authorize spending. The statement regarding immediate clause-by-clause voting after the presentation is incorrect, as that detailed process occurs much later in the legislative cycle.

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CHAPTER 08

Supreme Court of India : Composition, Jurisdiction and Powers

1. Identify the odd one out among the types of writs issued by the Supreme Court of India.
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Mandamus
(C) Certiorari
(D) Injunction

2. The Doctrine of Basic Structure, which guides the Supreme Court's power of judicial review, was prominently established in which landmark case?
(A) A.K. Gopalan Case (1950)
(B) Golaknath Case (1967)
(C) Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
(D) Minerva Mills Case (1980)

3. Which of the following is NOT an essential qualification for the appointment of a Supreme Court judge in India?
(A) The person must be a citizen of India
(B) The person must be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President
(C) The person must have attained the minimum age of 35 years
(D) The person must have been a High Court judge for at least five years

4. Which of the following best describes the scope and limit of the Supreme Court's power of judicial review?
(A) The power to rewrite legislation entirely to suit modern administrative requirements
(B) The power to review and alter executive policies without specific legal grounds
(C) The power to strike down laws violating the basic structure or fundamental rights
(D) The power to review state laws while leaving central laws exempt from scrutiny

5. The Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 131 excludes which of the following disputes?
(A) A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States
(B) A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or agreement
(C) A dispute between two or more States
(D) A dispute between the Government of India and a State on one side and other States on the other

6. Consider the following statements regarding the procedure for the removal of a Supreme Court Judge:
I. A removal motion can be introduced in either House of Parliament.
II. The Speaker or Chairman may admit the motion or refuse to admit it.
III. A three-member committee is constituted to investigate the charges.
IV. The judge is removed immediately upon the committee finding them guilty, without parliamentary voting.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

7. Which part of the Constitution of India contains the provisions regarding the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court?
(A) Part IV
(B) Part V
(C) Part VI
(D) Part III

8. Under which Article of the Constitution can the President appoint an Acting Chief Justice

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74. (C) Parliament can prohibit the publication of its proceedings if they are held in secret
While the press generally has the right to publish true reports of parliamentary proceedings, this right is not absolute. The legislature has the power to hold secret sittings for sensitive matters. In such cases, the house can prohibit any person from publishing a report of the proceedings. This ensures that the house maintains control over its internal deliberations and protects national security or confidentiality.

75. (D) Conforms strictly to the provisions of the parent Act of Parliament
The executive derives its power to make rules from a specific law passed by the legislature, known as the parent act. For this subordinate legislation to be legally valid, it must remain strictly within the limits and scope defined by that act. If a rule goes beyond the authority granted by the legislature, it can be declared invalid by the courts.

76. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is correct
The constitutional framework assigns residuary powers exclusively to the national legislature under Article 248. This ensures that the central government has the authority to make laws on any subject that was not anticipated during the drafting of the three legislative lists. This includes the power to impose new types of taxes that are not specifically mentioned in the state or concurrent lists.

77. (D) The Finance Bill
To implement the government's financial plan for the upcoming year, two primary bills are required. While one bill deals with spending, the finance bill specifically contains the legal provisions for taxation. It outlines the changes in tax rates, new taxes, and other revenue-generating measures proposed in the budget. This bill must be passed annually to provide legal authority for the collection of taxes.

78. (D) An ordinary bill introduced by a private member
Certain types of legislation require the head of state's prior recommendation to ensure financial or federal stability. This includes money bills, bills altering state boundaries, and those affecting state taxes. However, an ordinary bill that does not involve these specific constitutional categories can be introduced by any member of the house without needing the President's prior approval or recommendation to start the legislative process.

79. (A) President notifies intention to summon → Speaker presides → Simple majority vote → Bill sent for Assent
When a deadlock occurs over an ordinary bill, the President notifies the intention to summon both houses for a joint sitting. During this meeting, the presiding officer of the lower house typically takes the chair. The bill is discussed and passed by a simple majority of all members present and voting. After being successfully passed in this manner, it is sent for formal assent.

80. (B) II and IV
The legislative process for ordinary bills has specific timelines and procedures. The upper house can delay an ordinary bill for up to six months, not fourteen days. Additionally, the first reading only involves the introduction and publication of the bill. It is during the second reading, not the first, that a detailed discussion and scrutiny of the bill's provisions and principles take place.

81. (B) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Members of the legislature enjoy immunity from court proceedings for their actions and speeches within the house. This protection is vital for free and open debate. However, this parliamentary privilege is strictly limited to the walls of the legislature. It does not extend to any comments, speeches, or activities conducted by a member outside of parliament, such as during an election campaign.

82. (A) To foster bilateral relations and exchanges between the Indian and foreign parliaments
To promote international cooperation and understanding, the legislature establishes specialized friendship groups. These groups consist of members who interact with their counterparts in other countries. The primary goal is to strengthen diplomatic ties, share legislative experiences, and foster better bilateral relations through direct communication and exchange programs between the parliaments of different nations. This enhances India's global engagement at a legislative level.

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upper houses. These committees are usually established to conduct detailed investigations into matters of significant public concern, major financial scandals, or complex legislative issues that require a unified approach and intensive scrutiny from both chambers of the legislature.

47. (B) A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha that has not been passed by the Lok Sabha
When the lower house is dissolved, certain pending legislative business lapses. Bills that originated in or were passed by the lower house are generally terminated. However, a bill that is currently pending in the upper house and has not yet been passed by the lower house does not lapse. This exception ensures that the upper house's ongoing work is preserved during elections.

48. (B) It involves any act that impedes either House in the performance of its functions
A breach of privilege refers to any action that violates the specific rights and immunities of the legislature or its members. This includes acts that obstruct the house's proceedings or prevent members from carrying out their constitutional duties. Such actions can be committed by members themselves or by outsiders, and the house has the authority to take disciplinary action against the offenders.

49. (C) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
While the legislature has broad powers to amend the constitution under Article 368, this power is not absolute. The judiciary has established that the basic structure of the constitution cannot be altered. However, regarding the introduction of amendment bills, they can be initiated by any member of the house, including private members who are not part of the executive council.

50. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Cut motions are used to criticize the budget. A policy cut reduces the demand to one rupee to show total disapproval. An economy cut proposes a specific lump sum reduction for savings. A token cut reduces the demand by one hundred rupees to voice a specific grievance. Lastly, a guillotine is a procedural tool used to vote on all remaining demands.

51. (D) Krishna Menon Committee
The Committee on Public Undertakings was established to ensure parliamentary oversight over government-owned corporations and companies. This specialized financial committee was created in 1964 following the recommendations of the Krishna Menon Committee. It examines the reports and accounts of public undertakings to ensure they are being managed according to sound business principles and prudent commercial practices.

52. (B) Article 121
To maintain the independence of the judiciary and the separation of powers, the constitution places a restriction on parliamentary debates. Article 121 prohibits members of the legislature from discussing the conduct of any judge of the superior courts while they are performing their official duties. The only exception to this rule is when a motion for the removal of a judge is being considered.

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53. (C) Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting
Under the federal structure, the central legislature can normally only make laws on subjects in the union list. However, Article 249 allows the upper house to authorize the central legislature to make laws on a state subject if it is in the national interest. This requires the upper house to pass a specific resolution supported by at least two-thirds of the members present.

54. (C) He is bound to give his assent to the bill
The head of state has the power to return an ordinary bill to the legislature for reconsideration. However, this is a suspensive veto. If both houses pass the bill again, with or without any of the changes suggested by the President, the President must provide formal assent. This rule ensures that the final legislative authority remains with the elected representatives of the people.

55. (A) Putting remaining demands for grants to vote without discussion due to time limits
During the budget session, a specific amount of time is allocated for discussing the demands for grants of various ministries. On the final day allotted for this purpose, the presiding officer puts all the remaining undiscussed demands to a vote immediately. This procedural device, known as

92. (C) Send the bill to a Joint Sitting
When a bill is presented for assent, the head of state can give assent, withhold it, or return the bill for reconsideration. However, the President does not have the direct option to send a bill to a joint sitting. A joint sitting is a mechanism summoned by the President to resolve a deadlock between the two houses, not an alternative to giving or withholding assent.

93. (D) Zail Singh
In 1986, a significant constitutional moment occurred when the President chose not to take any action on a bill regarding postal services. By neither giving assent nor returning the bill for reconsideration, President Zail Singh effectively used what is known as a pocket veto. This action prevented the controversial bill from becoming law, as it remained pending indefinitely until the government eventually changed.

94. (C) Rules stay within parent Act scope and align with legislative intent
Delegated legislation requires careful oversight to ensure the executive does not overstep its bounds. By scrutinizing the rules and regulations formulated by government departments, the legislature ensures that these rules remain consistent with the original act's objectives. This oversight prevents the executive from creating policies that were never intended by the elected representatives when they passed the primary legislation.

95. (B) III, II, I, IV, V
The passage of a money bill follows a presidential sequence. It is first introduced in the lower house. The Speaker then certifies it as a money bill. Next, it is transmitted to the upper house, which must return it within fourteen days with or without recommendations. Finally, the bill is presented to the President, who must give his assent as per constitutional requirements.

96. (B) The basic structure doctrine restricts Parliament from altering fundamental features
The power of the legislature to amend the constitution is subject to judicial limitations. The judiciary has established that while most parts of the constitution can be changed, certain core principles and features are untouchable. This doctrine ensures that the essential character of the democratic and federal system cannot be destroyed through the amendment process, maintaining the stability of the constitutional order.

97. (A) A grant for a special purpose that forms no part of current financial year services
The legislature can provide funds through various types of grants. An exceptional grant is specifically designed for a special purpose that does not fall under the routine services or expenditures of the current financial year. Because it covers unique or one-time requirements, it is treated separately from the regular annual budget estimates and the normal demands for grants for government departments.

98. (B) Both Houses of Parliament
A joint sitting brings together the members of the lower and upper houses to vote on a bill. Because the proposal is considered and approved by a combined majority of both houses, the resulting legislation is deemed to have been passed by both. This mechanism ensures that a bill can become law even if there was an initial disagreement between the two separate chambers.

99. (D) No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law
A fundamental principle of the Indian financial system is that the executive cannot impose taxes on its own. Every tax must be authorized by a specific law passed by the legislature. This constitutional requirement ensures that the power to raise revenue remains with the elected representatives of the people, preventing any arbitrary or unauthorized collection of funds by the government.

100. (D) Sovereignty is restricted by a written Constitution, federalism, and judicial review
Unlike systems where the legislature is completely supreme, the Indian parliament operates within a defined constitutional framework. Its powers are limited by the written constitution, which distributes authority between the center and the states. Additionally, the judiciary has the power to review laws for constitutional validity. These checks and balances ensure that no branch of government exercises absolute or unrestricted power over the citizens.

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fourteen days. Since the upper house cannot reject or amend a money bill against the will of the lower house, no deadlock can occur, making a joint sitting unnecessary.

29. (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is incorrect
The executive can issue an ordinance even if only one house is not in session. Furthermore, once the legislature reassembles, the ordinance must be approved within six weeks, not six months, or it will cease to have legal effect. These rules ensure that the emergency law-making power of the executive remains strictly temporary and subject to timely legislative review.

30. (D) It involves detailed discussions on taxation policies and expenditure estimates
A vote on account is a specialized mechanism used to provide the government with necessary funds for a limited period, usually two months. It is passed without a full discussion to ensure the government can function while the detailed budget debate continues. Detailed discussions on taxation and specific expenditure estimates are reserved for the main finance and appropriation bills later.

31. (C) Enable them to express views fearlessly without risk of defamation
Parliamentary privilege provides members with absolute freedom of speech within the house. This immunity ensures that they can discuss sensitive issues, criticize the government, and voice their opinions without the threat of legal action for defamation or other civil proceedings. This protection is essential for the effective functioning of a deliberative democracy where open debate is required.

32. (B) It undermines legislative supremacy and bypasses necessary democratic debate
The power to issue ordinances is intended for urgent situations when the legislature is not sitting. If the executive repeatedly issues the same ordinance without presenting it to the legislature, it effectively takes over the law-making function. This behavior violates the principle of legislative supremacy, as it excludes the elected representatives from the necessary process of democratic deliberation.

33. (B) It replaces the requirement for the President's assent on the bill
A select committee is an ad hoc body formed to scrutinize a specific bill in detail. While it can take evidence and hear expert opinions to improve the legislation, it is merely a stage in the legislative process. The bill must still be passed by the house and eventually receive the formal assent of the President to become a law.

34. (D) Passed by a simple majority of total members of both Houses present and voting
A joint sitting is a constitutional mechanism to resolve deadlocks between the two houses over ordinary or financial bills. During this sitting, decisions are made by a simple majority of the total number of members from both houses who are present and voting. This process usually favors the lower house because of its significantly larger membership compared to the upper house.

35. (A) State legislatures are suspended entirely and cannot make any laws during this period
During a national emergency, the central legislature gains the power to make laws on subjects listed in the state list. However, this does not mean the state legislatures are suspended or their powers are taken away. Instead, the central legislature and the state legislatures exercise concurrent power over these subjects. State laws remain valid unless they conflict with the central legislation.

36. (A) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
The Public Accounts Committee relies heavily on technical expertise to audit government spending. The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as a key assistant to this committee by providing audit reports and explaining complex financial details. This relationship is so vital that the Auditor General is often described as the guide, friend, and philosopher who enables the committee to function effectively.

37. (A) It consists of members from both Houses of Parliament
While most financial committees include members from both the lower and upper houses, the Estimates Committee is an exception. All thirty of its members are elected exclusively from the lower house. This reflects the principle that

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of India when the office of the Chief Justice is vacant?
(A) Article 125
(B) Article 126
(C) Article 127
(D) Article 128

9. Arrange the following landmark cases concerning judicial appointments in the correct chronological order:
I. Third Judges Case
II. First Judges Case (S.P. Gupta Case)
III. National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Case
IV. Second Judges Case (Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association Case)
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, II, IV, III
(D) IV, II, I, III

10. What was the primary reason the Supreme Court struck down the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act establishing the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)?
(A) It altered the federal distribution of powers within the Indian Constitution
(B) It was not ratified by the constitutionally required number of state legislatures
(C) It violated the basic structure by undermining judicial independence
(D) It failed to ensure adequate representation for marginalized social communities

11. Under Article 129, the Supreme Court is a Court of Record. This implies that:
(A) It records all executive actions for archival and administrative purposes
(B) It maintains the official records of the Parliament's legislative debates
(C) It is constitutionally required to digitally broadcast all court proceedings
(D) Its judgments serve as precedents with the power to punish for contempt

12. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II:
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 124
Q. Article 129
R. Article 131
S. Article 143
List II: (Provisions)
1. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
2. Establishment and Constitution of the Supreme Court
3. Supreme Court to be a Court of Record
4. Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

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13. Who is authorized by the Constitution to declare any place other than Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court?
(A) The Chief Justice of India with the President's approval
(B) The President of India acting on behalf of the Union Cabinet
(C) The Parliament through the enactment of an ordinary legislation
(D) The Union Cabinet in consultation with the Law Ministry of India

14. Which of the following best describes the scope and limit of a Special Leave Petition (SLP) under Article 136?
(A) An absolute right of citizens to appeal against any ruling by a lower court
(B) A mechanism exclusively reserved for appeals involving constitutional interpretation
(C) A discretionary power to grant leave to appeal from any judgment in India
(D) An executive order issued by the President of India for conducting special hearings

15. Which of the following statements comparing the writ jurisdictions of the Supreme Court (Article 32) and High Courts (Article 226) is incorrect?
(A) The Supreme Court issues writs only for enforcing Fundamental Rights
(B) High Courts issue writs for Fundamental Rights and other legal purposes
(C) The territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is wider than High Courts
(D) Article 32 is discretionary while Article 226 is an absolute right

(A) Strict adherence to the letter of the law without expanding its scope
(B) Expansion of Article 21 to include the right to a clean environment
(C) The decline and eventual abolition of Public Interest Litigation cases
(D) Frequent use of advisory jurisdiction to settle political disagreements

34. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II:
List I: (Writs)
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Quo Warranto
S. Certiorari
List II: (Literal Meanings)
1. To be certified
2. By what authority or warrant
3. We command
4. To have the body of
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

35. Consider the following statements regarding the various jurisdictions of the Supreme Court:
I. Original Jurisdiction covers federal disputes.
II. Writ Jurisdiction is exclusively meant for enforcing Fundamental Rights.
III. Advisory Jurisdiction decisions are strictly binding on the President.
IV. Appellate Jurisdiction covers civil, criminal, and constitutional matters.
V. Revisory Jurisdiction allows the Court to review its own judgments.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and IV
(B) II and V
(C) III only
(D) I, III and V

36. On which date did the Supreme Court of India officially come into existence, replacing the Federal Court of India?
(A) 26th November 1949
(B) 26th January 1950
(C) 28th January 1950
(D) 15th August 1947

37. Which of the following does NOT fall under the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 131?
(A) Dispute regarding the election of the President of India
(B) Dispute between the Government of India and the State of Madhya Pradesh
(C) Dispute between the State of Maharashtra and the State of Gujarat
(D) Dispute between the Government of India and a State on one side, and another State on the other

38. Under which Article does the Supreme Court have the power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it?
(A) Article 135
(B) Article 136
(C) Article 137
(D) Article 138

39. Consider the following statements regarding the Special Leave Petition (SLP) and select the correct option:
Statement I: SLP can be filed against any judgment of any court or tribunal in India, including military tribunals.
Statement II: Granting an SLP is a discretionary power of the Supreme Court and not a matter of right for the petitioner.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

40. Which of the following statements regarding retired judges sitting in the Supreme Court is correct?
(A) A retired judge cannot be requested to act under any circumstances
(B) A retired High Court judge can unilaterally decide to sit in the Court
(C) Retired judges are deemed permanent members of the judicial Collegium
(D) CJI requesting a retired judge to act with the President's consent

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(C) Any decision rendered by a military tribunal
(D) Any question of law or fact of public importance

25. Identify the correct pair regarding the literal meaning of the writs.
(A) Quo Warranto - To be certified
(B) Mandamus - We command
(C) Certiorari - By what authority
(D) Habeas Corpus - We forbid

26. Which of the following statements correctly describes the established convention for the appointment of the Chief Justice of India?
(A) The President selects the Chief Justice based on a recommendation from the Prime Minister
(B) The Chief Justice is elected by a secret ballot among sitting Supreme Court judges
(C) The Parliament passes a formal resolution to appoint the Chief Justice to the office
(D) The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as the Chief Justice of India

27. Who administers the oath of office to a newly appointed Judge of the Supreme Court?
(A) The President of India or a person appointed by him
(B) The Prime Minister of India
(C) The Law Minister
(D) The Chief Justice of India or a senior judge designated by him

28. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court is constitutionally bound to provide its advisory opinion on every matter referred to it by the President under Article 143.
Reason (R): Article 143 empowers the President to refer matters of public importance or pre-constitutional treaties to the Supreme Court for its opinion.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

29. Consider the following statements regarding Ad hoc judges in the Supreme Court and select the correct option:
Statement I: Ad hoc judges can be appointed if there is a lack of quorum to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court.
Statement II: A retired judge of a High Court who is not qualified to be a Supreme Court judge can be appointed as an Ad hoc judge.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

30. What is the constitutionally mandated retirement age for a Judge of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) 60 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years

31. Which of the following provisions serves as the best mechanism to ensure the independence of Supreme Court judges?
(A) Salaries and allowances being subject to an annual vote by Parliament
(B) Permission granted to practice in High Courts after their retirement
(C) Non-discussion of judicial conduct in Parliament except during removal
(D) Holding office during the pleasure of the President of India's office

32. What is the core conceptual difference between the writs of Prohibition and Certiorari?
(A) Prohibition applies to individuals; Certiorari applies to the state
(B) Prohibition stops a pending case; Certiorari quashes a final order
(C) Prohibition covers fundamental rights; Certiorari covers legal rights
(D) Prohibition is for Supreme Court; Certiorari is for High Courts only

33. Which of the following is considered a direct outcome of Judicial Activism in India?

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68. According to the relaxed rules of locus standi under Public Interest Litigation (PIL), who can move the Supreme Court under Article 32?
(A) Only the aggrieved person whose rights have been directly violated
(B) Any public-spirited individual or organization acting in good faith
(C) Only the Attorney General of India
(D) Only a registered non-governmental organization

69. Consider the following statements regarding the Advisory Jurisdiction under Article 143:
I. The President can refer questions of law or fact of public importance.
II. The Supreme Court may decline to offer its opinion on a matter of public importance.
III. The President can refer disputes arising out of pre-constitutional treaties.
IV. The Supreme Court's opinion on pre-constitutional treaties is binding on the President.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV

70. The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 136 (Special Leave to Appeal) does not apply to judgments given by:
(A) Industrial Tribunals
(B) Central Administrative Tribunal
(C) Armed Forces Tribunal / Courts-martial
(D) National Green Tribunal

71. Who was the first judge of the Supreme Court of India against whom an impeachment motion was introduced in the Parliament?
(A) Justice V. Ramaswami
(B) Justice Dipak Misra
(C) Justice P.D. Dinakaran
(D) Justice Soumitra Sen

72. What was the core causal factor leading to the establishment of the Collegium system by the Supreme Court?
(A) Directives issued by the President to ensure social representation
(B) Safeguarding judicial independence from executive interference
(C) A constitutional amendment passed unanimously by the Parliament
(D) Demands from State Governments for a say in High Court appointments

73. Which statute regulates the procedure for punishing contempt in India, supplementing the constitutional power of the Supreme Court?
(A) The Judicial Standards Act, 2011
(B) The Advocates Act, 1961
(C) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(D) The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

74. The writ of Quo Warranto is fundamentally used to:
(A) Restrain a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction
(B) Direct a public official to perform their assigned duty
(C) Question the legal right of a person to hold a public office
(D) Secure the bodily presence of a detenu in court

75. Consider the following statements regarding Article 142 of the Constitution and select the correct option:
Statement I: Article 142 empowers the Supreme Court to pass any decree or order necessary for doing "complete justice" in any pending matter.
Statement II: Decrees passed under Article 142 are only enforceable in the state where the original dispute arose.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

76. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court acts as the guarantor and defender of the fundamental rights of the citizens.
Reason (R): Article 32 gives the Supreme Court the power to issue writs for the enforcement of

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41. The State of Madhya Pradesh decides to file a lawsuit against the Union of India regarding a dispute over central grants. Under which jurisdiction will the Supreme Court entertain this matter?
(A) Appellate Jurisdiction
(B) Original Jurisdiction
(C) Advisory Jurisdiction
(D) Writ Jurisdiction

42. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II:
List I: (Landmark Judgments)
P. Kesavananda Bharati Case
Q. S.R. Bommai Case
R. Vishaka Case
S. Maneka Gandhi Case
List II: (Key Doctrines/Issues)
1. Guidelines against sexual harassment at workplace
2. Doctrine of Basic Structure
3. Due process of law/Expansion of Article 21
4. Misuse of Article 356 and Federalism
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

43. Which of the following represents the correct sequential procedure for the removal (impeachment) of a Supreme Court judge?
(A) Admission of motion, Investigation by Inquiry Committee, Passing by special majority in both Houses, Presidential removal order
(B) Investigation by Inquiry Committee, Admission of motion, Passing by special majority in both Houses, Presidential removal order
(C) Passing by special majority in both Houses, Admission of motion, Investigation by Inquiry Committee, Presidential removal order
(D) Presidential removal order, Admission of motion, Investigation by Inquiry Committee, Passing by special majority in both Houses

44. Which Constitutional Amendment Act attempted to replace the Collegium system with the National Judicial Appointments Commission?
(A) 97th Amendment Act
(B) 98th Amendment Act
(C) 99th Amendment Act
(D) 100th Amendment Act

45. The writ of Certiorari is defined as a mechanism to:
(A) Directing a person to perform a specific public or official duty
(B) Inquiring into the legality of a person's claim to a public office
(C) Transferring a pending case or quashing a lower court's final order
(D) Preventing a person from holding a public office without authority

46. What is the minimum number of judges required to constitute a Constitutional Bench for deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution?
(A) Three
(B) Five
(C) Seven
(D) Nine

47. Which of the following is an exception to the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction?
(A) Final judgments of High Courts in civil proceedings
(B) Judgments or orders passed by a court martial or military tribunal
(C) Final judgments of High Courts in criminal proceedings involving the death penalty
(D) Judgments requiring the interpretation of the Constitution

48. The writ of Mandamus can be defined as:
(A) An order to release a person detained unlawfully
(B) A command issued to a public authority to perform its official duty that it has failed to perform
(C) A direction to a lower court to transfer a case to a higher court
(D) An inquiry into the legality of a claim which a person asserts to a public office

49. The Supreme Court of India acts as a Court of Record. What is the practical consequence of this status?

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16. According to Article 124(3) of the Constitution, which of the following is one of the prescribed qualifications for a person to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court?
(A) Must have been a High Court advocate for at least ten years
(B) Must have served as a High Court judge for at least three years
(C) Must be an academic scholar at a nationally recognized university
(D) Must have attained a minimum age of forty-five years

17. Find the odd one out regarding the scope of the Supreme Court's Appellate Jurisdiction.
(A) Original disputes between two States
(B) Appeals in Constitutional matters
(C) Appeals in Civil matters
(D) Appeals in Criminal matters

18. What was the original sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court of India (including the Chief Justice) when it was established in 1950?
(A) Seven
(B) Eight
(C) Ten
(D) Eleven

19. Which of the following best defines the Epistolary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
(A) The power to review and interpret international treaties and conventions
(B) The capability to issue binding advisory opinions to the executive branch
(C) The jurisdiction to settle legal disputes between the Centre and the States
(D) Authority to entertain litigation based on letters addressed to the court

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP):
I. It is a document that guides the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts.
II. It is finalized exclusively by the Chief Justice of India without any executive input.
III. It outlines the procedural steps to implement the Collegium's recommendations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

21. The term Suo Motu cognizance by the Supreme Court means:
(A) Taking action based strictly on a formal petition filed by the State
(B) Transferring a case from a lower court upon the request of the judge
(C) Initiating legal proceedings independently without a formal petition
(D) Reviewing a judgment previously pronounced by a constitutional bench

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Collegium system in India and select the correct option:
Statement I: The Collegium system is explicitly mentioned in Article 124 of the Constitution.
Statement II: The Collegium system originated from the rulings in the Second Judges Case (1993) and the Third Judges Case (1998).
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

23. Which of the following statements regarding the removal of a Supreme Court judge is incorrect?
(A) A judge may be removed solely on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity
(B) The removal motion must be supported by a special majority in each House of Parliament
(C) A removal motion requires the signature of 100 Lok Sabha or 50 Rajya Sabha members
(D) The President possesses the discretionary power to remove a judge unilaterally

24. Under Article 143, the President of India can seek the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court on which of the following?
(A) Any dispute between two private corporations
(B) Any electoral dispute involving a Member of Parliament

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(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

59. Which of the following statements about the Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is incorrect?
(A) It is derived from the provisions of Article 143 of the Constitution
(B) The President is not strictly bound by the advice given by the Court
(C) Advisory opinions are binding on subordinate courts under Article 141
(D) The Court is bound to give opinions on pre-constitutional treaties

60. The writ of Habeas Corpus can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals, with the exception of which scenario?
(A) When the detention is entirely illegal
(B) When the detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court
(C) When a person is unlawfully confined by a private entity
(D) When the detaining authority fails to present the person in court

61. As per the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019, what is the maximum sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice of India?
(A) 31
(B) 33
(C) 34
(D) 36

62. Which of the following accurately describes the role of the Supreme Court as the final interpreter of the Constitution?
(A) Its interpretation is final until altered by amendment or larger bench
(B) It must strictly consult the Parliament before interpreting provisions
(C) It interprets the Constitution solely based on presidential opinions
(D) It can rewrite the Constitution independently as societal needs change

63. Who possesses the constitutional authority to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court concerning any of the matters in the Union List?
(A) The Parliament
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Union Cabinet

64. The convention of appointing the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice of India was notably violated during which of the following years?
(A) 1950 and 1954
(B) 1967 and 1971
(C) 1973 and 1977
(D) 1980 and 1984

65. A person has been illegally detained by the local police for a week without being presented before a magistrate. Which writ is the most appropriate to secure their immediate release?
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Mandamus
(C) Certiorari
(D) Quo Warranto

66. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II:
List I: (Judges Cases)
P. First Judges Case
Q. Second Judges Case
R. Third Judges Case
S. Fourth Judges Case (NJAC)
List II: (Year of Decision)
1. 1993
2. 2015
3. 1981
4. 1998
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

67. Identify the odd one out among the stated grounds or constitutional provisions.
(A) Proved misbehaviour
(B) Incapacity
(C) Violation of the Constitution
(D) Impeachment procedure under Article 124(4)

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(B) Civil carries criminal penalties; Criminal results only in fines
(C) Civil is willful disobedience; Criminal lowers court authority
(D) Civil applies to lower courts; Criminal applies to Supreme Court

85. Identify the incorrect pair of a landmark case and its primary outcome.
(A) Kesavananda Bharati Case - Basic Structure Doctrine
(B) S.P. Gupta Case - First Judges Case
(C) Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain - Declared Article 32 as part of the basic structure
(D) Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association Case - Striking down NJAC (Fourth Judges Case)

86. Which of the following statements regarding the Supreme Court's powers is incorrect?
(A) The Supreme Court has the power to punish for contempt of itself
(B) Granting special leave to appeal from any court or military tribunal
(C) The Supreme Court acts as the final interpreter of the Constitution
(D) Parliament conferring supplementary powers to perform its functions

87. The Parliament enacts a law that fundamentally alters the democratic framework of India, making elections valid only once in 20 years. The Supreme Court strikes this down. Which doctrine is the Court applying?
(A) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
(B) Doctrine of Basic Structure
(C) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
(D) Doctrine of Eclipse

88. Which Constitutional Amendment removed the financial limit on civil appeals to the Supreme Court and made it contingent on a "substantial question of law of general importance"?
(A) 24th Amendment Act
(B) 30th Amendment Act
(C) 42nd Amendment Act
(D) 44th Amendment Act

89. Which of the following features is odd when discussing the concept of 'Judicial Restraint'?
(A) Respecting the separation of powers
(B) Expanding fundamental rights through innovative constitutional interpretations
(C) Deferring to the legislature's wisdom on policy matters
(D) Striking down laws strictly on explicit constitutional violations

90. Consider the following statements regarding the Epistolary Jurisdiction and select the correct option:
Statement I: It refers to the practice of the Supreme Court entertaining petitions based on letters or postcards.
Statement II: This practice was heavily restricted and eventually abolished after the introduction of e-filing.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

91. Who served as the first Chief Justice of India upon the establishment of the Supreme Court in 1950?
(A) M. Patanjali Sastri
(B) Harilal J. Kania
(C) Mehr Chand Mahajan
(D) B.K. Mukherjea

92. Which of the following statements regarding the seat of the Supreme Court is incorrect?
(A) The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court
(B) The Chief Justice of India can appoint another place as the seat of the Supreme Court
(C) The Parliament can unilaterally relocate the seat of the Supreme Court without the Chief Justice's consent
(D) The Chief Justice needs the prior approval of the President to change the seat of the Court

93. Judicial Activism can be best defined as:
(A) The strict adherence of judges to the exact wording of statutes
(B) The practice of judges resigning to join active electoral politics

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fundamental rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

77. The 'Basic Structure' of the Indian Constitution includes all of the following principles, EXCEPT:
(A) Supremacy of the Constitution
(B) Secular character of the Constitution
(C) Separation of powers between the legislature, executive and judiciary
(D) Absolute sovereignty of the Parliament

78. Consider the following statements regarding the Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:
I. It forms part of the basic structure of the Constitution.
II. It can be invoked to challenge the constitutionality of legislative acts directly.
III. It can be refused by the Supreme Court at its complete discretion even if fundamental rights are violated.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

79. The constitutional separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50) and the specific removal procedure for judges are designed to effectuate which primary outcome?
(A) Ensure the speedy disposal of civil disputes
(B) Preserve the independence of the judiciary and uphold the Rule of Law
(C) Maintain financial supremacy of the Supreme Court
(D) Empower the Collegium to bypass parliamentary laws

80. Arrange the following steps in the appointment of a Supreme Court judge in the correct sequence:
I. Submission of recommendations by the Collegium to the Law Ministry.
II. Verification of antecedents by the Intelligence Bureau.
III. Forwarding of the final advice by the Prime Minister to the President.
IV. Issuance of the warrant of appointment by the President.
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV

81. Which of the following powers is NOT vested in the Supreme Court of India?
(A) Power to punish for contempt of itself
(B) Power to review its own judgments
(C) Power to grant pardons or reprieves (a power vested in the President and Governors)
(D) Power to withdraw and transfer cases from High Courts

82. Consider the following statements regarding Suo Motu cognizance by the Supreme Court and select the correct option:
Statement I: Suo Motu cognizance allows the Supreme Court to initiate cases independently, based on media reports or letters.
Statement II: The concept of Suo Motu intervention strictly violates the principle of Judicial Restraint.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

83. Under its Appellate Jurisdiction in criminal matters, the Supreme Court must entertain an appeal as a right if the High Court:
(A) Acquitting an accused person on a purely technical legal ground
(B) Reducing a death sentence to life imprisonment upon an appeal
(C) Rejecting a bail petition filed during an ordinary criminal trial
(D) Reversing an acquittal and sentencing the accused to death

84. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates between Civil and Criminal Contempt under the Contempt of Courts Act?
(A) Civil involves scandalizing court; Criminal is willful disobedience

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(A) Records have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in lower courts
(B) All court proceedings are broadcast live on national television networks
(C) The court possesses power to create laws independent of the legislature
(D) The court's jurisdiction cannot be extended by any act of the Parliament

50. What is the primary effect of the Supreme Court interpreting Article 32 as the "heart and soul" of the Constitution?
(A) It renders all Directive Principles of State Policy legally unenforceable
(B) It shifts the duty of upholding constitutional values to the Parliament
(C) It ensures a direct remedial mechanism for fundamental rights violations
(D) It limits the High Courts' power to issue writs under Article 226

51. Identify the correct pair regarding the limits on the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.
(A) Inter-State Water Disputes - Original Jurisdiction applies
(B) Finance Commission recommendations - Original Jurisdiction applies
(C) Pre-constitutional treaties - Original Jurisdiction applies
(D) Recovery of damages by a state against the Centre - Original Jurisdiction applies

52. Identify the incorrect pair related to the Supreme Court's functions and the Constitution.
(A) Rule-making power of the Supreme Court - Article 145
(B) Review of judgments or orders - Article 137
(C) Special Leave to Appeal - Article 136
(D) Appointment of Ad hoc judges - Article 131

53. Identify the odd one out with respect to the procedural relaxations associated with Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
(A) Waiving the traditional rule of Locus Standi
(B) Accepting postcards as formal writ petitions
(C) Charging heavy court fees to deter frivolous petitions
(D) The court appointing amicus curiae to assist in the matter

54. The 'Third Judges Case' (1998) is primarily known for:
(A) Introducing the Basic Structure Doctrine into Indian jurisprudence
(B) Giving the Chief Justice of India an absolute veto in appointments
(C) Expanding the Collegium to include the CJI and four senior judges
(D) Permitting the executive to reject any Collegium advice permanently

55. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the nature of the Supreme Court's Original Jurisdiction?
(A) Exclusive right to hear federal disputes in the first instance
(B) Jurisdiction over disputes between citizens of different states
(C) Applicability to disputes arising from pre-constitutional treaties
(D) Coverage of commercial disputes involving a private corporate entity

56. According to Article 141 of the Constitution, the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on:
(A) All courts within the territory of India
(B) All administrative tribunals only
(C) The Parliament and the State Legislatures
(D) Only the High Courts of the States

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57. Which of the following best reflects the primary significance of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India?
(A) Democratizing access to justice for marginalized social groups
(B) Allowing politicians to settle electoral scores through the judiciary
(C) Ensuring corporate entities can bypass ordinary commercial courts
(D) Limiting the power of the Supreme Court to intervene in executive acts

58. Consider the following statements regarding the salary and service conditions of Supreme Court judges and select the correct option:
Statement I: The salaries of the Supreme Court judges are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
Statement II: The salaries and allowances of the judges can be varied to their disadvantage during a Financial Emergency.

(C) The absolute refusal of the courts to interfere with executive policies
(D) A pro-active role played by the judiciary in the protection of rights and the promotion of justice

94. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 125
Q. Article 126
R. Article 137
S. Article 145
List II: (Subjects)
1. Rules of the Supreme Court
2. Salaries of Judges
3. Review of judgments by the Supreme Court
4. Appointment of Acting Chief Justice
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

95. Consider the following statements regarding the Supreme Court Rules and Procedure:
I. Article 145 grants the Supreme Court the power to frame rules for regulating its practice and procedure.
II. These rules require the approval of the President of India.
III. The rules can override any law made by the Parliament.
IV. A constitutional bench must consist of at least five judges.
V. Judgments are usually delivered by a simple majority vote of the bench.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) IV and V only
(D) II, III and V

96. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical sequence for a civil appeal traversing the judicial system to reach the Supreme Court?
(A) District Court, High Court, Supreme Court
(B) High Court, District Court, Supreme Court
(C) Supreme Court, High Court, District Court
(D) District Court, Supreme Court, High Court

97. Under Article 124(7), a person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court is subjected to which of the following post-retirement disqualifications?
(A) They cannot plead or act in any court within Indian territory
(B) They cannot contest in any national or state legislative election
(C) They cannot hold the administrative position of a State Governor
(D) They cannot head any national commission or investigative tribunal

98. Under Article 139A, the Supreme Court has the power to withdraw cases from High Courts. This mechanism primarily serves to:
(A) Increasing the workload and administrative reach of the Court
(B) Settling substantial questions to ensure uniformity of law
(C) Punishing High Court judges for delivering delayed judgments
(D) Allowing the executive branch to manipulate the judicial process

99. What is the constitutional purpose of appointing an Ad hoc judge to the Supreme Court under Article 127?
(A) Replacing a judge who has proceeded on a long period of leave
(B) Advising the President on highly technical constitutional matters
(C) Heading an independent inquiry committee into executive corruption
(D) Ensuring a quorum is available to hold or continue court sessions

100. The declaration under Article 141 makes the law declared by the Supreme Court binding on all courts within India. However, the Supreme Court itself is:
(A) Bound strictly by its own previous decisions forever
(B) Bound by the decisions of the Parliament regarding legal precedents
(C) Bound by the decisions of international tribunals over domestic precedents
(D) Not bound by its own previous decisions and can depart from them

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public office by an individual. It allows the court to inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office of a permanent nature. If the person is found to be holding the office without legal authority, they can be ousted.

75. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Article 142 of the Constitution gives the Supreme Court the unique power to pass any decree or order necessary for doing complete justice in any matter pending before it. This power is quite expansive and allows the court to go beyond statutory limitations in exceptional cases. Importantly, any decree passed under this article is enforceable throughout the entire territory of India.

76. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court is designated as the guarantor and defender of the fundamental rights of citizens. This role is primarily enabled by Article 32, which is itself a fundamental right. It empowers citizens to approach the Supreme Court directly, and the court is authorized to issue various writs for the restoration of violated rights, thereby making the constitutional guarantees effective.

77. (D) Absolute sovereignty of the Parliament
The Basic Structure Doctrine includes principles like the supremacy of the Constitution, secularism, and the separation of powers. However, it does not include the "absolute sovereignty" of the Parliament. In India, the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is limited and subject to judicial review. This ensures that the Parliament cannot use its powers to destroy the essential constitutional features.

78. (A) I and II only
The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is an integral part of the basic structure of the Constitution. It can be invoked by citizens to challenge the constitutionality of legislative acts that violate their rights. Unlike the High Court's discretionary writ power, the Supreme Court cannot refuse to exercise its jurisdiction under Article 32 once a violation of fundamental rights is established.

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79. (B) Preserve the independence of the judiciary and uphold the Rule of Law
The separation of the judiciary from the executive and the rigorous process for removing judges are designed to protect judicial independence. These constitutional safeguards ensure that judges can make decisions impartially, without being influenced by the government of the day. This independence is essential for upholding the Rule of Law and protecting the rights and liberties of individuals in democracy.

80. (A) I, II, III, IV
The appointment process for a Supreme Court judge follows a coordinated path between the judiciary and executive. First, the Collegium submits its recommendations to the Law Ministry. The Intelligence Bureau then verifies the background and antecedents of the candidates. After this, the Prime Minister forwards the final advice to the President, who eventually issues the formal warrant of appointment.

81. (C) Power to grant pardons or reprieves (a power vested in the President and Governors)
While the Supreme Court has extensive judicial powers, including punishing for contempt, reviewing its own judgments, and transferring cases, it does not possess the power to grant pardons or reprieves. These are executive powers specifically vested in the President of India under Article 72 and the Governors of States under Article 161 to provide relief from criminal sentences.

82. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Suo motu cognizance is a proactive exercise of judicial power where the court acts on its own, often prompted by media reports or letters highlighting injustices. While this practice is a form of judicial activism, it is not considered a strict violation of judicial restraint. Instead, it is seen as a necessary tool for the court to fulfill its constitutional duty.

83. (D) Reversing an acquittal and sentencing the accused to death
In criminal cases, an appeal to the Supreme Court is a matter of right in specific circumstances. One such instance is when a High Court reverses an order of acquittal of an accused person and

pronouncements. The First Judges Case took place in 1981, followed by the Second Judges Case in 1993, which established the collegium. The Third Judges Case in 1998 further refined the system, and the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Case was decided much later, in the year 2015.

10. (C) It violated the basic structure by undermining judicial independence
The Supreme Court struck down the 99th Constitutional Amendment and the NJAC Act because they were deemed to interfere with judicial independence. The Court ruled that the independence of the judiciary is a fundamental feature of the basic structure. By involving the executive in the appointment process to a significant degree, the NJAC compromised the separation of powers in India.

11. (D) Its judgments serve as precedents with the power to punish for contempt
Article 129 designates the Supreme Court as a Court of Record, which carries two significant implications. First, the court's proceedings and judgments are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony, serving as binding precedents for all lower courts. Second, the court possesses the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself, ensuring its authority and dignity are maintained and respected.

12. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The Indian Constitution allocates specific articles to define the Supreme Court's functions. Article 124 deals with its establishment and constitution, while Article 129 designates it as a Court of Record. Article 131 outlines its original jurisdiction for federal disputes, and Article 143 grants the President the power to seek advisory opinions from the court on important legal questions.

13. (A) The Chief Justice of India with the President's approval
While Delhi is constitutionally recognized as the seat of the Supreme Court, Article 130 allows for flexibility. The Chief Justice of India has the authority to declare any other place or places as the seat of the court. However, this power is not absolute and can only be exercised after obtaining the formal approval of the President of India.

14. (C) A discretionary power to grant leave to appeal from any judgment in India
Article 136 confers an extraordinary power upon the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal against any judgment or order passed by any court or tribunal in India. This is a discretionary power used to prevent miscarriages of justice. It is not an absolute right of the petitioner but a residual power that ensures justice in exceptional cases.

15. (D) Article 32 is discretionary while Article 226 is an absolute right
The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 is narrower in scope but more fundamental, as it only applies to the enforcement of fundamental rights. Conversely, High Courts under Article 226 can issue writs for both fundamental rights and other legal purposes. Notably, Article 32 is itself a fundamental right, making the Supreme Court's duty to provide remedy mandatory.

16. (A) Must have been a High Court advocate for at least ten years
Article 124(3) outlines several pathways for a person to be eligible for appointment as a Supreme Court judge. One such requirement is serving as an advocate of a High Court for a minimum period of ten years. Other qualifications include being a citizen of India and either serving as a High Court judge for five years or being a distinguished jurist.

17. (A) Original disputes between two States
The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court covers appeals in constitutional, civil, and criminal matters where a certificate is granted by a High Court or through special leave. Original disputes between two or more States do not fall under this category. Instead, they are specifically handled under the Court's original jurisdiction as defined by Article 131 of the Constitution.

18. (B) Eight
When the Supreme Court of India was established in 1950, its original sanctioned strength was relatively small. The Constitution provided for a Chief Justice and seven other judges, making a total of eight. Over the years, Parliament has used its legislative powers to increase the number of judges in response to the growing workload and complexity of judicial matters.

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ANSWERS

1. (D) Injunction
Writs are formal written orders issued by courts to protect fundamental rights. The Indian Constitution empowers the Supreme Court under Article 32 to issue five specific types of writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto. An injunction is a general judicial remedy used in civil law to restrain or compel actions, rather than being a specific constitutional writ.

2. (C) Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
The Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala case is a milestone in Indian constitutional history. In this 1973 judgment, the Supreme Court ruled that while Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution, it cannot alter or destroy its basic structure. This principle serves as a crucial check on legislative power and ensures the preservation of essential democratic features of India.

3. (C) The person must have attained the minimum age of 35 years
Article 124 of the Constitution details the qualifications for a Supreme Court judge. Requirements include being a citizen of India and serving as a High Court judge for five years, an advocate for ten years, or being a distinguished jurist. Significantly, the Constitution does not prescribe a minimum age for appointment, though it sets the retirement age at sixty-five years.

4. (C) The power to strike down laws violating the basic structure or fundamental rights
Judicial review is the authority of the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders. The Supreme Court can declare laws null and void if they infringe upon fundamental rights or violate the basic structure of the Constitution. This power ensures that all governmental actions remain consistent with constitutional mandates and protects the ultimate supremacy of the law.

5. (B) A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or agreement
Article 131 defines the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, covering federal disputes between the Centre and States or between different States. However, this jurisdiction specifically excludes disputes arising from pre-Constitution treaties, agreements, or covenants. Such matters are handled through different legal channels, as the Court's original jurisdiction is restricted to post-independence constitutional and legal conflicts within the federal system.

6. (B) I, II and III
The removal of a Supreme Court judge follows a rigorous process under Article 124. A motion must be admitted by the Speaker or Chairman and investigated by a three-member committee. While the committee's findings are essential, the judge is not removed immediately. Parliament must still vote and pass the motion by a special majority in both legislative houses for removal.

7. (B) Part V
The Union Judiciary, which includes the Supreme Court of India, is detailed in Part Five of the Constitution. Specifically, Articles 124 to 147 outline the establishment, composition, powers, and jurisdiction of the highest court in the country. This section provides the legal framework necessary for the independent functioning of the judiciary within the broader governance structure of the Indian state.

8. (B) Article 126
Article 126 of the Constitution provides for the appointment of an acting Chief Justice of India. This occurs when the office of the Chief Justice is vacant or when the incumbent is unable to perform duties due to absence or illness. The President of India is empowered to appoint another judge of the Supreme Court to fulfill these essential judicial responsibilities.

9. (A) II, IV, I, III
The evolution of the collegium system occurred through a series of landmark judicial

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28. (D) A is false but R is true
Article 143 distinguishes between two types of presidential references. While the President may refer questions of public importance or pre-constitutional treaties to the Supreme Court, the court is not always bound to provide an opinion. In cases of public importance, the court may decline to answer. Additionally, any opinion rendered is purely advisory and does not legally bind the President.

29. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Ad hoc judges are appointed to the Supreme Court when there is a lack of quorum to conduct sessions. Under Article 127, the Chief Justice of India, with the President's consent, can request a High Court judge to serve in this capacity. However, that individual must be fully qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court to be eligible.

30. (C) 65 years
The Constitution of India specifies the age at which Supreme Court judges must retire from their positions. Unlike High Court judges, who retire at sixty-two, Supreme Court judges hold their office until they reach the age of sixty-five years. This age limit is a fixed constitutional provision, and any change would require a formal amendment to the Constitution of India.

31. (C) Non-discussion of judicial conduct in Parliament except during removal
To safeguard judicial independence, the Constitution provides several protections. One key mechanism is the restriction on debating a judge's official conduct within the Parliament or State Legislatures. Such discussions are strictly prohibited unless a motion for the judge's removal is being considered. This prevents political pressure and ensures that judges can deliver decisions without fear of legislative retaliation or interference.

32. (B) Prohibition stops a pending case; Certiorari quashes a final order
Although both writs are issued to lower courts, they differ in timing and purpose. Prohibition is a preventive writ issued while a case is still pending to stop a court from exceeding its jurisdiction. Certiorari, on the other hand, is both curative and preventive; it is typically issued after a final order has been passed to quash that order based on legal errors.

33. (B) Expansion of Article 21 to include the right to a clean environment
Judicial activism involves the judiciary taking a proactive role in interpreting the law to expand the scope of rights. A prominent outcome in India is the broad interpretation of Article 21, which protects the right to life. The Supreme Court has expanded this to include various facets of a dignified existence, such as the right to a clean and healthy environment.

34. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Each constitutional writ has a distinct literal meaning and legal application. Habeas Corpus means "to have the body," used against illegal detention. Mandamus translates to "we command," directing public duties. Quo Warranto means "by what authority," questioning the right to office. Certiorari means "to be certified," used to review and quash the orders of lower courts or authorities.

35. (C) III only
The Supreme Court possesses several types of jurisdiction, but the advisory jurisdiction under Article 143 has a specific limitation. While the President can seek the court's opinion on questions of law or fact, the resulting advice is not binding. The President is free to either accept or ignore the court's view, distinguishing it from the binding nature of regular judgments.

36. (C) 28th January 1950
Although India became a Republic on the 26th of January 1950, the Supreme Court of India was officially inaugurated two days later, on the 28th of January 1950. It succeeded the Federal Court of India, which had been established under the Government of India Act of 1935, and assumed a much wider jurisdiction as the highest judicial authority.

37. (A) Dispute regarding the election of the President of India
Article 131 covers exclusive original jurisdiction for federal disputes involving the Union and States. However, disputes related to the election of the President or Vice-President are handled

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designed to resolve disputes between the Union and one or more States, or between two or more States. This jurisdiction only applies to legal questions involving the existence or extent of a legal right within the federal structure.

56. (A) All courts within the territory of India
Article 141 of the Constitution provides that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India. This principle ensures the uniformity and consistency of the legal system across the country. Every subordinate court and High Court is constitutionally obligated to follow the precedents and legal interpretations established by the Supreme Court.

57. (A) Democratizing access to justice for marginalized social groups
Public Interest Litigation has transformed the Indian legal landscape by allowing third parties to file cases on behalf of those who cannot access courts. This has democratized the judicial system, making it a tool for social change and the protection of the rights of marginalized groups. It ensures that systemic injustices and human rights violations are addressed by the highest court.

58. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
To ensure judicial independence, the salaries and allowances of Supreme Court judges are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and are not subject to a parliamentary vote. Generally, these conditions cannot be altered to their disadvantage after appointment. However, the Constitution allows for a temporary reduction in salaries during a period of Financial Emergency declared under Article 360.

59. (C) Advisory opinions are binding on subordinate courts under Article 141
While Article 141 makes the "law declared" by the Supreme Court binding on all courts, advisory opinions given under Article 143 are not considered "law declared." Such opinions are purely advisory and carry great weight, but they do not have the same binding legal effect as judgments delivered in regular litigation. Consequently, subordinate courts are not strictly bound by these opinions.

60. (B) When the detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court
Habeas Corpus is a powerful writ used to protect personal liberty against illegal detention by both the state and private individuals. However, its issuance is subject to certain limitations. The court cannot issue the writ if the detention is lawful, if the person is detained outside the court's territorial jurisdiction, or if the detention is for contempt of court.

61. (C) 34
The number of judges in the Supreme Court is determined by Parliament through legislation. According to the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act of 2019, the maximum sanctioned strength of the court was increased to address the backlog of cases. This current strength includes the Chief Justice of India and thirty-three other judges, bringing the total number to thirty-four.

62. (A) Its interpretation is final until altered by amendment or larger bench
As the highest judicial body, the Supreme Court acts as the final interpreter and guardian of the Constitution. Its interpretations of constitutional provisions are binding on all authorities in India. These interpretations remain the law of the land unless the Constitution itself is amended by Parliament or the Court decides to reconsider and change its view through a larger judicial bench.

63. (A) The Parliament
The Constitution allows for the expansion of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction to ensure it can effectively handle evolving legal needs. Article 138 empowers the Parliament to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with respect to any of the matters in the Union List. This legislative authority ensures that the highest court can be granted additional powers through ordinary laws.

64. (C) 1973 and 1977
Although the seniority convention for appointing the Chief Justice is generally followed, it was bypassed on two notable occasions during the 1970s. In 1973, Justice A.N. Ray was appointed over three senior judges, and in 1977, Justice M.U. Beg was appointed, superseding Justice H.R. Khanna. These instances were widely criticized

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commonly referred to as a Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court.

47. (B) Judgments or orders passed by a court martial or military tribunal
The Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction is very broad, covering civil, criminal, and constitutional matters from High Courts across the country. However, a significant constitutional exception exists for military justice. Judgments, sentences, or orders passed by any court or tribunal constituted under laws relating to the Armed Forces, such as courts-martial, are generally excluded from the Supreme Court's appellate purview.

48. (B) A command issued to a public authority to perform its official duty that it has failed to perform
Mandamus is a judicial remedy in the form of an order from a superior court to any government, subordinate court, or public authority. It is used to compel the performance of a specific public duty that the authority is legally bound to perform but has failed or refused to do. This writ helps ensure that public officials remain accountable to the law.

49. (A) Records have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in lower courts
As a Court of Record under Article 129, the Supreme Court's judgments, acts, and proceedings are recorded for perpetual memory. These records carry immense evidentiary value and are admitted as legal precedents in all other courts in India. They cannot be questioned when produced before any subordinate court, thereby ensuring legal certainty and a uniform application of the law.

50. (C) It ensures a direct remedial mechanism for fundamental rights violations
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously described Article 32 as the "heart and soul" of the Constitution because it makes fundamental rights enforceable. Without a remedy, the declaration of rights would be meaningless. This article gives citizens the right to move the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of their rights, making the court the protector and guarantor of individual liberties.

51. (D) Recovery of damages by a state against the Centre - Original Jurisdiction applies
Article 131 establishes the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction for disputes between the Union and States. While many issues like inter-state water disputes or pre-constitutional treaties are excluded, a suit for the recovery of damages by a State against the Centre is also not maintainable under Article 131. This is because original jurisdiction is intended for federal disputes involving legal rights rather than ordinary civil claims for damages.

52. (D) Appointment of Ad hoc judges - Article 131
The Constitution assigns specific articles to various judicial functions. Article 145 covers rule-making, Article 137 deals with the review of judgments, and Article 136 relates to Special Leave to Appeal. However, the appointment of ad hoc judges is governed by Article 127. Article 131 is actually concerned with the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in federal disputes.

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53. (C) Charging heavy court fees to deter frivolous petitions
Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is characterized by the relaxation of traditional legal procedures to improve access to justice. This includes waiving the rule of locus standi and accepting informal communications like postcards as petitions. In contrast, charging heavy court fees would serve as a barrier to justice for the poor and marginalized, contradicting the very objective and spirit of PIL.

54. (C) Expanding the Collegium to include the CJI and four senior judges
The Third Judges Case was a presidential reference that clarified the meaning of "consultation" in judicial appointments. The Supreme Court ruled that the Chief Justice of India must consult a plurality of judges. Specifically, it expanded the Collegium to include the Chief Justice and the four senior-most judges of the court, ensuring a collective and transparent decision-making process.

55. (A) Exclusive right to hear federal disputes in the first instance
The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 131 is exclusive, meaning no other court can hear these cases. It is specifically

under Article 71. While the Supreme Court does decide these election disputes, they do not fall under the specific "original jurisdiction" framework of Article 131, which is reserved for inter-governmental legal conflicts.

38. (C) Article 137
Article 137 of the Constitution grants the Supreme Court the specific power to review its own previously pronounced judgments or orders. This ensures that any errors or oversights can be corrected by the court itself. This power of review is subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made by the Supreme Court under Article 145.

39. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Article 136 provides the Supreme Court with broad discretionary powers to grant special leave to appeal against judgments from various courts. However, this power has a specific constitutional exception. It does not apply to judgments, determinations, or sentences passed by any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces, such as military tribunals.

40. (D) CJI requesting a retired judge to act with the President's consent
Article 128 allows for the attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of India may, at any time, request a retired judge of the Supreme Court or a qualified retired High Court judge to act as a judge. This requires the previous consent of the President and the agreement of the person being requested.

41. (B) Original Jurisdiction
When a legal dispute arises between the Government of India and one or more States, it falls under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as per Article 131. This means the case is heard directly by the Supreme Court in the first instance, rather than through an appeal process. This exclusive power helps resolve federal conflicts between different government levels.

42. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Key judgments have shaped Indian law significantly. The Kesavananda Bharati case established the Basic Structure Doctrine. The S.R. Bommai case addressed the misuse of Article 356 and strengthened federalism. The Vishaka case provided guidelines against sexual harassment at workplaces. Finally, the Maneka Gandhi case expanded the scope of Article 21 by introducing the concept of due process of law.

43. (A) Admission of motion, Investigation by Inquiry Committee, Passing by special majority in both Houses, Presidential removal order
The removal of a judge follows a strict statutory and constitutional sequence. First, a motion is introduced and admitted by the presiding officer. Next, an inquiry committee investigates the charges of misbehaviour or incapacity. If the charges are proven, both Houses of Parliament must pass the motion by a special majority. Finally, the President issues an order to remove the judge.

44. (C) 99th Amendment Act
The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2014 was enacted by the Parliament to replace the existing collegium system of judicial appointments. It sought to establish the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC), a body that included members of the executive and civil society. However, the Supreme Court later declared this amendment unconstitutional, restoring the collegium system to maintain judicial independence.

45. (C) Transferring a pending case or quashing a lower court's final order
Certiorari is a corrective writ issued by a higher court to a lower court or a quasi-judicial authority. Its primary purpose is to review the records of a case to ensure that the lower body acted within its jurisdiction and followed the law. It can be used to either transfer a pending case or quash an order already passed.

46. (B) Five
Under Article 145(3) of the Constitution, a minimum of five judges is required to sit for certain important purposes. This specifically includes cases involving a substantial question of law regarding the interpretation of the Constitution or for hearing references made by the President under Article 143. Such a bench is

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as attempts by the executive to influence the judiciary.

65. (A) Habeas Corpus
When a person is detained by the police or any authority without following proper legal procedures, such as being produced before a magistrate within twenty-four hours, it constitutes illegal detention. The writ of Habeas Corpus is specifically designed for such situations. It commands the detaining authority to bring the person to court to determine the legality of their detention and ensure release.

66. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The timeline of judicial appointment cases is crucial for understanding the collegium system. The First Judges Case was decided in 1981, the Second Judges Case in 1993, and the Third Judges Case in 1998. The Fourth Judges Case, which dealt with the constitutionality of the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC), was decided by the Supreme Court more recently, in 2015.

67. (C) Violation of the Constitution
Under Article 124(4), the grounds for the removal of a Supreme Court judge are specifically restricted to "proved misbehaviour" or "incapacity." While "violation of the Constitution" is the ground for the impeachment of the President of India under Article 61, it is not a prescribed ground for the removal of a member of the higher judiciary in the Indian Constitution.

68. (B) Any public-spirited individual or organization acting in good faith
Public Interest Litigation has significantly relaxed the traditional rule of locus standi, which required the aggrieved person to file the case. Under PIL, any public-spirited individual or organization is permitted to approach the Supreme Court. This can be done to seek justice for any person or group that, due to poverty or disability, is unable to approach the court themselves.

69. (A) I, II and III
Article 143 allows the President to seek the Supreme Court's opinion on questions of public importance or pre-constitutional treaties. The court has the discretion to decline an opinion on matters of public importance but is generally required to respond regarding pre-constitutional treaties. However, in no case is the resulting opinion binding on the President, as it remains purely advisory.

70. (C) Armed Forces Tribunal / Courts-martial
Article 136 grants the Supreme Court a broad discretionary power to hear appeals from any court or tribunal in the country through a Special Leave Petition. However, Clause (2) of this Article explicitly excludes any judgment, determination, sentence, or order passed by a court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces, such as courts-martial.

71. (A) Justice V. Ramaswami
Justice V. Ramaswami was the first judge of the Supreme Court to face impeachment proceedings in the Indian Parliament. Although the inquiry committee found him guilty of several charges of misbehaviour, the removal motion failed in the Lok Sabha in 1993. This failure occurred because the motion did not receive the required majority as the ruling party abstained from the voting.

72. (B) Safeguarding judicial independence from executive interference
The Collegium system was developed by the Supreme Court as a response to perceived executive interference in judicial appointments. By interpreting the word "consultation" in the Constitution to mean "concurrence," the judiciary ensured that the Chief Justice and senior judges have the final say. This shift was aimed at preserving judicial independence and upholding the separation of powers in India.

73. (D) The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
While the Supreme Court derives its power to punish for contempt directly from Article 129 of the Constitution, this power is supplemented by the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971. This legislation provides the statutory framework and definitions for both civil and criminal contempt. It also outlines the procedures to be followed and the maximum punishments that can be imposed by courts.

74. (C) Question the legal right of a person to hold a public office
Quo Warranto, which means "by what authority," is a writ used to prevent the illegal usurpation of a

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19. (D) Authority to entertain litigation based on letters addressed to the court
Epistolary jurisdiction is a unique feature of the Indian judicial system associated with Public Interest Litigation. It allows the Supreme Court to treat a simple letter or postcard addressed to the court as a formal writ petition. This innovation ensures that even those without the means to file complex legal documents can seek justice for violations of their fundamental rights.

20. (B) I and III only
The Memorandum of Procedure is a vital document governing the appointment and transfer of judges to the higher judiciary. It outlines the specific administrative and procedural steps needed to implement recommendations made by the Collegium. While it guides the process, it is finalized through consultation between the judiciary and the executive branch, rather than being an exclusive creation of judges.

21. (C) Initiating legal proceedings independently without a formal petition
Suo motu cognizance refers to the power of the Supreme Court to initiate legal proceedings on its own motion. The court does not wait for a formal petition to be filed by an aggrieved party or the state. Instead, it takes notice of an issue based on media reports or letters suggesting a serious violation of fundamental rights or the law.

22. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The collegium system is a mechanism for judge appointments that is not explicitly mentioned anywhere in the original Constitution of India. It is instead a creation of the judiciary itself, evolving through the rulings in the Second and Third Judges Cases. These judgments established that the Chief Justice and senior judges have the primary role in recommending candidates for judicial appointments.

23. (D) The President possesses the discretionary power to remove a judge unilaterally
The removal of a Supreme Court judge is a complex constitutional process that prevents unilateral executive action. A judge can only be removed by an order of the President after an address by Parliament, supported by a special majority, is presented. The grounds for removal are limited to proved misbehaviour or incapacity, ensuring that the executive cannot dismiss judges at discretion.

24. (D) Any question of law or fact of public importance
Under Article 143, the President of India has the authority to refer specific matters to the Supreme Court for its opinion. These matters generally include questions of law or fact that are of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the court's view. This advisory jurisdiction helps the government understand constitutional implications before taking significant executive or legislative actions.

25. (B) Mandamus - We command
The names of constitutional writs are derived from Latin and reflect their specific functions. Mandamus literally translates to "we command," and it is used to direct a public authority to perform a mandatory duty. Other writs like Quo Warranto mean "by what authority," Certiorari means "to be certified," and Habeas Corpus means "to have the body," each serving a unique purpose.

26. (D) The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as the Chief Justice of India
Since the establishment of the Supreme Court, a strong convention has existed for the appointment of the Chief Justice of India. Generally, the outgoing Chief Justice recommends the senior-most judge of the court to be their successor. Although there have been a few historical exceptions, this seniority-based rule is intended to minimize political interference and maintain the internal judicial hierarchy.

27. (A) The President of India or a person appointed by him
Before assuming office, every person appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court must subscribe to an oath or affirmation. According to the Constitution, this oath is administered by the President of India. In situations where the President is unable to do so, a person specifically appointed by the President for this purpose may perform the duty of administering the oath.

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sentences them to death. This provides an essential safeguard for the accused, ensuring that a death sentence receives scrutiny from the highest court in the country.

84. (C) Civil is willful disobedience; Criminal lowers court authority
The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, distinguishes between two types of contempt. Civil contempt refers to the willful disobedience of any judgment, decree, or order of a court. Criminal contempt is broader and involves acts that scandalize the court, lower its authority, or interfere with the administration of justice. This distinction helps the judiciary maintain order and ensure respect.

85. (C) Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain - Declared Article 32 as part of the basic structure
While the Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain case is a landmark for reaffirming the basic structure doctrine and the rule of law, the declaration of Article 32 as part of the basic structure is primarily associated with other cases. Most significantly, the Supreme Court has consistently held across various judgments that the power of judicial review under Articles 32 and 226 is an essential feature.

86. (B) Granting special leave to appeal from any court or military tribunal
The Supreme Court has vast powers, including punishing for contempt, acting as the final interpreter of the Constitution, and using supplementary powers granted by Parliament. However, its power to grant special leave to appeal under Article 136 is restricted. It cannot grant leave to appeal against judgments or orders passed by any court or tribunal related to the Armed Forces.

87. (B) Doctrine of Basic Structure
The Doctrine of Basic Structure is used by the Supreme Court to ensure that constitutional amendments do not destroy the fundamental features of the Constitution. Since democracy and periodic free and fair elections are considered part of this basic structure, any law that fundamentally undermines the democratic framework, such as drastically delaying elections, would be struck down by the Court.

88. (B) 30th Amendment Act
Originally, civil appeals to the Supreme Court were subject to a specific monetary limit of twenty thousand rupees. The 30th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1972 removed this financial threshold. Instead, it made the right to appeal contingent on the case involving a "substantial question of law of general importance," shifting the focus from the value of the dispute to legal significance.

89. (B) Expanding fundamental rights through innovative constitutional interpretations
Judicial restraint is a theory of judicial interpretation that encourages judges to limit the exercise of their own power. It involves respecting the separation of powers and deferring to the legislature on policy matters. Expanding fundamental rights through innovative and broad interpretations is a characteristic of judicial activism, which is conceptually the opposite of judicial restraint in the legal and judicial context.

90. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Epistolary jurisdiction allows the Supreme Court to treat letters as writ petitions, a practice that became central to Public Interest Litigation. This mechanism was not abolished with the introduction of electronic filing. Instead, it remains a valid way for the court to take notice of human rights violations, although it is now used more selectively to ensure that genuine grievances are addressed.

91. (B) Harilal J. Kania
Justice Harilal Jekisundas Kania served as the first Chief Justice of India after the Supreme Court was established in 1950. He had previously served as the Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India. His tenure marked the beginning of the highest court's functioning under the new Constitution, laying the foundation for the judicial traditions followed by the Indian judiciary.

92. (C) The Parliament can unilaterally relocate the seat of the Supreme Court without the Chief Justice's consent
According to Article 130, Delhi is the seat of the Supreme Court, but the Chief Justice of India can appoint another location. This decision must be made with the approval of the President. The

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8. What is the primary distinction between an appeal and judicial review?
(A) An appeal examines the legality of the process, while judicial review examines the merits of the decision.
(B) An appeal examines the merits of the decision, while judicial review examines the legality of the decision-making process.
(C) Appeals can only be filed in the Supreme Court, whereas judicial review is restricted to High Courts.
(D) Judicial review requires a statutory right, whereas an appeal is an inherent constitutional right.

9. Which two judges of the Supreme Court of India are widely credited as the pioneers of Public Interest Litigation in India?
(A) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud and Justice H.R. Khanna
(B) Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
(C) Justice A.N. Ray and Justice M. Hidayatullah
(D) Justice K. Subba Rao and Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar

10. Which of the following is not traditionally recognized as a standard ground for judicial review of administrative actions?
(A) Illegality
(B) Irrationality
(C) Political unpopularity
(D) Proportionality

11. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Cases)
P. Hussainara Khatoon case
Q. Bandhua Mukti Morcha case
R. Olga Tellis case
S. Vishaka case
List II: (Key Issues)
1. Right to Livelihood
2. Sexual harassment at workplace
3. Speedy trial for undertrials
4. Eradication of bonded labour
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

12. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Doctrine)
P. Doctrine of Severability
Q. Doctrine of Eclipse
R. Doctrine of Waiver
S. Doctrine of Ultra Vires
List II: (Description)
1. Fundamental rights cannot be voluntarily relinquished by a citizen
2. Acting beyond the scope of legal power or authority
3. Filtering out the unconstitutional part of a statute while retaining the valid part
4. A pre-constitutional law becoming dormant rather than dead due to inconsistency with Fundamental Rights
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

13. Under the Indian Constitution, the validity of any proceedings in Parliament cannot be called into question in any court on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure. This immunity is related to:
(A) Parliamentary Privilege
(B) The Doctrine of Eclipse
(C) The Basic Structure Doctrine
(D) Locus Standi

14. Which Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court delivered the landmark judgment in Marbury v. Madison (1803)?
(A) Chief Justice Earl Warren
(B) Chief Justice William Howard Taft
(C) Chief Justice John Marshall
(D) Chief Justice Warren Burger

15. The Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997) case resulted in landmark Supreme Court guidelines concerning:
(A) Regulations against child labour in hazardous and dangerous industries.
(B) Protection of wildlife and national parks from illegal encroachment.
(C) Rehabilitation of displaced indigenous people after large dam projects.
(D) Prevention of sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

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CHAPTER 09

Judicial Review, Public Interest Litigation and Independence of Judiciary

1. Under Article 13(1) of the Indian Constitution, what is the status of pre-constitutional laws that are inconsistent with the provisions of Part III?
(A) They are repealed automatically by the Parliament.
(B) They remain fully valid until struck down by a specific legislative act.
(C) They are protected under the Ninth Schedule indefinitely.
(D) They become void to the extent of such inconsistency.

2. The landmark judgment in I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu (2007) is primarily associated with which of the following?
(A) Guidelines on sexual harassment at the workplace
(B) The establishment of the Collegium system
(C) Judicial review of laws placed in the Ninth Schedule
(D) The expansion of epistolary jurisdiction

3. Which Article of the Indian Constitution primarily establishes the foundation for judicial review by declaring that laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights shall be void?
(A) Article 12
(B) Article 14
(C) Article 13
(D) Article 32

4. Consider the following statements regarding Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India:
I. It allows public-spirited individuals to approach the court on behalf of those who cannot do so themselves.
II. The traditional rule of locus standi is strictly enforced in PIL cases without any relaxation.
III. Epistolary jurisdiction allows letters or telegrams addressed to the court to be treated as writ petitions.
IV. It is primarily used as a tool for enforcing constitutional rights and ensuring social justice.
Which of the following combinations is incorrect?
(A) I and III
(B) III and IV
(C) II only
(D) I, II and IV

5. Find the odd one out among the following grounds for judicial review of administrative actions as classified by Lord Diplock.
(A) Illegality
(B) Epistolary jurisdiction
(C) Irrationality
(D) Procedural impropriety

6. Which of the following advocates is most prominently associated with filing a series of successful PILs leading to significant environmental jurisprudence in India?
(A) Prashant Bhushan
(B) M.C. Mehta
(C) Indira Jaising
(D) Harish Salve

7. What is the fundamental meaning of judicial review in the context of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The power of the legislature to oversee and review specific judicial pronouncements
(B) The power of the judiciary to review the constitutionality of legislative and executive acts
(C) The power of the President to pardon capital punishments on humanitarian grounds
(D) The power of the Supreme Court to review its own judgments under Article 137

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(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

59. In the context of the grounds of judicial review, what does the doctrine of "proportionality" imply?
(A) Administrative actions must strictly favor the majority population in every case.
(B) The judiciary must allocate remedies proportional to the wealth of the petitioner.
(C) Measures must not be disproportionately severe relative to the objective.
(D) The executive must make decisions proportional to legislative demands.

60. The transfer of High Court judges from one High Court to another is carried out by the President of India after consultation with:
(A) The Governor of the respective States
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Union Minister of Law and Justice
(D) The Inter-State Council

61. According to the Supreme Court guidelines to prevent the misuse of PIL, which of the following is generally entertained as a PIL?
(A) Petitions for admission to medical or engineering colleges
(B) Petitions for early hearing of matters pending in lower courts
(C) Petitions against atrocities on women and children
(D) Disputes between two private business entities

62. The principle established in Marbury v. Madison (1803) that is highly relevant to the Indian context is best described as:
(A) The province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.
(B) The legislature is the supreme and final interpreter of the Constitution.
(C) Administrative actions cannot be reviewed by courts under any circumstances.
(D) Constitutional amendments are not subject to judicial scrutiny or review.

63. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Vishaka case (1997).
(A) The guidelines were purely advisory for private sector employers.
(B) The judgment was based on a PIL filed by a group of NGOs and women's rights activists.
(C) The Supreme Court laid down guidelines to prevent sexual harassment at workplaces.
(D) The Court relied on international conventions like CEDAW to formulate the guidelines.

64. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Laws placed in the Ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution on or after April 24, 1973, are subject to judicial review.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court in the I.R. Coelho case held that no law can claim absolute immunity from judicial review if it violates the basic structure of the Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

65. Identify the correct statement regarding the charged expenditure mentioned in Article 112 of the Constitution.
(A) Expenses of the Supreme Court are charged and non-votable.
(B) The salaries and pensions of Supreme Court judges are put to an annual vote in the Parliament.
(C) The salaries of Supreme Court judges can be reduced by a simple majority vote in the Lok Sabha.
(D) The pensions of High Court judges are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State.

66. In the M.C. Mehta cases, the Supreme Court developed several important environmental principles. Which of the following principles was a direct outcome of these environmental PILs?
(A) The Principle of Absolute Liability
(B) The Doctrine of Basic Structure
(C) The Doctrine of Waiver
(D) The Political Questions Doctrine

67. Find the odd one out among the following landmark Supreme Court cases that are

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16. The origin of the concept of judicial review is widely attributed to which of the following landmark cases?
(A) Marbury v. Madison, 1803
(B) McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819
(C) Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824
(D) Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857

17. Identify the correct statement regarding the Bandhua Mukti Morcha case.
(A) Expansion of PIL scope to address inhuman conditions of bonded labourers.
(B) It dealt with the right to livelihood of pavement dwellers in Mumbai.
(C) It was the first case where the Supreme Court established the Collegium system.
(D) It restricted the rule of locus standi strictly to the aggrieved parties.

18. In the context of administrative law, judicial review of executive action is primarily concerned with which of the following?
(A) The decision-making process and statutory compliance
(B) The merits of the decision taken by the authority
(C) The political expediency of the executive action
(D) The financial expenditure incurred in the action

19. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following landmark cases related to Judicial Review and the amendment power in India.
(A) Shankari Prasad case, Golaknath case, Kesavananda Bharati case, I.R. Coelho case
(B) Golaknath case, Shankari Prasad case, Kesavananda Bharati case, I.R. Coelho case
(C) Kesavananda Bharati case, Shankari Prasad case, Golaknath case, I.R. Coelho case
(D) Shankari Prasad case, Kesavananda Bharati case, Golaknath case, I.R. Coelho case

20. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The scope of judicial review of legislative action in India is generally considered narrower than that of the United States.
Reason (R): The Indian Constitution initially adopted the principle of "procedure established by law" rather than the American "due process of law".
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. What does "Epistolary Jurisdiction" refer to in the context of the Indian judicial system?
(A) The power of the Supreme Court to advise the President on legal matters.
(B) The jurisdiction to hear appeals from lower courts and administrative bodies.
(C) Treating letters addressed to judges as formal writ petitions.
(D) The exclusive power to adjudicate inter-state water and boundary disputes.

22. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the judicial review of constitutional amendments in India.
(A) The Supreme Court can review constitutional amendments on the ground of violation of the Basic Structure.
(B) Parliament has unlimited power to amend any part of the Constitution without judicial interference.
(C) The Basic Structure Doctrine was established in the Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973.
(D) An amendment destroying the secular character of the Constitution can be struck down by the judiciary.

23. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Article 32 - Power of the High Courts to issue writs
(B) Article 226 - Power of the Supreme Court to issue writs
(C) Article 13 - Immunity of parliamentary privileges from judicial review
(D) Article 246 - Legislative powers distribution subject to judicial review

24. The Hussainara Khatoon case (1979), often regarded as the beginning of PIL in India, primarily dealt with which of the following issues?
(A) Abolition of bonded labour in the informal unorganized sectors.

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(B) Eviction of pavement dwellers without providing alternative housing.
(C) Environmental protection of the Taj Mahal from industrial pollution.
(D) Rights of undertrial prisoners and the right to a speedy trial.

25. The "Political Questions Doctrine" acts as a limitation on judicial review by dictating that:
(A) Courts should actively resolve all political disputes between contesting parties.
(B) Courts decline to adjudicate purely political matters committed to other branches.
(C) Politicians have immunity from all forms of civil litigation during their time in office.
(D) The judiciary can review the internal policy resolutions of established political parties.

26. In which of the following respects is the scope of judicial review in India considered wider than that in the United States?
(A) The power to review the "due process of law" regarding substantive fairness
(B) The power of the Supreme Court to issue writs for purposes other than fundamental rights
(C) The explicit power to review international treaties ratified by the Union government
(D) The specific writ jurisdictions for High Courts provided under Article 226

27. In the Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation case, the Supreme Court of India expanded the scope of Article 21 to include which of the following?
(A) Right to livelihood
(B) Right to speedy trial
(C) Right to privacy
(D) Right to clean environment

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Doctrine of Ultra Vires:
I. It translates to "beyond the powers".
II. It applies only to constitutional amendments and not to administrative actions.
III. An act found to be ultra vires is considered legally void.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I, II and III

29. Which of the following best defines Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?
(A) Litigation filed by the State against private corporations for corporate tax evasion.
(B) Litigation primarily aimed at resolving private disputes between two distinct communities.
(C) Litigation undertaken for public interest and justice for disadvantaged parties.
(D) Litigation restricted only to environmental matters filed by Non-Governmental Organizations.

30. According to the Supreme Court of India in Basheshar Nath v. CIT, what is the legal position on the Doctrine of Waiver in the context of Fundamental Rights?
(A) A citizen can waive any of their fundamental rights through a formal declaration.
(B) Only property rights can be waived under the current provisions of the Constitution.
(C) A citizen can waive fundamental rights if approved by the relevant High Court.
(D) Fundamental rights are obligatory and cannot be waived by any citizen.

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31. Independence of the judiciary in India fundamentally means that:
(A) The judiciary is entirely disconnected from the written text of the Constitution.
(B) Judges can legislate and execute laws independent of the will of Parliament.
(C) The judiciary is free from arbitrary control by other branches.
(D) The Supreme Court operates outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Indian State.

32. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the origin and application of Judicial Review.
(A) The concept of judicial review originated in the United States of America.
(B) The Indian Constitution has strictly followed the US 'due process' model since 1950.
(C) In India, judicial review is considered a basic feature of the Constitution.
(D) The Supreme Court of India can strike down executive actions that are found to be arbitrary or irrational.

33. Due to the increasing number of frivolous petitions filed for personal gain or publicity, the Supreme Court of India took which of the following actions?
(A) Completely banned the filing of PILs in High Courts across India.
(B) Comprehensive guidelines were established to prevent PIL misuse.
(C) Transferred all PIL jurisdiction to specialized administrative tribunals.
(D) Required the Parliament to approve every PIL before the first hearing.

34. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 13
Q. Article 32
R. Article 226
S. Article 50
List II: (Provisions)
1. Separation of judiciary from executive
2. Laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights
3. Writ jurisdiction of High Courts
4. Right to Constitutional Remedies
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

35. Under Article 121 of the Constitution, no discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties, EXCEPT:
(A) Upon a motion for presenting an address for the removal of the Judge.
(B) During the passing of the Annual Budget in the Lok Sabha.
(C) When a National Emergency is proclaimed by the President.
(D) During the Zero Hour of the regular parliamentary session.

36. The relaxation of the traditional rule of Locus Standi in the 1980s directly led to which of the following outcomes?
(A) A surge in PIL cases for the protection of marginalized groups.
(B) The complete abolition of the writ jurisdiction.
(C) The transfer of judicial powers to administrative tribunals exclusively.
(D) The elimination of the Collegium system.

37. The relaxation of the traditional rule of "Locus Standi" was a fundamental prerequisite for the development of which legal mechanism in India?
(A) Public Interest Litigation
(B) Judicial Restraint
(C) Curative Petition
(D) Special Leave Petition

38. Identify the correct statement regarding the Collegium system in India.
(A) It is explicitly detailed in Article 124 of the original Constitution.
(B) It was established by an Act of Parliament in 1993.
(C) It comprises the Prime Minister, the Law Minister, and the Chief Justice of India.
(D) It evolved through judicial rulings to protect judicial independence.

39. The Doctrine of Eclipse under Article 13 primarily applies to:
(A) Post-constitutional laws only.
(B) Constitutional amendments dealing with land reforms.
(C) International treaties ratified by the Parliament.
(D) Pre-constitutional laws inconsistent with fundamental rights after 1950.

40. To ensure financial independence, the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court, including salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges, are charged upon:
(A) The Contingency Fund of India
(B) The Public Account of India
(C) The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund
(D) The Consolidated Fund of India

41. Consider the following statements regarding the Hussainara Khatoon case:
I. It brought attention to the plight of thousands of undertrial prisoners languishing in Bihar jails.
II. It established the right to a speedy trial as a fundamental right under Article 21.
III. It dealt with the environmental degradation caused by limestone quarries in Dehradun.

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Constitution does not grant Parliament the power to unilaterally relocate the seat of the court. Any change in the location is essentially a judicial decision made with executive concurrence.

93. (D) A pro-active role played by the judiciary in the protection of rights and the promotion of justice
Judicial activism occurs when the judiciary moves beyond traditional roles to proactively protect the rights of citizens and promote social justice. It involves a creative and expansive interpretation of the law to address social problems and ensure that the executive and legislature fulfill their constitutional duties. This approach has been instrumental in expanding the scope of fundamental rights in India.

94. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Different articles of the Constitution govern various administrative and functional aspects of the Supreme Court. Article 125 deals with the salaries and allowances of the judges. Article 126 provides for the appointment of an acting Chief Justice. Article 137 empowers the court to review its own judgments. Finally, Article 145 gives the Supreme Court the authority to frame rules for its procedure.

95. (B) III only
Article 145 allows the Supreme Court to make rules for its practice and procedure, subject to the approval of the President. These rules govern various aspects like constitutional benches and the delivery of judgments. However, these rules are subject to any law made by Parliament. Therefore, the court's rules cannot override or contradict a validly enacted parliamentary law governing judicial procedure.

96. (A) District Court, High Court, Supreme Court
The Indian judicial system follows a single, integrated hierarchy for civil matters. A case typically begins in a lower court, such as a District Court. If a party is dissatisfied with the judgment, they can appeal to the High Court of that state. Finally, if the case involves significant legal questions, it can be appealed to the Supreme Court, the highest court.

97. (A) They cannot plead or act in any court within Indian territory
To maintain the dignity of the office and prevent conflict of interest, the Constitution imposes a post-retirement restriction on Supreme Court judges. Article 124(7) stipulates that a person who has held office as a judge of the Supreme Court cannot plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India. This ensures their former position is respected.

98. (B) Settling substantial questions to ensure uniformity of law
Under Article 139A, the Supreme Court can withdraw cases from High Courts if they involve similar and substantial questions of law. This power is primarily used to ensure that the law is applied uniformly across the country. By deciding such questions itself, the Supreme Court prevents conflicting judgments from different High Courts and provides a definitive interpretation for all judicial bodies.

99. (D) Ensuring a quorum is available to hold or continue court sessions
An ad hoc judge is appointed to the Supreme Court under Article 127 for a specific, temporary purpose. This occurs when the number of available judges is insufficient to form a quorum for a particular session of the court. This mechanism ensures that the judicial work of the highest court is not stalled due to a temporary shortage of regular judges for sittings.

100. (D) Not bound by its own previous decisions and can depart from them
While the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all other courts in India under Article 141, the Supreme Court itself is not bound by its own previous decisions. It has the authority to depart from an earlier ruling if it believes the previous view was incorrect or needs revision. This flexibility allows the court to adapt the law to changing circumstances.

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chronological order of their pronouncement by the Supreme Court.

I. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
II. Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
III. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation
IV. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India

Which of the following orders is correct?

(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) IV, II, III, I
(D) III, II, I, IV

51. Justice P.N. Bhagwati is highly regarded in Indian legal history for his pioneering contribution to which of the following?

(A) Formulating the Basic Structure Doctrine.
(B) Drafting the Indian Penal Code.
(C) Establishing the National Green Tribunal.
(D) Introducing and expanding Public Interest Litigation in India.

52. Identify the correct statement regarding Lok Adalats in India.

(A) Their decisions are merely advisory and hold no legal binding value for parties.
(B) They follow strict procedural laws and the Indian Evidence Act during hearings.
(C) They are primarily designed to handle complex constitutional and treaty disputes.
(D) Awards are deemed civil court decrees and are final and binding.

53. The power of the Supreme Court to punish for contempt of itself is explicitly recognized in which Article of the Constitution?

(A) Article 131
(B) Article 143
(C) Article 129
(D) Article 137

54. Article 246 of the Constitution forms a basis for judicial review because it:

(A) Guarantees the right to constitutional remedies.
(B) Establishes the independence of the Election Commission.
(C) Distribution of legislative powers, allowing review of legislative competence.
(D) Protects the privileges of Members of Parliament.

55. In recent debates on the accountability of the judiciary, the Supreme Court ruled in 2019 that the office of the Chief Justice of India (CJI) comes under the purview of which of the following Acts?

(A) The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005
(B) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
(C) The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014
(D) The Official Secrets Act, 1923

56. According to the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court to check the misuse of PIL, which of the following categories of petitions are generally NOT entertained as PIL?

(A) Petitions for early hearing of cases in subordinate courts.
(B) Petitions regarding bonded labour matters.
(C) Petitions complaining of harassment by police.
(D) Petitions relating to environmental pollution.

57. Which of the following fundamental rights CANNOT be subject to the Doctrine of Waiver by an individual in India?

(A) No fundamental right can be waived in India
(B) The right to form cooperative societies
(C) The right to equality and non-discrimination
(D) The right to move freely throughout the territory of India

58. Consider the following statements regarding the mechanisms ensuring the independence of the Indian judiciary:

I. Security of tenure protects judges from arbitrary removal.
II. Salaries and allowances of judges cannot be altered to their disadvantage except during a financial emergency.
III. The conduct of judges in the discharge of their duties can be freely discussed in Parliament at any time.
IV. The Supreme Court has the power to punish any person for its contempt.
V. Article 50 directs the State to separate the judiciary from the executive.

Which of the following combinations is correct?

(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, III, IV, and V
(C) II, III, and IV

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Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) II and III
(B) I and II
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

42. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was constituted to fulfill the mandate of providing free legal aid. Under which Article of the Constitution is the State directed to provide equal justice and free legal aid?
(A) Article 44
(B) Article 50
(C) Article 39A
(D) Article 21A

43. In a comparison of judicial review systems, which of the following statements is true regarding the United Kingdom?
(A) The UK judiciary can strike down Acts of Parliament that violate the unwritten constitution.
(B) The UK operates on Parliamentary Sovereignty, limiting review of primary laws.
(C) The UK Supreme Court has wider powers of judicial review over legislative actions than the Indian Supreme Court.
(D) Judicial review is not practiced at all in the UK administrative system.

44. Article 50 of the Indian Constitution, which mandates the separation of the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State, falls under which part of the Constitution?
(A) Part III (Fundamental Rights)
(B) Part V (The Union)
(C) Part XI (Relations between Union and States)
(D) Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy)

45. In the I.R. Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court ruled that laws placed in the Ninth Schedule after which cut-off date are open to judicial review if they violate the Basic Structure?
(A) January 26, 1950
(B) June 25, 1975
(C) April 24, 1973
(D) December 11, 1976

46. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of PIL as an instrument in the Indian legal system?
(A) A tool for the executive to bypass the legislature.
(B) A tool for social justice and rights of the marginalized.
(C) A mechanism for resolving commercial disputes quickly.
(D) A strategy to increase the financial revenue of the judiciary.

47. Which of the following statements best describes the Doctrine of Severability?
(A) The court can sever a judge from a bench if there is a conflict of interest.
(B) Striking down only unconstitutional parts of a statute if separable.
(C) Parliament can sever diplomatic ties with foreign nations without judicial review.
(D) It allows the executive to selectively implement parts of a judicial order.

NODIA

48. Which constitutional provision serves as a key guarantee of judicial independence by ensuring the security of tenure for Supreme Court judges?
(A) Judges are appointed for a fixed term of 5 years by a collegium.
(B) Judges can only be removed by the President after a parliamentary address.
(C) Judges can be removed at the pleasure of the President on executive advice.
(D) Judges are subjected to periodic retention elections by the general public.

49. The difference between "due process of law" (USA) and "procedure established by law" (India) primarily affects judicial review by allowing American courts to evaluate a law based on its:
(A) Its substantive fairness, reasonableness, and inherent justice.
(B) Procedural correctness alone during the legislative drafting phase.
(C) Compliance with international treaties signed by the President.
(D) Economic implications on the federal state budget and taxes.

50. Arrange the following landmark Public Interest Litigation (PIL) cases in the correct

primarily known as Public Interest Litigations (PIL).
(A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(B) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India
(C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(D) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation

68. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the transfer of High Court judges in India.
(A) Under Article 222, the President can transfer a judge from one High Court to another.
(B) The transfer is executed solely based on the recommendation of the State Chief Minister.
(C) The power of transfer is meant to be exercised in the public interest, not as a punitive measure.
(D) The Chief Justice of India's recommendation, formed in consultation with the collegium, is essential for such transfers.

69. What is the primary effect of applying the Doctrine of Severability to a statute?
(A) Saves valid portions while striking only unconstitutional provisions.
(B) It renders the entire statute unconstitutional if any small part is invalid.
(C) It merges two conflicting statutes into one single legal framework.
(D) It transfers the power of legislation to the judiciary permanently.

70. Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under which of the following legislations?
(A) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
(B) The Civil Procedure Code, 1908
(C) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
(D) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008

71. Consider the following statements regarding the Supreme Court guidelines to check the misuse of PIL:
I. Courts should verify the credentials of the petitioner before entertaining a PIL.
II. Courts must be satisfied regarding the correctness of the contents of the petition.
III. The petition should involve a substantial public interest and not personal gain.
IV. The court should ensure that the PIL is aimed at redressal of genuine public harm or public injury.
V. Courts must restrict PILs only to matters involving environmental pollution.
Which of the following combinations is incorrect?
(A) V only
(B) I and II
(C) III and IV
(D) II, IV and V

72. What does the traditional rule of 'Locus Standi' imply?
(A) Only the State can initiate proceedings against a citizen.
(B) Only a person whose legal rights are directly violated can approach the court.
(C) Any member of the public can file a case on behalf of anyone else.
(D) The court can take suo motu cognizance of any matter.

73. Which of the following limits the scope of judicial review in the United Kingdom compared to India?
(A) The presence of a written constitution in the UK
(B) The absolute power of the UK Monarch
(C) The lack of a Supreme Court in the UK
(D) The doctrine of Parliamentary Sovereignty

74. The power of the Supreme Court to punish for contempt is essential for maintaining judicial independence. Contempt of Court in India is broadly classified into:
(A) Substantive and Procedural contempt
(B) Constitutional and Statutory contempt
(C) Civil and Criminal contempt
(D) Executive and Legislative contempt

75. The Bandhua Mukti Morcha case played a significant role in expanding the scope of PIL to enforce social justice. The central issue in this case was directed against:
(A) Exploitation of child labour in the informal carpet making industry.
(B) Eviction of slum dwellers without providing alternative accommodation.
(C) Harassment of women in unorganized manufacturing and service sectors.
(D) Inhuman working conditions of bonded labourers in stone quarries.

NODIA

date marks the delivery of the Kesavananda Bharati judgment, which established the Basic Structure Doctrine. The court held that no law can claim absolute immunity if it violates the essential features of the Constitution.

46. (B) A tool for social justice and rights of the marginalized.
Public Interest Litigation serves as a vital instrument in the Indian legal system for promoting social justice and protecting the rights of the marginalized. It allows the judiciary to address issues that affect large sections of the public, especially those who cannot afford legal representation. PIL has been used to enforce environmental standards, human rights, and the welfare of disadvantaged groups.

47. (B) Striking down only unconstitutional parts of a statute if separable.
The doctrine of severability allows a court to strike down only the unconstitutional portions of a statute while keeping the valid parts intact. This is possible if the valid and invalid parts are separable. If the invalid part is so integrated that it cannot be removed without affecting the law's core purpose, then the entire statute must be declared unconstitutional and void.

48. (B) Judges can only be removed by the President after a parliamentary address.
Security of tenure is a key guarantee of judicial independence in India. A Supreme Court judge can only be removed from office by an order of the President after an address by each House of Parliament. This address must be supported by a special majority and based on proved misbehavior or incapacity. This rigorous process prevents the executive from removing judges arbitrarily.

49. (A) Its substantive fairness, reasonableness, and inherent justice.
The "due process of law" allows courts to evaluate the substantive fairness and reasonableness of a law, rather than just its procedural compliance. While the Indian Constitution originally used "procedure established by law," judicial interpretations have evolved to include substantive review. This ensures that laws are not just procedurally correct but also just, fair, and non-arbitrary in their content and impact.

50. (A) II, IV, III, I
The landmark PIL cases in India appeared in a specific order: Hussainara Khatoon (1979) addressed undertrials, followed by Bandhua Mukti Morcha (1984) on bonded labor. The Olga Tellis case (1985) dealt with the right to livelihood for pavement dwellers. Finally, the Vishaka case (1997) established workplace guidelines. This progression shows how PILs expanded from basic criminal justice to broad socio-economic rights.

51. (D) Introducing and expanding Public Interest Litigation in India.
Justice P.N. Bhagwati is highly regarded for his pioneering role in introducing and expanding Public Interest Litigation in India. He relaxed the rigid rules of locus standi and popularized epistolary jurisdiction, allowing the marginalized to seek justice through simple letters. His judicial activism fundamentally changed the Supreme Court's role, making it a proactive institution for social justice and human rights protection.

52. (D) Awards are deemed civil court decrees and are final and binding.
Lok Adalats are designed for the speedy and amicable settlement of disputes. Under the Legal Services Authorities Act, an award passed by a Lok Adalat is considered a decree of a civil court. These awards are final and binding on all parties involved in the dispute. Furthermore, no appeal lies against a Lok Adalat award in any court of law, ensuring finality.

53. (C) Article 129
Article 129 explicitly recognizes the Supreme Court as a "court of record" and grants it the power to punish for contempt of itself. This authority is essential for maintaining the dignity of the court and ensuring that its orders are followed. It prevents interference with the administration of justice and protects the judiciary's independence by deterring acts that lower its authority.

54. (C) Distribution of legislative powers, allowing review of legislative competence.
Article 246 provides the basis for judicial review by distributing legislative powers between the Union and the States. The judiciary can examine whether the Parliament or a State Legislature has exceeded its constitutional authority by enacting a law on a subject not assigned to it. Laws made

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(D) Contempt of Court - Power to punish those who lower the authority of the court

85. The 2019 judgment ruling that the office of the Chief Justice of India falls under the RTI Act emphasized balancing the right to information with which other crucial constitutional principle?
(A) Parliamentary Sovereignty and House privilege.
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy for welfare.
(C) The balance between Right to Privacy and Judicial Independence.
(D) Freedom of Trade and Commerce across the Union.

86. In the context of Judicial Review, an administrative decision can be challenged on the ground of 'irrationality', commonly referred to in legal parlance as:
(A) The Laches doctrine
(B) Wednesbury unreasonableness
(C) The Mischief rule
(D) Sub judice

87. Identify the correct statement differentiating PIL from private litigation.
(A) In PIL, there is an adversarial contest between two private parties asserting individual rights.
(B) Inquisitorial in nature, involving collaborative effort for public grievances.
(C) The strict rule of locus standi is applied more rigorously in PIL than in private litigation.
(D) PILs can only be filed in lower subordinate courts, whereas private litigation goes to the Supreme Court.

88. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following landmark cases that shaped environmental PIL jurisprudence in India, championed by M.C. Mehta.
(A) Oleum Gas Leak Case, Ganga Pollution Case, Taj Mahal Case
(B) Taj Mahal Case, Oleum Gas Leak Case, Ganga Pollution Case
(C) Ganga Pollution Case, Taj Mahal Case, Oleum Gas Leak Case
(D) Taj Mahal Case, Ganga Pollution Case, Oleum Gas Leak Case

89. Under the Doctrine of Eclipse, a pre-constitutional law that violates a Fundamental Right becomes:
(A) Permanently void and erased from the statute book.
(B) Inoperative and dormant, reviving if the constitutional barrier is removed.
(C) Valid only for non-citizens according to judicial interpretations.
(D) Valid only in the Union Territories under central administration.

90. While Article 121 prohibits discussion in Parliament on the conduct of a judge in the discharge of their duties, this restriction is lifted when:
(A) When a motion for the removal of the judge is under consideration.
(B) The Prime Minister requests an open debate on judicial reform.
(C) The judge passes a politically controversial judgment in court.
(D) The Chief Justice of India grants permission to the Speaker.

91. If Parliament passes a law with retrospective effect to explicitly remove the legal basis of a previous Supreme Court judgment, this legislative action is:
(A) Always ultra vires and struck down immediately by the Supreme Court.
(B) Valid, if it cures the defect without simply overruling the judgment.
(C) A direct violation of Parliamentary privilege and legislative procedure.
(D) An example of epistolary jurisdiction exercised by the Union Parliament.

NODIA

92. A key aspect of the independence of the judiciary is fixed service conditions. What is the retirement age fixed for Judges of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) 60 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years

93. The primary purpose of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) is to:
(A) Monitor the appointments of Supreme Court Judges and High Court judges.

76. The Olga Tellis case is often popularly referred to as the:
(A) Taj Trapezium case
(B) Bonded Labour case
(C) Habeas Corpus case
(D) Pavement Dwellers case

77. Article 246 of the Constitution, which distributes legislative powers between the Union and the States, attracts judicial review primarily on the ground of:
(A) Violation of fundamental rights
(B) Procedural impropriety in parliament
(C) Irrationality of the policy
(D) Lack of legislative competence

78. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act passed in which year?
(A) 1976
(B) 1993
(C) 2005
(D) 1987

79. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Grounds of Judicial Review)
P. Illegality
Q. Irrationality
R. Procedural Impropriety
S. Proportionality
List II: (Meaning)
1. Failure to observe basic rules of natural justice
2. Decision is so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could have made it
3. Balancing the severity of the measure with the desired outcome
4. Acting beyond statutory powers or acting in bad faith
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

80. Consider the following statements regarding the Collegium System and Judicial Independence:
I. The First Judges Case (1981) gave primacy to the executive over the judiciary in appointments.
II. The Second Judges Case (1993) introduced the Collegium system, giving primacy to the Chief Justice of India.
III. The Third Judges Case (1998) expanded the Collegium to include the CJI and four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.
IV. The National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) was upheld by the Supreme Court as a valid replacement for the Collegium.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

81. Which of the following issues was NOT the subject matter of a landmark PIL filed by environmentalist M.C. Mehta?
(A) The Oleum Gas Leak in Delhi
(B) Pollution of the river Ganga by tanneries
(C) The constitutional validity of the 42nd Amendment act.
(D) Protection of the Taj Mahal from industrial pollution

82. Under the expanded scope of PIL in India, who among the following is permitted to file a writ petition on behalf of a deprived class?
(A) Any public-spirited individual or organization acting in good faith.
(B) Only a registered non-governmental organization.
(C) Only the victim's immediate family members.
(D) Only a practicing advocate of the Supreme Court.

83. In order to ensure the independence of the judiciary, a Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office on the grounds of:
(A) Displeasure of the President
(B) Violation of the Constitution
(C) Inefficiency in disposing of pending cases
(D) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity

84. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding the independence of the judiciary?
(A) Security of Tenure - Judges hold office until age 65 (Supreme Court) or 62 (High Court)
(B) Ban on Practice - Retired Supreme Court judges are barred from pleading in Indian courts
(C) Judicial salaries are subject to annual voting by Parliament.

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ANSWERS

1. (D) They become void to the extent of such inconsistency.
Article 13 of the Indian Constitution serves as a protector of fundamental rights by scrutinizing laws. Specifically, Article 13(1) addresses pre-constitutional laws, declaring that any such law existing before the Constitution's commencement becomes void if it conflicts with Part III. This ensures that the newly established fundamental rights take precedence over any inconsistent legal provisions from the past.

2. (C) Judicial review of laws placed in the Ninth Schedule
The Supreme Court judgment in I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu is a cornerstone of constitutional law. It established that laws inserted into the Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973, are not immune to judicial scrutiny. Such laws can be challenged if they violate the basic structure of the Constitution, particularly the fundamental rights guaranteed to citizens.

3. (C) Article 13
Article 13 provides the constitutional basis for judicial review in India by declaring that any law inconsistent with fundamental rights shall be void. This empowers the judiciary to protect the rights of citizens against arbitrary legislative or executive actions. It ensures that the Constitution remains the supreme law of the land, as every statute must conform to fundamental rights.

4. (C) II only
Public Interest Litigation is characterized by the relaxation of the traditional rule of locus standi. This allows any public-spirited individual to approach the court for the redressal of grievances affecting marginalized groups. While epistolary jurisdiction and social justice are key components, the claim that locus standi is strictly enforced is incorrect, as its relaxation is a fundamental PIL prerequisite.

5. (B) Epistolary jurisdiction
Lord Diplock identified three main grounds for judicial review of administrative actions: illegality, irrationality, and procedural impropriety. These grounds focus on the legality and fairness of the decision-making process. Epistolary jurisdiction, however, is a procedural innovation in Indian law where letters are treated as writ petitions. It is a method of accessing the court rather than a ground for review.

6. (B) M.C. Mehta
M.C. Mehta is a prominent advocate known for filing numerous public interest litigations that have significantly shaped environmental jurisprudence in India. His legal battles led to landmark decisions regarding the protection of the Taj Mahal, the cleaning of the Ganga, and the introduction of lead-free petrol. His work emphasized the state's duty to provide a clean and healthy environment.

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(B) The power of the judiciary to review the constitutionality of legislative and executive acts
In the Indian context, judicial review refers to the power of the courts to examine whether legislative enactments and executive orders comply with the Constitution. If a law or action is found to be inconsistent with constitutional provisions, the judiciary has the authority to declare it invalid. This mechanism maintains the separation of powers and protects the supremacy of the Constitution.

8. (B) An appeal examines the merits of the decision, while judicial review examines the legality of the decision-making process.
An appeal is a statutory right that allows a superior court to reconsider the merits and facts of a case to determine if the original decision was correct. Conversely, judicial review is an inherent power focused on the legality, rationality, and procedural fairness of how a decision was reached. It ensures that the authority acted within its legal jurisdiction.

9. (B) Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
Justices P.N. Bhagwati and V.R. Krishna Iyer are widely recognized as the pioneers who

27. (A) Right to livelihood
In the Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation case, the Supreme Court expanded the interpretation of the right to life under Article 21. The court held that the right to life includes the right to livelihood, as no person can live without the means of living. This ruling protected pavement dwellers from arbitrary eviction without notice and proper rehabilitation measures.

28. (A) I and III
The doctrine of ultra vires means "beyond the powers." It applies whenever an authority, whether legislative or administrative, acts outside the scope of its legal or constitutional mandate. When an act is found to be ultra vires, it is considered legally void and unenforceable. This doctrine is a fundamental tool for judicial review to ensure that all authorities stay within their limits.

29. (C) Litigation undertaken for public interest and justice for disadvantaged parties.
Public Interest Litigation is a legal mechanism designed to secure justice for individuals or groups who cannot access the court due to social or economic disadvantages. It is filed by public-spirited citizens or organizations in the interest of the general public. PIL focuses on issues like human rights, environmental protection, and government accountability, rather than private or commercial disputes.

30. (D) Fundamental rights are obligatory and cannot be waived by any citizen.
In Basheshar Nath v. CIT, the Supreme Court ruled that the doctrine of waiver does not apply to fundamental rights in India. These rights are not merely individual privileges but are founded on public policy for the benefit of society. Therefore, a citizen cannot voluntarily relinquish or waive these constitutional protections, as they are mandatory obligations imposed upon the state.

31. (C) The judiciary is free from arbitrary control by other branches.
Independence of the judiciary ensures that the judicial branch operates without fear or favor and is free from the influence of the executive and legislative branches. It allows judges to interpret the law and the Constitution impartially. This independence is secured through constitutional provisions like fixed tenure, non-votable salaries, and the power to punish for contempt of court.

32. (B) The Indian Constitution has strictly followed the US 'due process' model since 1950.
While judicial review originated in the United States, India did not strictly follow the American "due process" model at the time of independence. Instead, the Indian Constitution originally adopted the principle of "procedure established by law." It was only through later judicial interpretations, particularly after the Maneka Gandhi case, that the concept of substantive due process was integrated into Indian law.

33. (B) Comprehensive guidelines were established to prevent PIL misuse.
To address the increasing number of frivolous petitions filed for personal gain or publicity, the Supreme Court of India formulated comprehensive guidelines. These guidelines help courts verify the credentials of the petitioner and the genuineness of the public interest involved. This ensures that the instrument of Public Interest Litigation remains a effective tool for social justice rather than a nuisance.

34. (D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
These constitutional articles define the powers and structure of the Indian judiciary. Article 13 declares laws inconsistent with fundamental rights as void. Article 32 provides the right to constitutional remedies. Article 226 outlines the writ jurisdiction of High Courts. Article 50 directs the state to separate the judiciary from the executive branch, ensuring the independence and impartiality of the judicial system.

35. (A) Upon a motion for presenting an address for the removal of the Judge.
Article 121 prohibits the discussion of a judge's conduct in Parliament while they are discharging their duties. However, an exception is made when a formal motion for the removal of the judge is under consideration. This provision balances the need to protect judicial independence from political pressure with the necessity of maintaining judicial accountability in cases of proved misbehavior or incapacity.

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legal procedure and complied with statutory requirements. The court examines the lawfulness and fairness of the process rather than the wisdom or merits of the decision itself. This ensures that the executive branch does not act arbitrarily or exceed the powers granted to it by the legislature.

19. (A) Shankari Prasad case, Golaknath case, Kesavananda Bharati case, I.R. Coelho case
The evolution of judicial review in India followed a specific sequence. It began with the Shankari Prasad case in 1951, followed by the Golaknath case in 1967. The landmark Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973 established the Basic Structure Doctrine. Finally, the I.R. Coelho case in 2007 clarified the reviewability of the Ninth Schedule, completing this significant chronological legal progression.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Initially, India's judicial review was narrower because the Constitution adopted "procedure established by law," which limited the court's role to checking procedural compliance. This contrasted with the American "due process," which allowed for substantive review. Although Indian jurisprudence has since expanded to include substantive fairness, the initial constitutional choice explains why the scope was originally considered more restricted than in America.

21. (C) Treating letters addressed to judges as formal writ petitions.
Epistolary jurisdiction is a procedural innovation within the Indian Public Interest Litigation system. It allows the Supreme Court or High Courts to accept a simple letter or telegram addressed to a judge as a formal writ petition. This mechanism ensures that individuals who lack the resources or knowledge to file formal legal documents can still seek justice for public grievances.

22. (B) Parliament has unlimited power to amend any part of the Constitution without judicial interference.
While Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution, this power is not unlimited. The Basic Structure Doctrine, established by the Supreme Court, prevents any amendment that destroys the essential features of the Constitution. Therefore, the judiciary can review and strike down amendments that violate core principles such as democracy, secularism, or the independence of the judicial branch itself.

23. (D) Article 246 - Legislative powers distribution subject to judicial review
Article 246 distributes legislative powers between the Union and the States through three lists. This division is a fundamental aspect of federalism and is subject to judicial review. Courts ensure that neither the Parliament nor the State Legislatures exceed their constitutional jurisdiction. Laws enacted beyond the scope of these assigned powers are declared ultra vires and legally void.

24. (D) Rights of undertrial prisoners and the right to a speedy trial.
The Hussainara Khatoon case in 1979 is considered the first major Public Interest Litigation in India. It brought to light the suffering of thousands of undertrial prisoners in Bihar jails who had been detained for years without trial. The Supreme Court ruled that the right to a speedy trial is an essential component of the right to life under Article 21.

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25. (B) Courts decline to adjudicate purely political matters committed to other branches.
The Political Questions Doctrine is a principle of judicial restraint. It suggests that courts should avoid deciding matters that are purely political in nature or those constitutionally committed to the legislative or executive branches. This doctrine helps maintain the separation of powers by preventing the judiciary from interfering in policy decisions or political controversies that lack a clear legal resolution.

26. (D) The specific writ jurisdictions for High Courts provided under Article 226
India's judicial review scope is considered wider in certain aspects due to Article 226. Unlike the Supreme Court's power under Article 32, which is restricted to fundamental rights, High Courts under Article 226 can issue writs for fundamental rights and "any other purpose." This broader jurisdiction allows High Courts to review a wider range of administrative and legal issues than many other systems.

(B) Exercise appellate jurisdiction over all High Courts and District Courts.
(C) Draft new legislations for the Parliament regarding criminal law reform.
(D) Providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections.

94. Which of the following is considered a major recent development in PIL jurisprudence in India?
(A) Complete withdrawal of PILs from the jurisdiction of High Courts in India.
(B) A constitutional amendment deleting Article 32 from the Indian Constitution.
(C) Increased imposition of exemplary costs on frivolous PIL petitioners.
(D) Mandating that all PILs must be argued by Senior Advocates only.

95. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Legal Figures)
P. Justice P.N. Bhagwati
Q. Chief Justice John Marshall
R. Justice Y.V. Chandrachud
S. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
List II: (Contribution)
1. Early proponent and architect of PIL in India
2. Marbury v. Madison (Origin of Judicial Review)
3. Expanded epistolary jurisdiction and social action litigation
4. Delivered the Minerva Mills judgment reaffirming judicial review
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

96. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the awards passed by a Lok Adalat.
(A) The award of a Lok Adalat is final and binding on all parties.
(B) An appeal against a Lok Adalat award lies directly to the Supreme Court.
(C) The award is deemed to be a decree of a civil court.
(D) No appeal lies to any court against the award of a Lok Adalat.

97. Arrange the following actions in the typical procedural order of a Judicial Review of an administrative action in India.
I. Filing of a Writ Petition under Article 226/32
II. Passing of an administrative order by the executive authority
III. Issue of a writ (e.g., Certiorari) by the Court quashing the order
IV. Court issuing notice and examining the administrative decision for illegality or irrationality
Which of the following orders is correct?
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) I, IV, II, III

98. Under Article 50, the State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive. This implies that:
(A) The President cannot appoint judges to any court in the Union.
(B) Executive officers should not be vested with trial-conducting judicial powers.
(C) The Parliament cannot pass laws affecting the rules of the courts.
(D) Judges cannot review executive actions in the discharge of their duties.

99. Find the odd one out in the context of the expenses charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India to ensure judicial independence.
(A) Salaries of Supreme Court judges
(B) Allowances of Supreme Court judges
(C) Pensions of Supreme Court judges
(D) Salaries of District Court judges

100. Ultimately, the comprehensive constitutional guarantees of the independence of the judiciary in India serve to:
(A) Enhance the financial autonomy of the judges in the higher judiciary.
(B) Allow the judiciary to usurp the functions of the legislature or executive.
(C) Facilitate the appointment of judges without any constitutional consultation.
(D) Maintaining the separation of powers and ensuring the rule of law.

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36. (A) A surge in PIL cases for the protection of marginalized groups.
The relaxation of locus standi rules in the 1980s significantly altered the Indian legal landscape. It allowed public-spirited citizens to file petitions on behalf of those unable to access justice. This led to a surge in Public Interest Litigation cases, focusing on the rights of prisoners, bonded laborers, and the poor. It made the judiciary a proactive guardian of social justice.

37. (A) Public Interest Litigation
Public Interest Litigation is built upon the relaxation of the traditional rule of locus standi. In traditional litigation, only the person whose rights were violated could approach the court. By relaxing this rule, the Supreme Court allowed third parties to seek legal redress for public harms. This innovation was essential for addressing the collective grievances of disadvantaged sections of Indian society.

38. (D) It evolved through judicial rulings to protect judicial independence.
The Collegium system is not mentioned in the original text of the Indian Constitution. Instead, it evolved through a series of landmark judicial rulings known as the "Judges Cases." This system was established to ensure that the judiciary has the primary voice in the appointment and transfer of judges, thereby protecting the independence of the judicial branch from executive interference.

39. (D) Pre-constitutional laws inconsistent with fundamental rights after 1950.
The doctrine of eclipse applies to pre-constitutional laws that became inconsistent with fundamental rights upon the commencement of the Constitution. Such laws are not declared dead or void from the beginning but are considered dormant or "eclipsed." If the relevant fundamental right is later amended to remove the inconsistency, the law can be revived and made fully operational once again.

40. (D) The Consolidated Fund of India
To maintain judicial independence, the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court, including the salaries and pensions of its judges, are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India. This means these expenses are non-votable in Parliament. This financial arrangement ensures that the judiciary is not subjected to executive or legislative pressure through budgetary control, allowing judges to function without financial fear.

41. (B) I and II
The Hussainara Khatoon case was a landmark Public Interest Litigation that addressed the plight of undertrial prisoners in Bihar who had been detained for long periods. The Supreme Court established that the right to a speedy trial is a fundamental right inherent in Article 21. The case did not deal with environmental issues, which were later addressed in the M.C. Mehta cases.

42. (C) Article 39A
Article 39A is a Directive Principle of State Policy that mandates the state to provide free legal aid to ensure that justice is not denied to any citizen due to economic or other disabilities. It promotes equal justice by providing a legal framework for the underprivileged. This constitutional mandate led to the enactment of the Legal Services Authorities Act and the creation of NALSA.

43. (B) The UK operates on Parliamentary Sovereignty, limiting review of primary laws.
In the United Kingdom, the principle of Parliamentary Sovereignty means that the judiciary cannot strike down primary legislation passed by Parliament. While courts can review administrative actions and secondary legislation, they lack the power to invalidate acts of Parliament. This differs from India, where the Supreme Court can strike down laws that violate the Constitution or its basic structure.

44. (D) Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy)
Article 50 is part of the Directive Principles of State Policy found in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. It directs the state to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services. Although these principles are not enforceable by courts, they are fundamental in governance and aim to ensure the independence and impartiality of the judicial system.

45. (C) April 24, 1973
The Supreme Court in the I.R. Coelho case ruled that laws placed in the Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973, are open to judicial review. This specific

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introduced Public Interest Litigation to the Indian judiciary. During the late 1970s and 1980s, they transformed the legal landscape by relaxing procedural technicalities. Their judicial activism made the courts more accessible to the poor and marginalized, turning the judiciary into a vehicle for social transformation.

10. (C) Political unpopularity
Standard grounds for judicial review include illegality, irrationality, procedural impropriety, and proportionality. These grounds ensure that administrative decisions are legal, fair, and reasonable. However, the political unpopularity of a decision is not a valid ground for judicial review. Courts do not interfere with policy matters or political choices of the executive as long as they remain within the bounds of law.

11. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various landmark cases addressed different socio-legal issues. Hussainara Khatoon focused on the rights of undertrials and speedy trials. Bandhua Mukti Morcha dealt with the eradication of bonded labor. Olga Tellis established the right to livelihood as part of the right to life under Article 21. Finally, the Vishaka case created guidelines to prevent sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

12. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
These legal doctrines define constitutional interpretation. Severability allows valid parts of a statute to remain if invalid parts can be removed. Eclipse makes inconsistent pre-constitutional laws dormant. Waiver establishes that citizens cannot give up their fundamental rights. Ultra vires describes actions performed beyond legal authority. Together, these principles guide the judiciary in maintaining constitutional order and protecting individual rights.

13. (A) Parliamentary Privilege
Parliamentary privilege provides immunity to the proceedings of Parliament from judicial interference. This ensures that the validity of legislative actions cannot be questioned in court on the basis of procedural irregularities. This concept is essential for maintaining the independence of the legislature, allowing members to function and debate freely without the fear of constant legal challenges to internal processes.

14. (C) Chief Justice John Marshall
Chief Justice John Marshall delivered the historic judgment in Marbury v. Madison in 1803. This case is fundamental to modern law as it established the principle of judicial review in the United States. Marshall asserted that the judiciary has the duty to interpret the Constitution and strike down any legislative act that is found to be in conflict with it.

15. (D) Prevention of sexual harassment of women at the workplace.
The Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan case resulted in the Supreme Court laying down mandatory guidelines to prevent sexual harassment of women at workplaces. In the absence of specific legislation at that time, the court relied on international conventions to fill the legal vacuum. These guidelines provided a framework for redressal and protection until the formal enactment of relevant workplace laws.

16. (A) Marbury v. Madison, 1803
The origin of judicial review is traced back to the 1803 United States Supreme Court case of Marbury v. Madison. In this ruling, the court asserted its authority to invalidate laws that violate the Constitution. This landmark decision established the judiciary as the final interpreter of constitutional validity, a concept that has since been adopted by many democratic nations worldwide.

17. (A) Expansion of PIL scope to address inhuman conditions of bonded labourers.
The Bandhua Mukti Morcha case was a significant milestone in the expansion of Public Interest Litigation. The Supreme Court addressed the plight of bonded laborers working in inhuman conditions in stone quarries. By relaxing procedural rules, the court allowed an NGO to file the petition, leading to directives for the identification, release, and rehabilitation of laborers across the country.

18. (A) The decision-making process and statutory compliance
Judicial review of executive actions focuses on whether the authority followed the correct

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without legislative competence are declared ultra vires, ensuring the federal balance of the Constitution is maintained.

55. (A) The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005
In a landmark 2019 judgment, the Supreme Court ruled that the office of the Chief Justice of India is a public authority and falls under the purview of the Right to Information Act, 2005. This decision aimed to bring greater transparency and accountability to the higher judiciary. The court emphasized that transparency does not undermine judicial independence but rather strengthens the rule of law.

56. (A) Petitions for early hearing of cases in subordinate courts.
To prevent the misuse of Public Interest Litigation, the Supreme Court issued guidelines specifying which categories of petitions are not entertained as PILs. Petitions for the early hearing of cases in subordinate courts are generally excluded because they deal with routine procedural matters rather than systemic public interest issues. PILs are reserved for matters involving large-scale social grievances or fundamental rights violations.

57. (A) No fundamental right can be waived in India
The Supreme Court has established that fundamental rights in India cannot be waived by an individual. These rights are not just for private benefit but are based on public policy and constitutional mandates. Because they are essential to the basic structure of the Constitution and the dignity of all citizens, no person can voluntarily relinquish these protections, regardless of the specific right.

58. (A) I, II, IV, and V
Judicial independence is ensured by security of tenure, non-votable salaries from the Consolidated Fund, and the power to punish for contempt. Article 50 also mandates the separation of the judiciary from the executive. However, the conduct of judges cannot be freely discussed in Parliament except during removal proceedings. Thus, the statements regarding tenure, salaries, contempt power, and separation of powers are correct.

59. (C) Measures must not be disproportionately severe relative to the objective.
The doctrine of proportionality is a principle used in judicial review to ensure that administrative actions are not excessively severe. It requires that the measures taken by the state are necessary and appropriate to achieve a legitimate objective. If a measure is found to be disproportionately harsh compared to the desired outcome, the court can strike it down as unreasonable and arbitrary.

60. (B) The Chief Justice of India
The President of India carries out the transfer of High Court judges after consultation with the Chief Justice of India. The Supreme Court has interpreted this "consultation" to mean that the CJI's opinion, formed in consultation with the collegium of senior judges, must be given primacy. This ensures that transfers are made in the public interest rather than as a punitive measure.

61. (C) Petitions against atrocities on women and children
According to Supreme Court guidelines, petitions regarding atrocities against women and children are generally entertained as Public Interest Litigations. These issues represent significant public interests and often involve vulnerable groups who may not be able to seek justice independently. Conversely, matters like college admissions, early hearings in lower courts, or private commercial disputes are typically not treated as public interest matters.

62. (A) The province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.
The principle from Marbury v. Madison that is most relevant to the Indian context is the court's duty to interpret the law. This establishes the judiciary as the final arbiter of constitutional meaning. It empowers Indian courts to review legislative and executive actions to ensure they conform to the Constitution, asserting that the judicial branch has the ultimate authority to determine law.

63. (A) The guidelines were purely advisory for private sector employers.
The guidelines established in the Vishaka case were not purely advisory; they were mandatory for both public and private sector employers. The

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by the respective state governments. Therefore, District Court judges' salaries are the exception in this central funding context.

100. (D) Maintaining the separation of powers and ensuring the rule of law.

The extensive constitutional guarantees for judicial independence in India are intended to maintain the separation of powers and uphold the rule of law. By protecting judges from political and executive pressure, these provisions ensure that the judiciary can act as an impartial arbiter and protect the rights of citizens. This independence is fundamental to the functioning of a democratic state.

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direct interest. In India, this rule was relaxed for Public Interest Litigation to allow public-spirited citizens to seek justice for those unable to do so.

73. (D) The doctrine of Parliamentary Sovereignty
In the United Kingdom, the doctrine of Parliamentary Sovereignty means that Parliament is the supreme legal authority. This prevents the judiciary from striking down primary legislation passed by Parliament. In contrast, the Indian Constitution provides for judicial review of legislative acts. This fundamental difference limits the scope of judicial review in the UK compared to the broader powers exercised by the Indian courts.

74. (C) Civil and Criminal contempt
Contempt of court in India is classified into civil and criminal contempt. Civil contempt involves the willful disobedience of a court's judgment, order, or direction. Criminal contempt includes acts that scandalize the court, lower its authority, or interfere with the administration of justice. This classification allows the judiciary to maintain its dignity and ensure that its orders are respected and properly implemented.

75. (D) Inhuman working conditions of bonded labourers in stone quarries.
The Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India case was a landmark PIL that focused on the exploitation of bonded laborers in stone quarries. The Supreme Court expanded the concept of the right to life to include human dignity. It ordered the government to identify and rehabilitate these workers, highlighting the court's role in enforcing social justice and protecting the most vulnerable sections.

76. (D) Pavement Dwellers case
The Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation case is popularly known as the Pavement Dwellers case. It involved the eviction of thousands of people living on the pavements of Mumbai. The Supreme Court ruled that the right to livelihood is an essential part of the right to life under Article 21, and therefore, people cannot be evicted without a fair procedure and notice.

77. (D) Lack of legislative competence
Article 246 distributes legislative subjects between the Union and the States. Judicial review under this article primarily examines whether a law was enacted by the appropriate legislature. If the Parliament or a State Legislature passes a law on a subject not assigned to it, the law can be challenged on the ground of lack of legislative competence and declared unconstitutional and void.

78. (D) 1987
The National Legal Services Authority was constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. This act provides the statutory framework for free legal aid and the organization of Lok Adalats. Although passed in 1987, the act's provisions were implemented later. Its primary goal is to ensure that justice is accessible to the weaker sections of society, fulfilling a constitutional mandate.

79. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Judicial review of administrative actions is based on specific grounds. Illegality refers to acting beyond statutory powers. Irrationality implies a decision so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could make it. Procedural impropriety involves failing to follow the rules of natural justice. Proportionality requires balancing the severity of a measure with its goal. These principles ensure that administrative decisions are legal, fair, and logical.

80. (D) I, II and III
The evolution of the Collegium system occurred through three key cases. The First Judges Case gave primacy to the executive, while the Second and Third Judges Cases established and refined the Collegium system, ensuring judicial primacy in appointments. Although the NJAC was proposed as a replacement, it was eventually struck down by the Supreme Court to preserve judicial independence. Thus, the first three statements are correct.

81. (C) The constitutional validity of the 42nd Amendment act.
M.C. Mehta is a renowned environmental lawyer who filed PILs regarding the Oleum gas leak, the pollution of the Ganga, and the protection of the Taj Mahal. However, he was not the petitioner for the case challenging the constitutional validity of the 42nd Amendment. That issue was primarily addressed in the Minerva Mills case, which

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Supreme Court used its power under Article 141 to create these binding rules to fill a legislative gap. They remained in force as the law of the land until the government enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act.

64. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court ruled in the I.R. Coelho case that laws added to the Ninth Schedule after the Kesavananda Bharati judgment date are subject to judicial review. The court reasoned that no law can be immune if it violates the basic structure of the Constitution. Therefore, both the assertion regarding the date and the reason regarding the basic structure are true and linked.

65. (A) Expenses of the Supreme Court are charged and non-votable.
Under Article 112, the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India. This means these expenses, including judge salaries and pensions, are not subject to an annual vote by Parliament. This constitutional provision is designed to protect the financial independence of the judiciary, ensuring that the legislative branch cannot use budgetary control to influence judicial decisions.

66. (A) The Principle of Absolute Liability
In the M.C. Mehta cases, specifically involving the Oleum gas leak, the Supreme Court established the principle of absolute liability. This principle holds that an enterprise engaged in a hazardous activity is strictly and absolutely liable for any harm caused by its operations. Unlike strict liability, it allows for no exceptions, ensuring greater accountability for industrial hazards and protecting public safety and health.

67. (C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
M.C. Mehta, Bandhua Mukti Morcha, and Olga Tellis are iconic examples of Public Interest Litigations that addressed broader social and environmental issues. However, Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala was a traditional writ petition involving a challenge to the constitutional validity of certain land reform acts. While it established the Basic Structure Doctrine, it was not a Public Interest Litigation in origin.

68. (B) The transfer is executed solely based on the recommendation of the State Chief Minister.
High Court judge transfers are not executed based on the recommendation of the State Chief Minister. Instead, the process involves the President and the Chief Justice of India, who acts in consultation with the collegium. The judiciary maintains that such transfers must be for the public interest and to ensure better administration of justice, rather than being influenced by state political executive.

69. (A) Saves valid portions while striking only unconstitutional provisions.
The doctrine of severability is applied to ensure that an entire statute is not declared void if only a part of it is unconstitutional. If the invalid provision can be separated from the rest of the law, the court will strike down only that part. This allows the remaining valid portions of the statute to continue in force, thereby preserving the original legislative intent.

70. (C) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
Lok Adalats were given statutory status through the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. This legislation provides a formal legal framework for organizing these forums to settle disputes amicably. The act ensures that the awards passed by Lok Adalats have the same legal standing as a civil court decree, providing a statutory basis for an alternative and efficient dispute resolution mechanism in India.

71. (A) V only
The Supreme Court guidelines for PIL emphasize verifying the petitioner's credentials and ensuring the presence of a genuine public interest. However, PILs are not restricted only to environmental pollution; they cover diverse issues such as bonded labor, human rights, and social welfare. Therefore, the statement suggesting that PILs must be restricted to environmental matters is incorrect, while the other guidelines are valid.

72. (B) Only a person whose legal rights are directly violated can approach the court.
The traditional rule of locus standi requires that only a person whose legal rights are directly and personally affected has the standing to initiate a legal proceeding. This ensures that the court handles genuine disputes between parties with a

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removal is being considered by the House. This ensures that while judges are protected from daily political interference, there is still a constitutional mechanism for their accountability in cases of misbehavior.

91. (B) Valid, if it cures the defect without simply overruling the judgment.
Parliament can enact a law with retrospective effect to remove the legal basis of a previous judicial decision. This is valid as long as the new law cures the original legal defect rather than simply attempting to overrule the court's judgment directly. This process reflects the separation of powers, where the legislature can change laws but cannot perform purely judicial functions.

92. (C) 65 years
Judges of the Supreme Court of India hold office until they reach the age of 65. This fixed retirement age is a constitutional provision designed to ensure security of tenure and protect judicial independence. Unlike other branches of government, the terms of judges are not subject to political extensions or arbitrary removals, which allows them to function without external pressure or fear.

93. (D) Providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections.
The National Legal Services Authority was established with the primary objective of providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society. This fulfills the constitutional mandate of Article 39A to ensure that justice is not denied to any citizen due to economic or other disabilities. NALSA also works to organize Lok Adalats and promote legal awareness.

94. (C) Increased imposition of exemplary costs on frivolous PIL petitioners.
To prevent the misuse of Public Interest Litigation, courts have recently begun to impose exemplary costs on those who file frivolous or malicious petitions. This development ensures that the instrument of PIL is used for genuine public harm rather than personal gain or publicity. It protects the court's time and resources, ensuring that legitimate social justice cases receive the necessary attention.

95. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Key legal figures have shaped the judiciary significantly. Justice P.N. Bhagwati expanded epistolary jurisdiction. Chief Justice John Marshall established judicial review through Marbury v. Madison. Justice Y.V. Chandrachud delivered the Minerva Mills judgment, reaffirming the limits of the amending power. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer was a pioneer of PIL. Together, their contributions formed the foundation of modern constitutional and public interest law.

96. (B) An appeal against a Lok Adalat award lies directly to the Supreme Court.
An award passed by a Lok Adalat is considered a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties. No appeal lies against such an award in any court of law. This finality is a fundamental characteristic of the Lok Adalat system, which aims to provide a definitive and speedy resolution to disputes through mutual compromise and agreement.

97. (A) II, I, IV, III
The typical procedure for judicial review begins when an executive authority passes an administrative order. If a person is aggrieved by this order, they file a writ petition in court. The court then issues a notice and examines the decision for any legal or procedural flaws. Finally, if found invalid, the court issues a writ, such as certiorari, to quash the order.

98. (B) Executive officers should not be vested with trial-conducting judicial powers.
Article 50 of the Constitution directs the state to separate the judiciary from the executive branch in public services. This means that officers of the executive should not perform judicial functions, such as conducting trials. This separation is vital for ensuring that the person who investigates or prosecutes a case is different from the person who adjudicates it, thereby maintaining judicial impartiality.

99. (D) Salaries of District Court judges
To ensure independence, the salaries, allowances, and pensions of Supreme Court judges are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and are non-votable. While the pensions of High Court judges are also charged upon this fund, the salaries of District Court judges are generally paid

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reaffirmed the limits of Parliament's amending power.

82. (A) Any public-spirited individual or organization acting in good faith.
Under the expanded scope of Public Interest Litigation in India, any public-spirited individual or organization can file a writ petition on behalf of marginalized groups. This person must act in good faith and without any private or malicious motive. This relaxation of procedural rules ensures that the judiciary can address the grievances of those who are unable to approach the court themselves.

83. (D) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
To ensure judicial independence, a Supreme Court judge can only be removed from office on the grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity. The removal process requires a special majority in both Houses of Parliament and a subsequent order by the President. this rigorous procedure prevents arbitrary executive interference and protects judges from being removed for delivering unpopular or politically sensitive judgments.

84. (C) Judicial salaries are subject to annual voting by Parliament.
The statement that judicial salaries are subject to annual voting is incorrect. To safeguard the independence of the judiciary, the salaries and allowances of Supreme Court judges are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India. This makes them non-votable by Parliament, ensuring that the legislative branch cannot use financial control to pressure or influence the higher judiciary and its judges.

85. (C) The balance between Right to Privacy and Judicial Independence.
In the 2019 judgment regarding the RTI Act, the Supreme Court ruled that the office of the Chief Justice of India is a public authority. However, the court emphasized the need to balance the right to information with the right to privacy and judicial independence. It noted that transparency should not be used as a tool to interfere with the judicial decision-making process.

86. (B) Wednesbury unreasonableness
In legal terms, the ground of irrationality for judicial review is often called "Wednesbury unreasonableness." This principle states that a court can intervene if an administrative decision is so unreasonable that no sensible authority could have ever reached it. It allows the judiciary to strike down arbitrary or illogical executive actions, ensuring that the government acts with a basic level of rationality.

87. (B) Inquisitorial in nature, involving collaborative effort for public grievances.
Public Interest Litigation differs from private litigation as it is often inquisitorial and collaborative rather than strictly adversarial. In a PIL, the court, the petitioner, and the state work together to solve public grievances and enforce social justice. It focuses on the collective rights of the public rather than the individual rights of two contesting private parties, emphasizing broader societal welfare.

88. (A) Oleum Gas Leak Case, Ganga Pollution Case, Taj Mahal Case
M.C. Mehta's landmark environmental cases followed a chronological order. The Oleum Gas Leak case in 1986 established absolute liability. The Ganga Pollution case, focusing on industrial waste in the river, followed shortly after in 1987. The Taj Mahal case, addressing the impact of atmospheric pollution on the monument, was decided later. These cases collectively revolutionized environmental law and protection in India.

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89. (B) Inoperative and dormant, reviving if the constitutional barrier is removed.
Under the doctrine of eclipse, a pre-constitutional law that conflicts with fundamental rights is not declared dead from its inception. Instead, it remains inoperative and "eclipsed" by the fundamental right. If a future constitutional amendment removes the inconsistency, the law becomes active and enforceable again. This doctrine applies to existing laws that became unconstitutional upon the commencement of the Indian Constitution.

90. (A) When a motion for the removal of the judge is under consideration.
Article 121 generally prohibits Parliament from discussing the conduct of a judge while they are performing their official duties. This protection is lifted only when a formal motion for the judge's

CHAPTER 10
Fundamental Rights (Articles 12 to 35)

1. The provision for 10 percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in admission to educational institutions was added to the Constitution by which of the following amendments?
(A) 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act
(B) 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act
(C) 104th Constitutional Amendment Act
(D) 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act

2. Under the constitutional provisions for preventive detention in Article 22, what is the maximum period a person can be detained without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board?
(A) One month
(B) Two months
(C) Three months
(D) Six months

3. Match the following Articles of the Indian Constitution in List I with their respective provisions regarding Fundamental Rights in List II:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 14
Q. Article 15
R. Article 16
S. Article 17
List II: (Provision)
1. Abolition of Untouchability
2. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
3. Equality before law and equal protection of laws
4. Prohibition of discrimination on certain grounds
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 27 and 28):
I. Article 27 prohibits the State from compelling any person to pay taxes for the promotion of a particular religion.
II. A fee can be levied by the State on pilgrims to provide them with special secular services without violating Article 27.
III. Article 28 strictly prohibits religious instruction in any educational institution administered by the State, even if established under an endowment.
IV. Students in state-recognized educational institutions cannot be compelled to attend religious instruction without their consent.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

5. Article 19(2) allows the State to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression on various grounds. Which of the following is an incorrect ground for such restriction?
(A) Security of the State
(B) Protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe
(C) Friendly relations with foreign States
(D) Contempt of court

6. Who among the following described Article 32 of the Constitution as "the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it"?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

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(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

23. Which of the following is not one of the six freedoms guaranteed to Indian citizens under Article 19(1) of the Constitution?
(A) Freedom of speech and public expression
(B) Freedom to form associations and unions
(C) Freedom to practice any chosen profession
(D) Freedom to acquire and dispose of property

24. Read the given statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: Article 25 guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice, and propagate religion.
Statement II: The right to propagate one's religion under Article 25 includes the fundamental right to forcibly convert another person to one's own religion.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

25. The recognition of the Right to Privacy as an intrinsic part of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 was established by a nine-judge bench in which of the following cases?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case
(B) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy case
(C) S.R. Bommai case
(D) Vishaka case

26. Article 13 of the Indian Constitution declares that laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be void. This principle directly establishes which of the following constitutional doctrines?
(A) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
(B) Doctrine of Basic Structure
(C) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
(D) Doctrine of Judicial Review

27. Article 29 of the Indian Constitution grants protection to interests of minorities. The right to conserve a distinct language, script, or culture is available to:
(A) Any section of citizens residing in India
(B) Only recognized religious minority groups
(C) Only recognized linguistic minority groups
(D) Only ethnic minorities named by Parliament

28. Consider the following statements regarding Article 18 of the Indian Constitution:
I. It prohibits the State from conferring any title except military or academic distinctions.
II. It prohibits a citizen of India from accepting any title from any foreign State.
III. It penalizes anyone who uses a traditional title of nobility in their personal correspondence.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

29. Article 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibits "traffic in human beings and begar". The term "begar" refers to which of the following practices?
(A) Employment of children in hazardous industries
(B) Arresting a suspect without legal grounds
(C) Working without any form of remuneration
(D) Imposing religious taxes on local minorities

30. Which of the following rights is an exception to the principle that Fundamental Rights are generally available against the State rather than private individuals?
(A) Equality before the law (Article 14)
(B) Protection from detention (Article 22)
(C) Management of religious affairs (Article 26)
(D) Prohibition of forced labour (Article 23)

31. The concept of "Equality before Law" enshrined in Article 14 is fundamentally derived from the principles of "Rule of Law" propounded by which eminent jurist?
(A) Ivor Jennings
(B) K.C. Wheare
(C) A.V. Dicey
(D) John Locke

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(A) It grants minorities the right to establish educational institutions but forbids them from administering those institutions.
(B) The State is legally obliged to provide financial grants to all minority educational institutions.
(C) Minority educational institutions are completely exempt from following any academic standards set by the State.
(D) It applies equally to both religious and linguistic minorities.

16. According to the definition of "State" under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution, which of the following is not included within its scope?
(A) Private corporations performing purely commercial functions
(B) The Executive branch and the Parliament of India
(C) The State Executive and the Legislature of each State
(D) Local or other statutory authorities within the territory

17. Under Article 26 of the Constitution, every religious denomination has the right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion. This right is subject to which of the following reasonable restrictions?
(A) Public order, morality, and health
(B) Security of the State and friendly relations with foreign States
(C) Sovereignty and integrity of India
(D) Defamation and incitement to an offence

18. Under Article 16(4A) of the Constitution, the State is empowered to make provisions for reservation in matters of promotion. This provision is exclusively available to which of the following categories?
(A) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs)
(B) Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
(C) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
(D) Women and physically handicapped individuals

19. Match the following writs issued under Article 32 in List I with their correct meanings in List II:
List I: (Writ)
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Quo Warranto
S. Certiorari
List II: (Meaning)
1. To be certified or to be informed
2. By what authority or warrant
3. We command
4. To have the body of
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

20. Arrange the following landmark judgments related to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution in chronological order:
I. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
II. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
III. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
Which of the following is the correct sequential order?
(A) II, III, I
(B) III, II, I
(C) I, II, III
(D) II, I, III

21. What is the fundamental difference between the suspension of Fundamental Rights under Article 358 and Article 359 during a National Emergency?
(A) Article 358 applies to all rights, while 359 applies only to Article 19.
(B) Article 358 is for financial issues, while 359 is for external war.
(C) Article 358 is automatic, while 359 requires a Presidential Order.
(D) Article 358 affects High Courts, while 359 affects the Supreme Court.

22. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): Article 15(3) of the Indian Constitution allows the State to make special provisions for women and children.
Reason (R): The principle of equality before the law under Article 14 prohibits any form of classification or special treatment under all circumstances.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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7. The explicit demand for Fundamental Rights in India during the pre-independence era was comprehensively articulated in which of the following historical documents?
(A) The Indian Councils Act of 1909
(B) The Nehru Report of 1928
(C) The Government of India Act of 1919
(D) The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946

8. In the landmark Maneka Gandhi case (1978), the Supreme Court of India fundamentally altered the interpretation of Article 21 by declaring that:
(A) The Right to Property is a basic structure of the Constitution.
(B) Legal procedures must be just, fair, and reasonable.
(C) Fundamental Rights are amendable without judicial review.
(D) Preventive detention laws exclude political activists.

9. Which of the following represents the correct threshold age below which the employment of children in factories, mines, or other hazardous employment is prohibited by Article 24?
(A) 12 years
(B) 14 years
(C) 16 years
(D) 18 years

10. Read the given statements regarding the Fundamental Rights and select the correct option:
Statement I: Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form.
Statement II: The term "untouchability" has been clearly and exhaustively defined within the text of the Constitution itself.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

11. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of the first four freedoms guaranteed under Article 19(1) of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom of movement, Freedom to form associations, Freedom to assemble peaceably
(B) Freedom to assemble peaceably, Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom of movement, Freedom to form associations
(C) Freedom to form associations, Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom to assemble peaceably, Freedom of movement
(D) Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom to assemble peaceably, Freedom to form associations, Freedom of movement

12. The Supreme Court of India interprets the "Right to Equality" under Article 14 to permit class legislation if it is based on a "reasonable classification". What are the two essential conditions for a classification to be considered reasonable?
(A) Social backwardness and extreme economic vulnerability
(B) Historical marginalization and geographical isolation
(C) Intelligible differentia and a rational nexus
(D) Absolute uniformity and equal resource distribution

13. Article 21A, which makes elementary education a Fundamental Right for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, was inserted into the Constitution by the:
(A) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 93rd Amendment Act, 2005
(D) 97th Amendment Act, 2011

14. The constitutional protection that "no person shall be punished for the same offence more than once" is provided under which of the following clauses of Article 20?
(A) Article 20(1)
(B) Article 20(3)
(C) Article 20(2)
(D) Article 20(4)

15. Identify the correct statement regarding the Cultural and Educational Rights enshrined in Article 30:

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32. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the freedom of profession under Article 19(1)(g)?
(A) It grants citizens the right to practice any trade or business.
(B) The State cannot prescribe any professional qualifications.
(C) The State may carry on trade to the exclusion of citizens.
(D) It does not guarantee the right to carry on immoral business.

33. The addition of Article 15(4) to the Indian Constitution, which enables the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens, was a direct effect of which of the following causes?
(A) The formal recommendations of the Mandal Commission.
(B) The ruling in State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan.
(C) The enactment of the Protection of Civil Rights Act.
(D) The Kesavananda Bharati judgment on the basic structure.

34. Match the landmark cases in List I with the fundamental right or doctrine they primarily relate to in List II:
List I: (Case)
P. Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
Q. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
R. I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu
S. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
List II: (Subject/Doctrine)
1. Right to Privacy
2. Reservation and Creamy Layer
3. Secularism as a Basic Feature
4. Judicial Review of Ninth Schedule Laws
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

35. Article 17 abolishes untouchability and makes its practice an offence punishable in accordance with law. Parliament enacted which significant legislation originally to enforce this provision?
(A) The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955
(B) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
(C) The Civil Rights Act, 1964
(D) The Human Rights Protection Act, 1993

36. According to Article 22, an Advisory Board constituted to review preventive detention cases beyond three months must primarily consist of persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as:
(A) Judges of a High Court
(B) Judges of the Supreme Court
(C) District and Sessions Judges
(D) Senior Advocates with 10 years of practice

37. Identify the odd one out from the following Fundamental Rights, considering their availability to both citizens of India and foreign nationals:
(A) Article 15 (Prohibition of discrimination on specific grounds)
(B) Article 14 (Equality before the law)
(C) Article 21 (Right to life and personal liberty)
(D) Article 25 (Freedom of religion)

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38. The freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms under Article 19(1)(b) does not encompass which of the following?
(A) The right to hold public meetings
(B) The right to take out processions
(C) The right to hold demonstrations
(D) The right to strike or call for a bandh

39. The Supreme Court of India expanded the interpretation of "Right to Life" under Article 21 to include the "Right to Livelihood" predominantly in which of the following landmark judgments?
(A) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India
(B) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
(C) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(D) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation

40. Read the following statements regarding Article 16 and select the correct option:
Statement I: Article 16(4B) allows the State to carry forward unfilled reserved vacancies to subsequent years, treating them as a separate class of vacancies.
Statement II: The carried-forward vacancies under Article 16(4B) are completely bound by the 50 percent ceiling limit on total reservations

circumstances.
(C) The State is forbidden from any citizen classification.
(D) All laws must apply universally without any exception.

88. Which of the following represents the correct sequential arrangement of the specified rights as they appear from Article 23 to Article 26 in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Prohibition of child labour, Prohibition of traffic in human beings, Freedom of conscience, Freedom to manage religious affairs
(B) Prohibition of traffic in human beings, Prohibition of child labour, Freedom of conscience, Freedom to manage religious affairs
(C) Freedom to manage religious affairs, Freedom of conscience, Prohibition of traffic in human beings, Prohibition of child labour
(D) Prohibition of traffic in human beings, Freedom of conscience, Prohibition of child labour, Freedom to manage religious affairs

89. Fundamental Rights are often described as negative injunctions against the State. Which of the following Articles serves as a positive right rather than a negative injunction?
(A) Article 14 (Equality before the law)
(B) Article 21A (Right to education)
(C) Article 15 (Prohibition of discrimination)
(D) Article 18 (Abolition of titles)

90. Article 33 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the Fundamental Rights of the members of the armed forces, paramilitary forces, police forces, and intelligence agencies. What is the primary objective behind this provision?
(A) To ensure proper discharge of duties and maintain discipline.
(B) To prevent any form of armed rebellion against the State.
(C) To exempt them from civilian court jurisdiction completely.
(D) To allow special privileges not available to private citizens.

91. Article 25(2) enables the State to make laws regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political, or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice. This specific provision validates the State's power to:
(A) Dictate the core spiritual dogmas of a religion
(B) Throw open Hindu public institutions to all Hindus
(C) Acquire all religious properties without any compensation
(D) Appoint the spiritual head of any religious denomination

92. Regarding the Right to Life under Article 21, the Supreme Court in the Common Cause v. Union of India (2018) case fundamentally established that:
(A) Active euthanasia is now legally permissible.
(B) Capital punishment violates the basic structure.
(C) Passive euthanasia through living wills is valid.
(D) Suicide is no longer a criminal offence in India.

93. The ground of "sovereignty and integrity of India" was added as a reasonable restriction to the freedoms of speech, assembly, and association in Article 19 by the:
(A) 1st Amendment Act, 1951
(B) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(C) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(D) 16th Amendment Act, 1963

94. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to issue writs under Article 32 is narrower than that of the High Courts under Article 226 because:
(A) SC only issues writs against the Union Government.
(B) SC is limited to five specific types of court writs.
(C) SC only issues writs for Fundamental Right enforcement.
(D) SC jurisdiction is limited to the territory of Delhi.

95. Identify the correct pair regarding the exceptions provided in Article 22(3) concerning protection against arrest and detention:
(A) Enemy aliens - Denied the protections of

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and 21 in isolation.
(B) Liberty-depriving procedures must satisfy Articles 14 and 19.
(C) Exclusion of travel abroad from the scope of personal liberty.
(D) Limitation of judicial review over parliamentary legislation.

48. The provision under Article 15(5) allowing reservation for socially and educationally backward classes, SCs, and STs in private unaided educational institutions was introduced by the 93rd Amendment Act. Which major Supreme Court judgment necessitated this amendment?
(A) T.M.A. Pai Foundation case
(B) P.A. Inamdar case
(C) Ashok Kumar Thakur case
(D) Minerva Mills case

49. Arrange the following constitutional amendments related to Fundamental Rights in their correct chronological order:
I. First Amendment Act (Adding 9th Schedule and saving certain laws)
II. Twenty-Fourth Amendment Act (Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights)
III. Forty-Fourth Amendment Act (Removal of Right to Property from Part III)
IV. Eighty-Sixth Amendment Act (Addition of Right to Education)
Which of the following represents the correct sequential order?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV

50. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): Punitive detention is intended to punish a person for an offence committed by them after a trial and conviction in a court.
Reason (R): Preventive detention under Article 22 is a precautionary measure based on suspicion, strictly without any trial in a court of law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

51. The term "traffic in human beings" prohibited under Article 23 includes all of the following practices except:
(A) Selling and buying of men, women, and children like goods
(B) Immoral traffic in women and children, including prostitution
(C) The devadasi system
(D) Imposing conscription for military service

52. Article 13(1) dictates that pre-constitutional laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights are void to the extent of such inconsistency. This is the definition of which constitutional doctrine?
(A) Doctrine of Eclipse
(B) Doctrine of Waiver
(C) Doctrine of Colorable Legislation
(D) Doctrine of Severability

53. The constitutional provision that protects the seniority of SC/ST employees who are promoted via reservation was added through which amendment concerning Article 16(4A)?
(A) 77th Constitutional Amendment
(B) 81st Constitutional Amendment
(C) 85th Constitutional Amendment
(D) 89th Constitutional Amendment

54. Under which Fundamental Right is a legal petition regarding severe industrial pollution violating the right to a wholesome environment primarily grounded, based on judicial expansion?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 25

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55. The constitutional right to form "co-operative societies" was expressly added to Article 19(1)(c) by which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts?
(A) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(D) 103rd Amendment Act, 2019

56. While determining the scope of "other authorities" under Article 12, the Supreme Court has laid down several tests. Which of the following entities is generally considered an incorrect example of "State" under Article 12?
(A) A private un-aided school without state control
(B) The Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)
(C) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)
(D) The Delhi Municipal Corporation

57. Read the following statements regarding educational obligations and select the correct option:
Statement I: Article 21A places an obligation on the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years.
Statement II: Concurrently, Article 51A(k) places a fundamental duty on parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education to their children in the same age group.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

58. Consider the following statements regarding the characteristics of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution:
I. They are justiciable in nature.
II. They are absolute and not subject to any restrictions.
III. They operate as a limitation on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature.
IV. Some Fundamental Rights are available against the actions of private individuals.
V. They cannot be amended by the Parliament under any circumstances.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, III, and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, IV, and V only

59. The protection under Article 20(3) against self-incrimination applies to:
(A) Compulsory exhibition of the physical body to investigators.
(B) Providing thumb impressions or official specimen signatures.
(C) Evidence extracted through compulsion during interrogation.
(D) Production of material objects required for a criminal case.

60. Identify the correct statement concerning Article 18 of the Indian Constitution:
(A) It prohibits civilian awards like Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan.
(B) National Awards are not "titles" under the meaning of Article 18.
(C) Academic distinctions are forbidden for foreigners working in India.
(D) Violation of Article 18(1) is a criminal offence under the Penal Code.

61. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: Article 28 distinguishes between four types of educational institutions regarding religious instruction.
Statement II: In educational institutions established under an endowment or trust but administered by the State, religious instruction is strictly prohibited.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

62. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 restricted the scope of Article 359 by stipulating that the President cannot suspend the right to move the court for the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed by:
(A) Articles 20 and 21
(B) Articles 14 and 15
(C) Articles 19 and 20
(D) Articles 21 and 22

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63. Under Article 25, the freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice, and propagate religion are explicitly subject to which of the following three restrictions?
(A) Public order, morality, and health
(B) Sovereignty of India, morality, and health
(C) Public order, decency, and security of the State
(D) Security of the State, public order, and morality

64. The Right to Property, originally a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31, was deleted from Part III and made a legal right under which new Article in Part XII?
(A) Article 300
(B) Article 301
(C) Article 300A
(D) Article 302A

65. The writ of Mandamus cannot be issued against which of the following entities?
(A) A private individual or private body
(B) A public body or corporation
(C) An inferior court or tribunal
(D) The Government of a State

66. Under Article 16(3), the power to prescribe residence within a State or Union Territory as a condition for certain employments or appointments vests exclusively with:
(A) The Parliament of India
(B) The President of India
(C) The State Legislature concerned
(D) The Governor of the State

67. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the prohibition of employment of children under Article 24 and associated legislation:
(A) Minimum age for prohibition under Article 24 - 14 years
(B) Right of Children to Education Act - Enacted in 2009
(C) Child Labour Amendment Act, 2016 - Bans all adolescent work
(D) Commissions for Protection of Child Rights - Enacted in 2005

68. Article 34 imposes restrictions on Fundamental Rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India. The concept of martial law has been borrowed in India from the legal system of:
(A) The United States of America
(B) English Common Law
(C) France
(D) Soviet Union

69. The Nehru Report of 1928, drafted by a committee headed by Motilal Nehru, was significant in the historical background of Fundamental Rights because:
(A) It listed 19 rights demanded for the Indian people.
(B) It was the first British grant of rights to Indians.
(C) It formally ended the untouchability system in India.
(D) It introduced separate electorates as a basic right.

70. The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a special provision protecting the property rights of minority educational institutions. This provision ensures that if the State acquires the property of such an institution, it must:
(A) Provide alternative land of equal size in the area.
(B) Exempt the institution from all future property taxes.
(C) Ensure compensation does not restrict the Article 30 right.
(D) Obtain the prior permission of the National Commission.

71. Which of the following is not recognized as a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution?
(A) The right to strike
(B) The right to form trade unions
(C) The right to freedom of the press
(D) The right to know about government activities

72. Consider the following fundamental rights:
I. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
II. Protection of life and personal liberty.
III. Freedom to manage religious affairs.
IV. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
Which of the above combination of rights is

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ANSWERS

1. (D) 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019, introduced a ten percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections in educational institutions and government jobs. This was achieved by amending Articles 15 and 16 to empower the state to provide special provisions for the advancement of citizens who do not fall under traditional reservation categories based on caste or social backwardness.

2. (C) Three months
Article 22 of the Constitution provides safeguards for persons detained under preventive detention laws. It specifies that no individual can be detained for a period exceeding three months unless an Advisory Board, consisting of persons qualified as High Court judges, finds sufficient cause for such extended detention. This protection ensures judicial oversight over executive actions regarding personal liberty.

3. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Article 14 ensures equality before the law and equal protection within India's territory. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on specific grounds like religion or caste. Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment for all citizens. Article 17 abolishes untouchability in any form. These provisions collectively establish the foundational right to equality and social justice within the Indian legal framework.

4. (C) I, II, and IV only
Article 27 prevents the state from spending tax revenue to promote a specific religion, although secular service fees are permitted. Article 28 prohibits religious instruction in state-maintained institutions. However, this prohibition does not apply to state-administered institutions established under trusts requiring such instruction. Recognized or aided institutions allow religious instruction only with the voluntary consent of the students.

5. (B) Protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe
The Constitution permits the state to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(2). These restrictions are based on specific grounds like public order and state security. However, the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe is a ground for restricting movement and residence under Article 19(5), rather than speech.

6. (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the chief architect of the Indian Constitution, emphasized the significance of Article 32 by describing it as the heart and soul of the document. This article provides the right to constitutional remedies, allowing citizens to approach the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of fundamental rights. Without such a remedial mechanism, all other rights would be meaningless.

7. (B) The Nehru Report of 1928
The Nehru Report of 1928 was a significant historical document prepared by a committee headed by Motilal Nehru. It represented the first major attempt by Indians to draft a framework for a constitution. The report explicitly demanded a comprehensive set of fundamental rights, including the right to vote and gender equality, reflecting the long-standing aspirations of the Indian nationalist movement.

8. (B) Legal procedures must be just, fair, and reasonable.
In the landmark Maneka Gandhi case of 1978, the Supreme Court radically expanded the scope of Article 21. It ruled that the "procedure established by law" must not be arbitrary but must be just, fair, and reasonable. This judgment established a vital link between Articles 14, 19, and 21, ensuring that any law depriving personal liberty satisfies the test of reasonableness.

9. (B) 14 years
Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits the employment of children below the age of

an internal emergency based on armed rebellion.

Which of the above combination of statements is correct?

(A) I, II, III, and IV only
(B) I, III, IV, and V only
(C) II, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, and V only

80. Match the following writs in List I with their specific conditions of issuance in List II:

List I: (Writ)

P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Prohibition
S. Quo Warranto

List II: (Condition/Application)

1. Issued to an official failing to perform a statutory public duty
2. Issued to enquire into the legality of a claim to a public office
3. Issued against illegal and arbitrary detention
4. Issued to an inferior court preventing it from exceeding jurisdiction

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

81. The concept of the "Creamy Layer" for excluding advanced sections among the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) from reservation benefits was introduced by the Supreme Court in the landmark case of:

(A) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(B) Ashok Kumar Thakur v. Union of India
(C) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
(D) T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka

82. Article 27 prohibits the compulsion to pay any taxes for the promotion of any particular religion. In this context, what is the judicial distinction between a "tax" and a "fee"?

(A) Article 27 prohibits taxes, but secular regulation fees are allowed.
(B) Article 27 prohibits both the levy of a tax and a fee for religion.
(C) A tax can be levied to favor a religion, but a fee is forbidden.
(D) A fee is for general revenue, whereas a tax is for specific service.

83. If a public official illegally detains a citizen, which specific writ should the detained person's family seek from the court to secure their immediate release?

(A) Writ of Mandamus
(B) Writ of Prohibition
(C) Writ of Quo Warranto
(D) Writ of Habeas Corpus

84. With reference to the judicial interpretation of "State" under Article 12, the judiciary (courts) in India:

(A) Is never considered a State under any legal circumstances.
(B) Is always considered a State for every action performed.
(C) Is a State for administrative but not judicial functions.
(D) Is considered a State only in constitutional matters.

85. Identify the correct statement regarding Article 35 of the Indian Constitution:

(A) State Legislatures can prescribe punishments for Part III offences.
(B) State Legislatures can alter Article 33 for their local police.
(C) Only Parliament makes laws to ensure Part III uniformity.
(D) The President can amend Fundamental Rights via ordinances.

86. The Supreme Court has laid down criteria for a group to be considered a "religious denomination" under Article 26. Which of the following is not one of those criteria?

(A) It must have a system of beliefs conducive to spiritual well-being.
(B) It must have a population of one million followers in India.
(C) It must possess a common and recognizable organization.
(D) It must be designated by a unique and distinctive name.

87. Which of the following statements best describes the principle of "Equal Protection of Laws" found in Article 14?

(A) No person is ever above the law, regardless of status.
(B) Equals should be treated equally in like

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available to both citizens and foreigners (friendly aliens)?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I and IV only

73. During a National Emergency, under what specific condition are the six fundamental rights guaranteed by Article 19 automatically suspended by the operation of Article 358?
(A) Only when the emergency is declared due to armed rebellion.
(B) Under all diverse circumstances of a National Emergency.
(C) Only when the emergency is linked to a financial collapse.
(D) Only when declared due to war or external aggression.

74. What is the primary difference between the writs of Prohibition and Certiorari?
(A) Prohibition applies only to administrators; Certiorari to judges.
(B) Prohibition applies to private individuals; Certiorari does not.
(C) Prohibition prevents action; Certiorari quashes an existing order.
(D) Prohibition is for the President; Certiorari is for the courts.

75. Under Article 15(1), the State is prohibited from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. Which closely related ground is notably absent from Article 15 but present in Article 16(2)?
(A) Language
(B) Economic status
(C) Political affiliation
(D) Descent

76. The wearing and carrying of "kirpans" is deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion as a fundamental right. This specific constitutional explanation is attached to which of the following Articles?
(A) Article 26
(B) Article 27
(C) Article 28
(D) Article 25

77. Read the given statements regarding Article 13 and select the correct option:
Statement I: Article 13(2) prohibits the State from making any law which takes away or abridges the Fundamental Rights, declaring such post-constitutional laws void to the extent of the contravention.
Statement II: A constitutional amendment passed under Article 368 is considered a "law" under the strict definition of Article 13 and is therefore generally subject to absolute voidness if it alters Part III.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

78. The right to conserve one's distinct language, script, or culture under Article 29 inherently includes which of the following corresponding rights, as interpreted by the Supreme Court?
(A) The right to demand a separate autonomous state.
(B) The right to force official state business in that tongue.
(C) The right to completely evade all taxation on the land.
(D) The right to agitate for the protection of the language.

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79. Consider the following statements regarding the suspension of Fundamental Rights during an Emergency:
I. Article 358 automatically suspends the fundamental rights under Article 19 upon the declaration of a National Emergency due to external aggression.
II. Article 359 suspends the fundamental rights themselves, rendering them legally non-existent for the duration of the emergency.
III. Article 359 empowers the President to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of specific fundamental rights.
IV. Rights under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended under any circumstances.
V. Article 358 operates only in the case of an external emergency and not in the case of

Article 22(1) and (2)
(B) Preventive detention laws - Applicable only to citizens
(C) Friendly aliens - Granted absolute immunity from preventive detention
(D) Citizens of neighboring SAARC countries - Exempted from Article 22 restrictions

96. In the Selvi v. State of Karnataka case, the Supreme Court ruled that the compulsory administration of narco-analysis, brain-mapping, and polygraph tests violates which specific Fundamental Right?
(A) Article 19(1)(a)
(B) Article 20(3)
(C) Article 22(1)
(D) Article 14

97. Article 29(2) guarantees that no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of:
(A) Religion, race, caste, language or any of them
(B) Religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
(C) Religion, race, caste, sex, or physical descent
(D) Religion, race, caste, or personal economic status

98. The "Devadasi" system, where women are dedicated to deities and often subjected to exploitation, is explicitly considered unconstitutional as it violates the prohibition of forced labor and trafficking under which Article?
(A) Article 15
(B) Article 23
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 17

99. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act was enacted in 2009 to implement the provisions of Article 21A. The Act mandates a reservation of what percentage of seats for children from economically weaker and disadvantaged sections in private unaided schools?
(A) 15 percent
(B) 20 percent
(C) 25 percent
(D) 33 percent

100. Part III of the Indian Constitution, containing the Fundamental Rights from Articles 12 to 35, is widely and formally referred to by legal scholars and constitutional historians as the:
(A) Instrument of Instructions
(B) Soul of the Federation
(C) Objective Resolution
(D) Magna Carta of India

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in that particular year.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

41. Consider the following statements regarding the exceptions to Article 23:
I. The State is permitted to impose compulsory service for public purposes.
II. While imposing compulsory service, the State can make discrimination on the grounds only of religion, race, caste or class.
III. Compulsory military service or social service without payment is constitutionally valid under this exception.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

42. Match the following Articles of the Right to Freedom in List I with their corresponding grounds of reasonable restriction in List II:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 19(1)(a) [Speech]
Q. Article 19(1)(b) [Assembly]
R. Article 19(1)(c) [Association]
S. Article 19(1)(d) [Movement]
List II: (Ground of Restriction)
1. Protection of interests of any Scheduled Tribe
2. Public order and sovereignty/integrity of India
3. Defamation and contempt of court
4. Morality and public order
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

43. Under Article 19(1)(d), citizens have the right to move freely throughout the territory of India. The Supreme Court has upheld restrictions on this movement to protect public health primarily in the context of:
(A) Ensuring smooth traffic flow during major religious festivals.
(B) Preventing the spread of highly contagious viral diseases.
(C) Facilitating VIP movements within large metropolitan cities.
(D) Promoting tourism in federally protected wildlife sanctuaries.

44. Which specific clause of the Indian Constitution directly enables state governments to provide reservations in public employment for backward classes that are not adequately represented?
(A) Article 16(2)
(B) Article 16(3)
(C) Article 16(5)
(D) Article 16(4)

45. Under Article 22, the protection against arbitrary arrest and detention includes the right to be produced before the nearest magistrate within a specific time frame. What is this time limit?
(A) 12 hours excluding the time necessary for the journey
(B) 24 hours including the time necessary for the journey
(C) 24 hours excluding the time necessary for the journey
(D) 48 hours excluding the time necessary for the journey

46. Which of the following constitutes the most significant legal distinction between a Fundamental Right in Part III and an ordinary legal right?
(A) Legal rights are unamendable, while Part III rights are easily altered.
(B) Direct access to the Supreme Court exists only under Article 32.
(C) Legal rights come from the President, while Part III from Parliament.
(D) Fundamental rights are absolute, whereas legal rights have restrictions.

47. Which of the following best represents the most significant consequence of the Maneka Gandhi case (1978) on Indian constitutional jurisprudence?
(A) Strict separation between Articles 14, 19,

NODIA

fourteen in any factory, mine, or other hazardous occupations. This provision aims to protect children from exploitation and ensure their physical and mental well-being. It aligns with international labor standards and the directive principles of state policy regarding the healthy development of children and adolescents.

10. (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Article 17 of the Constitution declares that untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. It makes the enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability an offence punishable by law. However, the Constitution does not provide a specific definition of the term "untouchability." Courts have interpreted it based on historical social practices rather than a literal meaning.

11. (D) Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom to assemble peaceably, Freedom to form associations, Freedom of movement
Article 19(1) originally guaranteed seven freedoms, now reduced to six. The sequence begins with freedom of speech and expression. This is followed by the right to assemble peaceably and without arms. The third is the right to form associations, unions, or cooperative societies. The fourth freedom is the right to move freely throughout the entire territory of the Indian Union.

12. (C) Intelligible differentia and a rational nexus
Under Article 14, the Supreme Court permits classification for legislative purposes provided it is not arbitrary. A valid classification must be based on an intelligible differentia, which distinguishes persons or things grouped together from others. Furthermore, this differentia must have a rational nexus to the object sought to be achieved by the specific statute or executive action being challenged.

13. (A) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 was a transformative step in the Indian education system. It inserted Article 21A into the Constitution, making free and compulsory education a fundamental right for all children aged six to fourteen years. This amendment also modified the directive principles and added a new fundamental duty for parents to provide educational opportunities to children.

14. (C) Article 20(2)
Article 20(2) of the Indian Constitution enshrines the principle of "double jeopardy," which prevents a person from being prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. This protection is a vital component of the rights of an accused person. It ensures that judicial proceedings are final and protects individuals from the hardship of multiple trials for a single act.

15. (D) It applies equally to both religious and linguistic minorities.
Article 30 provides all minorities, whether based on religion or language, the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. This right ensures that minorities can preserve their distinct culture and heritage. While the state can regulate these institutions for academic standards, it cannot discriminate against them in providing financial aid or interfere with their core administrative autonomy.

16. (A) Private corporations performing purely commercial functions
Article 12 provides an extensive definition of "State" for the purpose of Part III. It includes the legislative and executive organs of the Union and State governments, along with local and other statutory authorities. Private corporations performing purely commercial functions without significant state control or public duty are generally excluded. However, entities performing public functions under state control may be included.

17. (A) Public order, morality, and health
Article 26 grants religious denominations the right to manage their own affairs in matters of religion, including the establishment of institutions and the acquisition of property. However, this freedom is not absolute and is specifically subject to public order, morality, and health. The state can intervene to ensure that religious practices do not harm society or violate these fundamental public standards.

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89. (B) Article 21A (Right to education)
Most fundamental rights are negative injunctions that prohibit the state from doing certain things, like discriminating or infringing on speech. However, Article 21A is a positive right because it places a proactive obligation on the state to provide free and compulsory education. This requires the government to take active steps, build schools, and hire teachers to fulfill the constitutional mandate for the welfare of children.

90. (A) To ensure proper discharge of duties and maintain discipline.
Article 33 allows Parliament to modify fundamental rights for members of the armed forces, police, and intelligence agencies. This is necessary because the nature of their duties requires high levels of discipline and secrecy. For instance, their rights to form unions or express certain opinions in public can be restricted to ensure that the security and defense apparatus of the nation functions effectively and without internal disruption.

91. (B) Throw open Hindu public institutions to all Hindus
Article 25(2) allows the state to regulate secular activities associated with religion and to provide for social welfare and reform. A key application is the power to throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all sections and classes of Hindus. This provision is designed to combat social exclusion and ensure that caste-based discrimination is not practiced within public places of worship under the guise of religion.

92. (C) Passive euthanasia through living wills is valid.
In the landmark 2018 Common Cause judgment, the Supreme Court expanded the right to life to include the "right to die with dignity." The court legalized passive euthanasia, which involves withdrawing life support from terminally ill patients in a permanent vegetative state. It also validated the concept of "living wills," allowing individuals to provide advance medical directives about their treatment if they become incapacitated and unable to communicate.

NODIA

93. (D) 16th Amendment Act, 1963
The 16th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963, was enacted to protect the sovereignty and integrity of India. It added this ground as a reasonable restriction on the freedoms of speech and expression, peaceful assembly, and the formation of associations or unions under Article 19. This amendment was a response to secessionist tendencies and aimed at ensuring that fundamental freedoms are not used to undermine the unity of the nation.

94. (C) SC only issues writs for Fundamental Right enforcement.
The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 is narrower than the High Courts' jurisdiction under Article 226. The Supreme Court can only issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights. High Courts, however, can issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights and for "any other purpose," meaning they can also protect ordinary legal rights. This makes the High Court's power broader in its scope of application.

95. (A) Enemy aliens - Denied the protections of Article 22(1) and (2)
Article 22(3) creates specific exceptions to the general protections against arrest and detention. It states that the rights to be informed of the grounds of arrest, the right to consult a lawyer, and the right to be produced before a magistrate do not apply to enemy aliens. Similarly, these protections are not available to persons detained under any law providing for preventive detention, as these cases follow a separate constitutional procedure.

96. (B) Article 20(3)
In the Selvi case, the Supreme Court held that the compulsory use of narco-analysis and polygraph tests violates the privilege against self-incrimination under Article 20(3). The court reasoned that these tests involve a "mental invasion" that forces an individual to reveal information without their consent. Such practices are considered a violation of both the right against self-incrimination and the right to privacy and personal dignity under Article 21.

conserve the same. Although commonly grouped under minority rights, this specific provision is broad and applies to all sections of citizens, whether they constitute a minority or a majority in a particular geographical area or state.

28. (A) I and II only
Article 18 abolishes titles to ensure social equality. It prohibits the state from conferring any titles except those for military or academic excellence. Indian citizens are also forbidden from accepting titles from foreign states. While the use of hereditary titles of nobility is discouraged and not recognized by the state, the Constitution does not prescribe specific criminal penalties for their personal use.

29. (C) Working without any form of remuneration
Article 23 prohibits "begar," which traditionally refers to a system of forced labor where a person is compelled to work without receiving any payment or remuneration. This practice was historically prevalent in parts of India and is now strictly forbidden. The article aims to protect the dignity of individuals and prevent exploitation by prohibiting human trafficking and all forms of forced labor.

30. (D) Prohibition of forced labour (Article 23)
While most fundamental rights are protections against state action, some are also enforceable against private individuals. Article 23, which prohibits human trafficking and forced labor, is a prime example. This ensures that individuals are protected from exploitation not only by the government but also by other private citizens or organizations, making it a critical tool for social justice and dignity.

31. (C) A.V. Dicey
The concept of equality before the law is a key element of the "Rule of Law" formulated by the British jurist A.V. Dicey. This principle implies that no person is above the law and everyone is subject to the jurisdiction of ordinary courts. It ensures the absence of arbitrary power and establishes that legal rights and duties apply uniformly to all citizens.

32. (B) The State cannot prescribe any professional qualifications.
Article 19(1)(g) grants citizens the right to practice any profession or carry on any trade or business. However, Article 19(6) empowers the state to impose reasonable restrictions, including prescribing professional or technical qualifications necessary for practicing any profession. The state can also create a monopoly in its own favor and prohibit businesses that are inherently immoral or harmful to society.

33. (B) The ruling in State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan.
Article 15(4) was added by the First Constitutional Amendment Act in 1951 following the Supreme Court's ruling in the Champakam Dorairajan case. The court had invalidated a government order providing for communal reservations in educational institutions. This amendment was necessary to enable the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes and Scheduled Castes or Tribes.

NODIA

34. (D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Indira Sawhney case dealt with reservations and the creamy layer concept. Justice Puttaswamy's case established the right to privacy. I.R. Coelho's case affirmed that laws in the Ninth Schedule are subject to judicial review if they violate the basic structure. S.R. Bommai's case declared secularism a basic feature of the Constitution and addressed the misuse of Article 356 for state dismissal.

35. (A) The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955
To give effect to Article 17, Parliament enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955. This legislation prescribed punishments for the practice of untouchability and the enforcement of any disability arising from it. In 1976, the act was comprehensively amended and renamed the Protection of Civil Rights Act to strengthen the legal framework against social discrimination and ensure the dignity of all citizens.

36. (A) Judges of a High Court
Article 22(4) mandates that no person can be held under preventive detention for more than three months without the approval of an Advisory Board. The Constitution requires that this board

18. (A) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs)
Article 16(4A) was inserted to enable the state to provide reservations in matters of promotion for any class or classes of posts in the services under the state. This specific provision is intended for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It applies when the state believes these groups are not adequately represented in the services under its control.

19. (D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The writ of Habeas Corpus literally means "to have the body," used against illegal detention. Mandamus means "we command," issued to public officials. Quo Warranto means "by what authority," questioning the legality of a claim to public office. Certiorari means "to be certified," issued by higher courts to lower courts to quash orders. These are vital for enforcing rights.

20. (A) II, III, I
The chronological order of these landmark judgments reflects the evolution of personal liberty in India. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras was decided in 1950, followed by the Maneka Gandhi case in 1978 which broadened Article 21. Finally, Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India was decided in 2017, establishing the right to privacy as a fundamental right under the Constitution.

21. (C) Article 358 is automatic, while 359 requires a Presidential Order.
Article 358 automatically suspends the fundamental rights under Article 19 when a National Emergency is declared on grounds of war or external aggression. In contrast, Article 359 does not automatically suspend any rights. It empowers the President to issue a specific order suspending the right to move any court for the enforcement of designated fundamental rights during the emergency period.

22. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 15(3) empowers the state to make special provisions for women and children, which is a form of protective discrimination. This does not violate the principle of equality because Article 14 allows for reasonable classification. The reasoning that Article 14 prohibits all forms of special treatment is incorrect, as the law treats equals equally but permits different treatment for unequals.

23. (D) Freedom to acquire and dispose of property
Article 19(1) originally included the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property as a fundamental freedom. However, this was removed by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1978. Currently, the six guaranteed freedoms are speech, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession. The right to property is now a constitutional right under Article 300A, but not a fundamental right.

24. (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Article 25 guarantees the right to profess, practice, and propagate religion. While propagation involves spreading one's religious tenets, the Supreme Court has clarified that it does not include the right to convert another person through force, fraud, or inducement. Such actions violate the freedom of conscience of the individual being converted, as religious freedom belongs equally to every person in society.

25. (B) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy case
In 2017, a nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court delivered a historic judgment in the Justice K.S. Puttaswamy case. The court unanimously declared the right to privacy as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21. This ruling overrode earlier judgments and established privacy as a fundamental right, influencing various aspects of digital and personal life.

26. (D) Doctrine of Judicial Review
Article 13 provides the constitutional basis for the doctrine of judicial review in India. It empowers the judiciary to scrutinize laws and executive actions to ensure they do not violate fundamental rights. By declaring inconsistent laws void, this article establishes the supremacy of the Constitution and ensures that the legislature and executive operate within the boundaries defined by the fundamental rights.

27. (A) Any section of citizens residing in India
Article 29(1) provides that any section of citizens residing in India having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own shall have the right to

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time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the magistrate's court. No person can be detained beyond this period without the express authority of a magistrate.

46. (B) Direct access to the Supreme Court exists only under Article 32.
The defining characteristic of a fundamental right is its specialized enforcement mechanism. Article 32 itself is a fundamental right that allows citizens to move the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of rights in Part III. In contrast, ordinary legal rights must generally be pursued through lower courts or specific statutory procedures, without the guaranteed constitutional remedy of approaching the highest court directly.

47. (B) Liberty-depriving procedures must satisfy Articles 14 and 19.
The Maneka Gandhi case established the "Golden Triangle" theory, which posits that Articles 14, 19, and 21 are not mutually exclusive but interconnected. Any law that deprives an individual of personal liberty must not only satisfy the requirements of Article 21 but also pass the tests of equality under Article 14 and the reasonableness of restrictions on freedoms guaranteed under Article 19.

48. (B) P.A. Inamdar case
In the P.A. Inamdar case of 2005, the Supreme Court ruled that the state could not impose its reservation policy on minority and non-minority unaided private colleges. To overcome this judicial hurdle, Parliament enacted the 93rd Amendment Act, inserting Article 15(5). This clause allows the state to provide reservations in both aided and unaided private educational institutions for socially and educationally backward classes.

49. (A) I, II, III, IV
The First Amendment was enacted in 1951 to protect land reforms. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment in 1971 affirmed Parliament's power to amend any part of the Constitution, including fundamental rights. The Forty-Fourth Amendment in 1978 removed the right to property as a fundamental right. Finally, the Eighty-Sixth Amendment in 2002 introduced the right to education as a fundamental right for children in India.

NODIA

50. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Punitive and preventive detentions are two distinct legal concepts. Punitive detention follows a criminal trial where an individual is found guilty of a specific offence. Preventive detention is a precautionary measure used to prevent a person from committing a future act prejudicial to public interest or state security. While both statements are factually correct, the nature of one does not logically explain the other.

51. (D) Imposing conscription for military service
Article 23 prohibits human trafficking, including the sale of humans, prostitution, and systems like Devadasi. It specifically aims to prevent exploitation and forced labor. However, it provides an exception allowing the state to impose compulsory service for public purposes, such as military conscription. Such state-mandated service is not considered forced labor or trafficking if it is applied without discrimination on forbidden grounds.

52. (D) Doctrine of Severability
The Doctrine of Severability, derived from Article 13, states that if a law is inconsistent with fundamental rights, only the offending portion is declared void, provided it can be separated from the rest of the statute. If the valid and invalid parts are inextricably linked, the entire law is struck down. This ensures that the valid intentions of the legislature are preserved while protecting rights.

53. (C) 85th Constitutional Amendment
The 85th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2001 amended Article 16(4A) to provide for "consequential seniority" in the case of promotion by virtue of rule of reservation for government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This amendment ensured that reserved category employees who were promoted earlier than their general category peers would retain their seniority in the higher grade over those peers.

54. (C) Article 21
Through extensive judicial interpretation, the Supreme Court has expanded the "right to life" under Article 21 to include the right to a clean and wholesome environment. This evolution

allows citizens to file petitions against industrial pollution and ecological degradation, arguing that such hazards threaten human life and health. This environmental jurisprudence has become a cornerstone for sustainable development and public health protection in India.

55. (A) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 specifically added the words "co-operative societies" to Article 19(1)(c), thereby making the right to form cooperatives a fundamental right. This amendment also introduced a new Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 43B regarding the promotion of cooperative societies and added Part IXB to the Constitution to provide a legal framework for their management.

56. (A) A private un-aided school without state control
To be considered "State" under Article 12, an entity must usually have significant government control, funding, or perform a public function. Statutory bodies like LIC, ONGC, and local municipal corporations clearly fit this definition. However, a purely private un-aided school that operates without substantial state control or financial support is generally not treated as "State," and fundamental rights cannot be directly enforced against it.

57. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The 86th Amendment created a reciprocal framework for education. Article 21A established a fundamental right for children to receive free and compulsory education from the state. Simultaneously, Article 51A(k) was added as a fundamental duty for parents and guardians to provide their children with educational opportunities. These provisions work together to ensure that every child aged six to fourteen can access essential schooling.

58. (A) I, III, and IV only
Fundamental rights are justiciable and serve as checks on legislative and executive power. They are not absolute, as the state can impose reasonable restrictions. While many rights are against state action, some protect individuals from private parties. Crucially, fundamental rights are not unamendable; Parliament can amend them provided the basic structure of the Constitution remains intact, as established in the Kesavananda Bharati judgment.

59. (C) Evidence extracted through compulsion during interrogation.
Article 20(3) protects an accused person from being a witness against themselves. This right against self-incrimination specifically prohibits the state from using compulsion to extract incriminating statements or testimony. However, the Supreme Court has ruled that this protection does not extend to physical evidence such as thumb impressions, DNA samples, specimen signatures, or the compulsory exhibition of the body for identification purposes.

60. (B) National Awards are not "titles" under the meaning of Article 18.
In the Balaji Raghavan case, the Supreme Court clarified that national awards like the Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, and others are not "titles" within the meaning of Article 18. These awards recognize merit and exceptional service rather than hereditary status. While recipients are honored, they are not permitted to use these awards as prefixes or suffixes to their names in professional or personal contexts.

61. (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Article 28 categorizes educational institutions into four types. For institutions established under a trust but administered by the state, religious instruction is permitted if the trust requires it. This is an exception to the general rule for purely state-maintained institutions where religious instruction is strictly forbidden. The provision balances secular education with the specific religious mandates of certain historical endowments and charitable trusts.

62. (A) Articles 20 and 21
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, enacted after the 1975 emergency, placed vital limits on the suspension of fundamental rights. It specified that even during a National Emergency, the President cannot suspend the right to move the court for the enforcement of rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21. These articles protect against retroactive criminal laws, double jeopardy, self-incrimination, and the deprivation of life or liberty.

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63. (A) Public order, morality, and health
Article 25 guarantees the right to freedom of religion to all individuals in India. However, this right is explicitly subject to public order, morality, and health, as well as to other provisions of Part III. This allows the state to regulate religious practices if they threaten social stability, violate basic moral standards, or pose a risk to the health and safety of the general public.

64. (C) Article 300A
The Right to Property was removed from the list of fundamental rights by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1978. It was reinserted as a constitutional and legal right under Article 300A in Part XII of the Constitution. This change means that while the state can still acquire private property, it must do so only through the authority of law, rather than through arbitrary action.

65. (A) A private individual or private body
The writ of Mandamus is a judicial command issued to a public authority to perform a legal duty that it has failed or refused to execute. It cannot be issued against a purely private individual or a private organization, as it is designed to ensure the accountability of public officials, government bodies, and lower courts in the discharge of their official and statutory responsibilities.

66. (A) The Parliament of India
Article 16(3) allows for residence to be a requirement for certain types of public employment. However, to ensure national uniformity and prevent regionalism, the Constitution vests the power to make such laws exclusively in the Parliament, rather than the state legislatures. This ensures that any residence requirements for jobs are consistent across the country and do not lead to fragmented citizenship or employment barriers.

67. (C) Child Labour Amendment Act, 2016 - Bans all adolescent work
The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, bans the employment of children below fourteen in all occupations. For adolescents aged fourteen to eighteen, it prohibits work specifically in hazardous occupations and processes, but does not ban all forms of adolescent labor. This distinction allows older children to work in non-hazardous environments while protecting them from dangerous industries like mining or chemical manufacturing.

68. (B) English Common Law
Article 34 of the Indian Constitution provides for the restriction of fundamental rights during the operation of martial law. The concept of martial law, which involves the suspension of ordinary law and the administration of justice by military tribunals in times of severe disorder, is derived from English Common Law. It is distinct from a National Emergency and is localized to areas where civil administration has collapsed.

69. (A) It listed 19 rights demanded for the Indian people.
The Nehru Report of 1928 was a landmark in India's constitutional history. It included a detailed list of nineteen fundamental rights, such as freedom of conscience, the right to free elementary education, and equal rights for women. This report demonstrated the capacity of Indian leaders to formulate a modern, democratic constitutional framework and laid the groundwork for the eventual inclusion of fundamental rights in the Constitution.

70. (C) Ensure compensation does not restrict the Article 30 right.
The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added a proviso to Article 30 to protect minority educational institutions. It stipulates that if the state compulsorily acquires the property of such an institution, the compensation amount must be fixed in a way that does not abridge or restrict the fundamental right of minorities to establish and administer their own educational institutions. This prevents indirect state interference through inadequate compensation.

71. (A) The right to strike
While the Constitution guarantees the right to form associations and unions under Article 19(1)(c), the Supreme Court has consistently held that the right to strike is not a fundamental right. It is considered a legal or statutory right that can be regulated or restricted by specific labor laws. Similarly, while the freedom of the press and the right to information are recognized, they are derived from Article 19(1)(a).

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must consist of individuals who are, have been, or are qualified to be appointed as judges of a High Court. This ensures that a high-level judicial perspective is applied to detention cases.

37. (A) Article 15 (Prohibition of discrimination on specific grounds)
Fundamental rights in India are categorized by their availability. Articles 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 are available to both citizens and foreigners. However, Article 15, which prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, is exclusively guaranteed to citizens of India and does not extend to foreign nationals or aliens.

38. (D) The right to strike or call for a bandh
Article 19(1)(b) protects the right of citizens to assemble peaceably and without arms, including the right to hold public meetings, demonstrations, and processions. However, the Supreme Court has clarified that this fundamental right does not include the right to strike or call for a total shutdown (bandh). Such actions can infringe upon the rights of others and disrupt public order or essential services.

39. (D) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation
In the 1985 Olga Tellis case, the Supreme Court held that the right to life guaranteed by Article 21 includes the right to livelihood. The court reasoned that no person can live without the means of living. This landmark judgment expanded the protective umbrella of Article 21 to include socio-economic rights, ensuring that the state cannot deprive individuals of their livelihood without following fair procedures.

40. (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Article 16(4B) allows the state to carry forward unfilled reserved vacancies to the following year as a separate class. This provision, added by the 81st Amendment, specifies that these backlog vacancies are not to be counted towards the 50 percent reservation limit for the year in which they are filled. This ensures that the backlog does not reduce current reservation opportunities for others.

41. (B) I and III only
Article 23 prohibits forced labor but allows the state to impose compulsory service for public purposes, such as military or social service. When imposing such service, the state must not discriminate based only on religion, race, caste, or class. This exception allows the government to call upon citizens to serve the nation during emergencies or for essential public welfare projects without violating rights.

42. (C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Reasonable restrictions on speech include defamation and contempt of court. Assembly is restricted by public order and national sovereignty. Association is limited by morality and public order. Movement and residence can be restricted to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes or for general public interest. These grounds ensure that individual freedoms do not compromise the stability, security, or welfare of the broader society.

43. (B) Preventing the spread of highly contagious viral diseases.
While citizens have the right to move freely throughout India under Article 19(1)(d), the state can impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of the general public. This includes measures to protect public health, such as restricting the movement of individuals during a pandemic to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. Such restrictions are considered necessary for the collective safety and well-being of the population.

44. (D) Article 16(4)
Article 16(4) is a critical provision that empowers the state to make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens. This applies if, in the opinion of the state, that class is not adequately represented in the services under the state. This clause acts as an enabling provision to promote substantive equality and social representation.

45. (C) 24 hours excluding the time necessary for the journey
Article 22(2) provides a vital safeguard against arbitrary arrest by mandating that every person arrested and detained in custody must be produced before the nearest magistrate within twenty-four hours. This time limit excludes the

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is used to challenge the legality of an individual holding a public office. These writs are essential for maintaining the rule of law.

81. (C) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
In the 1992 Indira Sawhney case, famously known as the Mandal case, the Supreme Court upheld 27 percent reservation for OBCs in central government jobs. However, the court introduced the "creamy layer" concept, directing that advanced sections among the backward classes must be excluded from reservation benefits. This ensures that the benefits of reservation reach the truly backward and needy members of the community.

82. (A) Article 27 prohibits taxes, but secular regulation fees are allowed.
Article 27 specifically prohibits the state from compelling any person to pay taxes for the promotion of a particular religion. However, the judiciary distinguishes between a tax, which is for general revenue, and a fee, which is collected for a specific secular service. For example, the state can levy a fee on pilgrims to provide them with safety, sanitation, and other secular facilities without violating Article 27.

83. (D) Writ of Habeas Corpus
The writ of Habeas Corpus is the most powerful legal tool for protecting personal liberty against unlawful detention. When a person is illegally held by the police or any public official, the court can issue this writ to compel the detaining authority to produce the person and explain the legal grounds for detention. If the detention is found to be without legal justification, the court orders immediate release.

84. (C) Is a State for administrative but not judicial functions.
The definition of "State" under Article 12 includes the executive and legislative branches. Regarding the judiciary, the prevailing view is that courts are considered "State" when they perform administrative functions, such as making appointments to staff positions. However, when courts perform purely judicial functions and deliver judgments, they are generally not considered "State" under Article 12, and their decisions cannot be challenged as violations of fundamental rights.

85. (C) Only Parliament makes laws to ensure Part III uniformity.
Article 35 gives the Parliament the exclusive power to make laws to give effect to certain fundamental rights and to prescribe punishments for offences such as untouchability or forced labor. This power is denied to state legislatures to ensure that fundamental rights and their enforcement mechanisms are uniform across the entire country. This centralizes the protection of core liberties and prevents variations in human rights standards between different states.

86. (B) It must have a population of one million followers in India.
To qualify as a "religious denomination" under Article 26, a group must meet three judicial criteria: it must have a system of beliefs or doctrines, a common organization, and a distinctive name. Examples include the Ramakrishna Mission or the followers of specific religious leaders. The Constitution and the courts do not prescribe any minimum population threshold, such as one million followers, for a group to be recognized as a denomination.

87. (B) Equals should be treated equally in like circumstances.
The "Equal Protection of Laws" is a positive concept that means people in similar situations should be treated similarly by the law. It allows for "reasonable classification," where the state can treat different groups of people differently if there is a valid reason for doing so. This principle ensures substantive equality by recognizing that uniform laws applied to vastly unequal circumstances can result in unfairness and injustice.

88. (B) Prohibition of traffic in human beings, Prohibition of child labour, Freedom of conscience, Freedom to manage religious affairs
The articles follow a specific logical order in the Constitution. Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and forced labor. Article 24 prohibits the employment of children in factories and hazardous work. Article 25 guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right to practice religion. Article 26 grants religious denominations the right to manage their own religious affairs. This sequence moves from rights against exploitation to religious freedoms.

NODIA

72. (B) II and III only
The Indian Constitution distinguishes between rights for citizens and those for all persons. Protection of life and personal liberty under Article 21 and the freedom to manage religious affairs under Article 26 are available to everyone, including foreign nationals. In contrast, equality of opportunity in public employment and the cultural or educational rights of minorities are specifically reserved for citizens of India and not for foreigners.

73. (D) Only when declared due to war or external aggression.
Article 358 provides for the automatic suspension of the six freedoms under Article 19 only when a National Emergency is proclaimed on the grounds of war or external aggression. If the emergency is declared on the grounds of "armed rebellion," Article 19 rights are not automatically suspended. This distinction was introduced by the 44th Amendment to prevent the misuse of emergency powers during internal domestic disturbances.

74. (C) Prohibition prevents action; Certiorari quashes an existing order.
Prohibition and Certiorari are both issued by higher courts to inferior courts or tribunals. Prohibition is a preventive writ issued while proceedings are pending to stop a court from exceeding its jurisdiction. Certiorari is a remedial writ issued after a final order has been passed to quash the decision on grounds of jurisdictional error, violation of natural justice, or an error of law on the record.

75. (D) Descent
Article 15 prohibits discrimination by the state against citizens on five specific grounds: religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth. Article 16, which deals with equality of opportunity in public employment, includes these five grounds and adds two more: "descent" and "residence." This means that for government jobs, the state cannot discriminate based on a person's family lineage or their ancestors' place of origin.

76. (D) Article 25
Article 25 of the Constitution provides for the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice, and propagate religion. It includes an explicit explanation stating that the wearing and carrying of kirpans shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion. This protection ensures that the religious practices of the Sikh community are constitutionally recognized as part of their fundamental religious freedom.

77. (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Article 13(2) prohibits the state from making laws that abridge fundamental rights. However, following the landmark Kesavananda Bharati judgment, the Supreme Court ruled that a constitutional amendment under Article 368 is not a "law" within the meaning of Article 13. Therefore, fundamental rights can be amended by Parliament as long as the amendment does not destroy or alter the "basic structure" of the Constitution.

78. (D) The right to agitate for the protection of the language.
Article 29 grants sections of citizens the right to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture. The Supreme Court has interpreted this right to include the inherent right to agitate and peacefully campaign for the protection and promotion of that language. This ensures that the right to conserve culture is not a passive one but allows for active public and political efforts to safeguard linguistic heritage.

79. (B) I, III, IV, and V only
Article 358 automatically suspends Article 19 rights only during an external emergency. Article 359 empowers the President to suspend the right to enforce specific rights in court, but it does not make the rights non-existent. Furthermore, the 44th Amendment ensured that the enforcement of Articles 20 and 21 can never be suspended. These rules prevent the total disappearance of legal accountability and personal protection during a National Emergency.

80. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Habeas Corpus is the primary remedy against illegal and arbitrary detention. Mandamus is issued to compel a public official to perform a statutory duty they have neglected. Prohibition is directed at inferior courts to prevent them from exceeding their legal jurisdiction. Quo Warranto

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97. (A) Religion, race, caste, language or any of them
Article 29(2) is a specific non-discrimination clause for educational institutions. It ensures that no citizen is denied admission into state-maintained or state-aided institutions based on religion, race, caste, or language. This provision is distinct from Article 15 because it specifically includes "language" as a protected ground and is tailored to the context of education, ensuring equal access to schooling for all sections of society regardless of their background.

98. (B) Article 23
The Devadasi system is a social practice that has historically led to the exploitation of women. The judiciary has recognized that this system constitutes a form of human trafficking and forced labor, which are strictly prohibited under Article 23 of the Constitution. By outlawing these practices, the Constitution seeks to protect the dignity and bodily integrity of women and prevent institutionalized forms of social and sexual exploitation in the name of religion.

99. (C) 25 percent
The Right to Education Act of 2009, which implements Article 21A, includes a significant provision for social inclusion. It mandates that private unaided schools must reserve 25 percent of their seats in entry-level classes for children belonging to economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighborhood. This policy aims to bridge the educational gap and provide quality schooling opportunities to children from marginalized backgrounds through a shared social responsibility.

100. (D) Magna Carta of India
Part III of the Indian Constitution is often called the Magna Carta of India. This title reflects its status as a comprehensive charter of rights, similar to the historical English document that first limited absolute royal power. By enshrining fundamental rights that are justiciable and enforceable, Part III protects the liberties of individuals and ensures that the state functions as a limited government under the rule of law.

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56. Consider the following statements regarding the Liberal-Intellectual Directive Principles:
I. Article 44 seeks a Uniform Civil Code for citizens.
II. Article 48A directs the State to protect forests and wildlife.
III. Article 50 advocates the separation of the judiciary from the executive.
IV. Article 51 focuses on the promotion of international peace and security.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and III

57. Article 39(b) ensures that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are distributed:
(A) So as best to subserve the common good
(B) Equally among all taxpayers
(C) Exclusively to the marginalized communities
(D) According to the rules of the free market

58. Which pair is incorrectly matched regarding the newly added Directive Principles?
(A) Article 43B - 44th Amendment
(B) Article 39A - 42nd Amendment
(C) Article 43A - 42nd Amendment
(D) Article 48A - 42nd Amendment

59. Which principle directs the State to prevent the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment?
(A) Article 39(a)
(B) Article 39(b)
(C) Article 39(c)
(D) Article 39(d)

60. The Minimum Wages Act is often cited as the legislative implementation of the directive to secure a living wage under:
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 43
(C) Article 42
(D) Article 43A

61. The phrase "fundamental in the governance of the country" is associated with:
(A) Preamble
(B) Fundamental Rights
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy
(D) Fundamental Duties

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62. The Directive Principle regarding the organization of village panchayats (Article 40) was included to reflect the philosophy of:
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Karl Marx

63. Match the Amendments in List I with the specific Directive Principle they added or modified in List II:
List I: (Amendment)
P. 42nd Amendment
Q. 44th Amendment
R. 86th Amendment
S. 97th Amendment
List II: (Action)
1. Altered the subject matter of Article 45
2. Added Article 43B on cooperative societies
3. Added Article 39A, 43A, and 48A
4. Added Article 38(2) to minimize inequalities
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

64. The Maternity Benefit Act (1961) directly fulfills the constitutional obligation created by:
(A) Article 40
(B) Article 41
(C) Article 42
(D) Article 43

65. According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which part of the Constitution is considered its "novel feature"?
(A) Part IV
(B) Part I
(C) Part II
(D) Part III

66. Consider the following statements related to Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):
I. They facilitate stability and continuity in domestic and foreign policies.
II. They serve as a crucial test for the performance of the government.

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Mills Case
(B) Golak Nath Case, Champakam Dorairajan Case, Minerva Mills Case, Kesavananda Bharati Case
(C) Kesavananda Bharati Case, Champakam Dorairajan Case, Golak Nath Case, Minerva Mills Case
(D) Champakam Dorairajan Case, Kesavananda Bharati Case, Golak Nath Case, Minerva Mills Case

10. Match the following Articles of the Directive Principles in List I with their provisions in List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 39A
Q. Article 40
R. Article 44
S. Article 50
List II: (Provision)
1. Separation of judiciary from executive
2. Uniform Civil Code
3. Equal justice and free legal aid
4. Organization of village panchayats
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

11. Which of the following is NOT a provision under Article 48 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.
(B) Preservation and improvement of the breeds of all milch and draught cattle in India.
(C) Prohibition of the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle.
(D) Protection and improvement of the environment and safeguarding of forests.

12. What is the fundamental distinction between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) Fundamental Rights apply only to citizens, while Directive Principles apply to non-citizens.
(B) Fundamental Rights promote social and economic democracy, while Directive Principles promote political democracy.
(C) Fundamental Rights are negative injunctions on the State, while Directive Principles are positive obligations.
(D) Fundamental Rights are non-justiciable, while Directive Principles are justiciable.

13. Consider the following statements regarding Article 39 of the Indian Constitution:
I. It aims to secure adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.
II. It ensures the equitable distribution of material resources of the community.
III. It enforces compulsory military training for the youth.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

14. Which of the following correctly reflects the constitutional classification of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) They are officially classified into Socialist, Gandhian, and Liberal-Intellectual in the Constitution.
(B) They are classified only into Justiciable and Non-Justiciable principles.
(C) The Constitution does not contain any formal classification of the Directive Principles.
(D) They are classified according to the schedules of the Government of India Act, 1935.

15. Match the Supreme Court Cases in List I with their specific rulings regarding DPSP in List II:
List I: (Case)
P. Champakam Dorairajan Case
Q. Golak Nath Case
R. Kesavananda Bharati Case
S. Minerva Mills Case
List II: (Ruling)
1. Fundamental Rights cannot be amended for DPSP
2. Balance between Part III and Part IV is the basic structure
3. Article 31C (first provision) is valid and part of harmonious construction
4. Fundamental Rights prevail over Directive Principles
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

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(C) Article 45
(D) Article 43

76. Article 38(2), focusing on minimizing inequalities, was added by which Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(C) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(D) 44th Amendment Act, 1978

77. Which Directive Principle explicitly addresses the need to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration?
(A) Article 49
(B) Article 50
(C) Article 51(c)
(D) Article 51(d)

78. Consider the following statements:
I. Promoting cottage industries.
II. Securing equal pay for equal work.
III. Protecting monuments of national importance.
IV. Securing a living wage for workers.
Which of the above statements identify ONLY the Socialist principles?
(A) I and III
(B) II and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

79. Consider the following legislative acts:
I. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
II. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
III. The Right to Education Act, 2009
IV. The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986
Which of the above combinations indicates the legislative implementation of the Liberal-Intellectual Directive Principles?
(A) I and II
(B) III and IV
(C) I, II, and III
(D) II, III, and IV

80. Select the correct sequence of events regarding the evolution of Article 31C:
(A) Introduction by 25th Amendment, Validation by Kesavananda Bharati case, Expansion by 42nd Amendment, Restriction by Minerva Mills case.
(B) Introduction by 42nd Amendment, Validation by Minerva Mills case, Expansion by 44th Amendment, Restriction by Kesavananda Bharati case.
(C) Introduction by Golak Nath case, Validation by 25th Amendment, Expansion by Minerva Mills case, Restriction by 44th Amendment.
(D) Introduction by 44th Amendment, Validation by Kesavananda Bharati case, Expansion by 25th Amendment, Restriction by Minerva Mills case.

81. "The State shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India." This is stated in:
(A) Article 42
(B) Article 43
(C) Article 44
(D) Article 45

82. Who served as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly and suggested the division of rights into justiciable and non-justiciable categories?
(A) B.N. Rau
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

83. The "Instrument of Instructions" under the Government of India Act, 1935, was issued to:
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The Members of the Legislative Assembly
(C) The Indian Civil Service officers
(D) The Governor-General and Governors of the colonies of India

84. The complementary relationship between Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties can be best described as:
(A) Both are enforceable by the Supreme Court.
(B) Directive Principles are political in nature, while Fundamental Duties are purely economic.
(C) Directive Principles define the duties of the State, while Fundamental Duties define the obligations of the citizens.
(D) Both were present in the original Constitution of 1950.

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(A) Article 36
(B) Article 38
(C) Article 39
(D) Article 37

27. Article 46 aims to promote the educational and economic interests of which sections of society?
(A) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections
(B) Women and children
(C) Religious minorities
(D) Industrial workers and agricultural laborers

28. Consider the following statements about the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973):
(A) It adopted a harmonious construction approach, stating that Part III and Part IV supplement each other.
(B) It established that Fundamental Rights are absolute and cannot be restricted by any Directive Principle of State Policy.
(C) It struck down the entirety of Article 31C as being fundamentally unconstitutional and void under the basic structure.
(D) It ruled that Directive Principles form the exclusive and primary Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution as a whole.

29. Article 43A directs the State to take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries. This was introduced by the:
(A) 1st Amendment Act
(B) 25th Amendment Act
(C) 42nd Amendment Act
(D) 44th Amendment Act

30. Which Article directs the State to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people?
(A) Article 36
(B) Article 37
(C) Article 39
(D) Article 38

31. The principle of separating the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State is enshrined in:
(A) Article 48
(B) Article 49
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51

32. Match the Articles of the Directive Principles in List I with their core themes in List II:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 41
Q. Article 42
R. Article 43
S. Article 43A
List II: (Theme)
1. Maternity relief
2. Participation of workers in management
3. Right to work and public assistance
4. Living wage for workers
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

33. Before the 86th Amendment Act, 2002, Article 45 directed the State to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of:
(A) Six years
(B) Ten years
(C) Fourteen years
(D) Eighteen years

34. Consider the following statements about the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles and identify which is incorrect:
(A) Initially, the Supreme Court held that Directive Principles must conform to and run as subsidiary to Fundamental Rights.
(B) The 42nd Amendment attempted to give primacy to all Directive Principles over Articles 14, 19, and 31.
(C) Currently, only laws implementing Article 39(b) and (c) are protected against challenges under Articles 14 and 19.
(D) The Minerva Mills case established that Directive Principles always enjoy absolute supremacy over Fundamental Rights.

35. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles:
I. They are non-justiciable in nature.
II. They aim to establish social and economic democracy.
III. They operate as limitations on the tyranny

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of the executive.
IV. The Supreme Court can declare a law unconstitutional if it violates a DPSP.
V. They help the courts in examining the constitutional validity of a law.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and V
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and V
(D) I, II, III, and IV

36. The provision that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity was added to Article 39 by:
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 25th Amendment Act
(C) 44th Amendment Act
(D) 86th Amendment Act

37. The debate on the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code in India relates primarily to which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 44
(B) Article 43
(C) Article 45
(D) Article 46

38. What is the complementary relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles often described as?
(A) They are mutually exclusive domains where one cannot influence the interpretation of the other.
(B) Fundamental rights are the constitutional ends, while Directive Principles are the administrative means.
(C) They are fundamentally contradictory and cannot coexist within a single legal framework of the State.
(D) DPSP are the ends of a welfare state, and Fundamental Rights are the means to achieve them.

39. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, which establishes Lok Adalats, was enacted to fulfill the objective of which Article?
(A) Article 38
(B) Article 40
(C) Article 43A
(D) Article 39A

40. Which of the following is an explicit directive under Article 51 of the Constitution?
(A) To organize agriculture on modern lines
(B) To separate the judiciary from the executive
(C) To protect monuments of national importance
(D) To foster respect for international law and treaty obligations

41. Select the correct chronological order of the following Constitutional Amendments that added or modified the Directive Principles:
(A) 42nd Amendment, 44th Amendment, 86th Amendment, 97th Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment, 42nd Amendment, 86th Amendment, 97th Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment, 86th Amendment, 44th Amendment, 97th Amendment
(D) 86th Amendment, 42nd Amendment, 44th Amendment, 97th Amendment

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42. Article 48A, which mandates the State to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife, was added by the:
(A) 1st Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 42nd Amendment Act
(D) 73rd Amendment Act

43. The primary significance of the Directive Principles lies in their objective to transform India from a 'Police State' to a:
(A) Capitalist State
(B) Welfare State
(C) Communist State
(D) Theocratic State

44. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, traces its constitutional genesis to which original Directive Principle before it became a Fundamental Right?
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 46
(C) Article 47
(D) Article 45

45. Which Article directs the State to ensure that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused?
(A) Article 41

(B) Article 42
(C) Article 39(e)
(D) Article 45

46. Which of the following Directive Principles was amended by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002?
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 45
(C) Article 44
(D) Article 46

47. The concept of "Social and Economic Democracy" is specifically embedded in which part of the Constitution?
(A) Part II
(B) Part IV
(C) Part III
(D) Part V

48. Arrange the following Directive Principles in the correct numerical order of their Articles in the Constitution:
I. Promotion of international peace and security
II. Organization of village panchayats
III. Separation of judiciary from executive
IV. Uniform Civil Code
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) IV, II, III, I
(D) IV, III, II, I

49. What does the term "Non-justiciable" mean in the context of Article 37?
(A) The courts cannot enforce them against the State.
(B) The Parliament cannot debate on them.
(C) They are not part of the basic structure.
(D) They can only be implemented through constitutional amendments.

50. Which enforcement mechanism makes the Directive Principles practically effective despite their non-justiciable nature?
(A) Writs issued by the Supreme Court under Article 32
(B) Judicial review by the High Courts
(C) Periodic elections and the pressure of public opinion
(D) Direct administrative orders by the President

51. The State's obligation to protect agricultural interests and animal husbandry on modern lines reflects which ideology of the Directive Principles?
(A) Socialist
(B) Marxist
(C) Radical
(D) Liberal-Intellectual

52. Which Article imposes an obligation on the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest declared to be of national importance?
(A) Article 48
(B) Article 48A
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 49

53. The implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment General Act (MGNREGA) gives practical effect primarily to which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 39
(B) Article 40
(C) Article 41
(D) Article 44

54. Consider the following statements:
I. Article 40 promotes village panchayats.
II. Article 43 promotes cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.
III. Article 48 prohibits the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle.
Which of the following categories do these principles belong to?
(A) They are all Socialist Principles.
(B) They are all Gandhian Principles.
(C) They are all Liberal-Intellectual Principles.
(D) Statements I and II are Socialist, III is Liberal.

55. Who among the following criticized the Directive Principles as a "cheque on a bank, payable only when the resources of the bank permit"?
(A) K.T. Shah
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) B.N. Rau
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

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CHAPTER 11
Directive Principles of State Policy

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1. Which major Supreme Court judgment ruled that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended for the implementation of the Directive Principles?
(A) A.K. Gopalan Case
(B) Kesavananda Bharati Case
(C) Minerva Mills Case
(D) Golak Nath Case

2. Under which Article is the State directed to make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief?
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 43
(C) Article 42
(D) Article 44

3. In which part of the Constitution of India are the Directive Principles of State Policy located?
(A) Part III
(B) Part IV-A
(C) Part IV
(D) Part V

4. Which of the following Directive Principles is primarily based on Gandhian ideology?
(A) Separation of the judiciary from the executive branch in the public services of the State.
(B) Provision for early childhood care and education for all children until the age of six years.
(C) Organization of village panchayats and endowing them with powers of self-government.
(D) Protection of monuments and places of national importance from any destruction or damage.

5. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental in the governance of the country.
Reason (R): The courts can compel the government to enact laws to implement the Directive Principles.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. Which Article imposes a duty on the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people, and to improve public health?
(A) Article 45
(B) Article 47
(C) Article 46
(D) Article 48

7. The concept of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution was heavily influenced by the Constitution of which country?
(A) United States of America
(B) Ireland
(C) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
(D) Australia

8. Article 39A, which promotes equal justice and provides for free legal aid to the poor, was added to the Constitution by which Amendment Act?
(A) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(C) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

9. Select the correct chronological order of the following Supreme Court judgments regarding the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles:
(A) Champakam Dorairajan Case, Golak Nath Case, Kesavananda Bharati Case, Minerva

III. They are subservient to Fundamental Duties.
IV. They are justiciable only in the High Courts, not the Supreme Court.
V. They help in the interpretation of the Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and V
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and V
(D) I, IV, and V

67. Which Article explicitly mandates the State to minimize the inequalities in income, and endeavor to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities?
(A) Article 38(1)
(B) Article 39A
(C) Article 38(2)
(D) Article 41

68. Which of the following is NOT a true statement regarding the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?
(A) Fundamental Rights generally prevail over Directive Principles in case of a direct conflict.
(B) Article 31C completely nullifies Article 14 for all Directive Principles.
(C) The rule of harmonious construction is preferred by the judiciary.
(D) A law giving effect to Article 39(b) cannot be declared void for violating Article 14.

69. Which of the following sequences represents the correct order of Directive Principles from Article 39A to Article 42?
(A) Free Legal Aid, Village Panchayats, Right to Work, Maternity Relief
(B) Village Panchayats, Free Legal Aid, Maternity Relief, Right to Work
(C) Right to Work, Maternity Relief, Free Legal Aid, Village Panchayats
(D) Free Legal Aid, Right to Work, Village Panchayats, Maternity Relief

70. Which directive primarily aims to protect the cultural heritage and historical legacy of India?
(A) Article 48A
(B) Article 50
(C) Article 49
(D) Article 51

71. The concept of separating the judiciary from the executive was included as a Directive Principle to ensure:
(A) Independence of the judiciary and impartial justice
(B) Judicial supremacy over the legislature
(C) Faster appointment of judges
(D) Executive control over judicial appointments

72. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, are manifestations of the State's commitment to which Article?
(A) Article 48
(B) Article 48A
(C) Article 49
(D) Article 51

73. Which of the following is an example of an indirect enforcement mechanism of the Directive Principles?
(A) Writ of Mandamus against the State
(B) Impeachment of the President for non-compliance
(C) Suo motu cognizance by the High Courts to compel legislation
(D) Accountability to the electorate during general elections

74. Which of the following accurately describes the consequence of the Golak Nath Case (1967) on Directive Principles?
(A) It empowered the Parliament to amend Fundamental Rights freely to implement DPSP.
(B) It elevated Directive Principles to a status higher than the Constitution itself.
(C) It restricted the Parliament from taking away Fundamental Rights even for enforcing DPSP.
(D) It removed the concept of judicial review for laws implementing DPSP.

75. The implementation of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is an administrative step fulfilling which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 38
(B) Article 41

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(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

16. Which historical document provided the framework for the Directive Principles of State Policy by including 'Instruments of Instructions'?
(A) Government of India Act, 1935
(B) Indian Councils Act, 1909
(C) Government of India Act, 1919
(D) Nehru Report, 1928

17. Article 43B was added to the Constitution of India by which of the following Amendments?
(A) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(C) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

18. The 25th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 introduced Article 31C. What protection did it offer to the Directive Principles?
(A) It protected laws giving effect to Articles 39(b) and 39(c) against Articles 14, 19, and 31.
(B) It protected all Directive Principles from being challenged on the grounds of violating any Fundamental Right.
(C) It made Directive Principles fully enforceable by the Supreme Court.
(D) It established the absolute supremacy of Fundamental Rights over Directive Principles.

19. Which of the following is considered a Socialist Directive Principle aimed at securing a living wage, a decent standard of life, and social and cultural opportunities for all workers?
(A) Article 40
(B) Article 45
(C) Article 48
(D) Article 43

20. The provision advocating for "equal pay for equal work for both men and women" is found in which of the following?
(A) Article 39
(B) Article 38
(C) Article 41
(D) Article 43

21. The directive to prohibit the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health is explicitly mentioned in:
(A) Article 46
(B) Article 48
(C) Article 47
(D) Article 49

22. In the Champakam Dorairajan Case (1951), the Supreme Court ruled that in case of a conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, which of the following would prevail?
(A) Directive Principles of State Policy
(B) Fundamental Rights
(C) Both will be interpreted harmoniously with equal weight
(D) The matter must be decided by a constitutional amendment

23. Which landmark Supreme Court case established that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?
(A) Shankari Prasad Case
(B) I.R. Coelho Case
(C) S.R. Bommai Case
(D) Minerva Mills Case

24. The promotion of voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies is mandated by:
(A) Article 43A
(B) Article 44
(C) Article 46
(D) Article 43B

25. Which Article provides for the right to work, to education, and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement?
(A) Article 40
(B) Article 41
(C) Article 42
(D) Article 43

26. Which of the following articles specifically mentions that the Directive Principles of State Policy shall not be enforceable by any court?

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85. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case struck down the extension of Article 31C made by the 42nd Amendment.
Reason (R): The extension destroyed the harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, which is a basic feature of the Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. A state government passes a law banning the sale and consumption of liquor. This legislative action directly operationalizes which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 45
(B) Article 47
(C) Article 46
(D) Article 48

87. Which of the following is the odd one out in the context of the classification of Directive Principles?
(A) Promotion of cooperative societies
(B) Equal pay for equal work
(C) Uniform Civil Code
(D) Organization of village panchayats

88. Consider the following statements:
I. Directive Principles are positive injunctions that require the State to act.
II. They embody the concept of a welfare state.
III. They have direct legal enforceability akin to Fundamental Rights.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only

89. Article 48 focuses on the organization of agriculture and animal husbandry. What specific prohibition does it mandate?
(A) Prohibition of chemical fertilizers
(B) Prohibition of the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle
(C) Prohibition of genetically modified crops
(D) Prohibition of corporate farming

90. Arrange the following landmark cases concerning the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles in the correct chronological sequence:
I. Minerva Mills Case
II. Golak Nath Case
III. Champakam Dorairajan Case
IV. Kesavananda Bharati Case
(A) III, II, IV, I
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, IV, II, I
(D) IV, I, III, II

91. The constitutional obligation to maintain just and honorable relations between nations, as part of promoting international peace, is explicitly stated in:
(A) Article 51(a)
(B) Article 51(b)
(C) Article 51(c)
(D) Article 51(d)

92. A core criticism of the Directive Principles is that they are "pious wishes". This criticism primarily stems from the fact that they are:
(A) Outdated and irrelevant to modern India
(B) Too complex for ordinary citizens to understand
(C) Lacking legal force and enforceability
(D) In conflict with the Preamble of the Constitution

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93. Match the Gandhian Directive Principles in List I to their corresponding Articles in List II:
List I: (Principle)
P. Promotion of cottage industries
Q. Promotion of educational and economic interests of SCs, STs
R. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks
S. Prohibition of cow slaughter
List II: (Article)
1. Article 43
2. Article 46
3. Article 47
4. Article 48

further clarification, and the Minerva Mills Case of 1980 finally established the bedrock of balance between these two components.

10. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
These Articles define specific socio-political objectives within Part IV. Article 39A focuses on providing free legal aid to the poor, while Article 40 concerns the organization of village panchayats. Article 44 advocates for a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens throughout India, and Article 50 emphasizes the importance of separating the judiciary from the executive branch.

11. (D) Protection and improvement of the environment and safeguarding of forests.
While Article 48 focuses on the organization of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines and prohibits the slaughter of cattle, the protection of the environment is covered under a different provision. Article 48A, added later by the 42nd Amendment, specifically addresses the State's duty to protect the environment, forests, and wildlife, making it distinct from Article 48.

12. (C) Fundamental Rights are negative injunctions on the State, while Directive Principles are positive obligations.
Fundamental Rights act as limitations on state power by prohibiting certain actions, thereby protecting individual liberties. In contrast, Directive Principles are positive instructions that urge the State to take specific steps toward achieving socio-economic goals. While rights are justiciable and enforceable by courts, these principles are non-justiciable and serve as moral and political guidelines for the government.

13. (A) I and II only
Article 39 aims to create a socialist pattern of society by ensuring that all citizens have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. It also directs the State to ensure that the ownership and control of community resources are distributed to serve the common good. Compulsory military training is not a provision under this Article or the Directive Principles.

14. (C) The Constitution does not contain any formal classification of the Directive Principles.
Although the Constitution itself does not categorize the Directive Principles, scholars and experts typically classify them into three broad categories based on their content and direction: Socialist, Gandhian, and Liberal-Intellectual. This classification helps in understanding the underlying philosophy of each principle, but it remains an academic exercise rather than a formal constitutional structure or legal requirement.

15. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
The judiciary has shaped the interpretation of Directive Principles through various cases. The Champakam Dorairajan case initially gave primacy to Fundamental Rights. The Golak Nath case restricted amendments for implementing principles. Kesavananda Bharati upheld the validity of the first part of Article 31C, while Minerva Mills finally established that the balance between rights and principles is a basic feature.

16. (A) Government of India Act, 1935
The Directive Principles are essentially similar to the 'Instruments of Instructions' which were issued to the Governor-General and the Governors of the provinces by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935. In our Constitution, these instructions are directed toward the legislature and the executive, serving as a guide for governance in a modern state.

17. (A) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted to promote the cooperative sector. It added Article 43B, which requires the State to endeavor to promote the voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies. This addition reflects the government's commitment to strengthening the economic foundations of rural and urban communities through cooperative movements and self-help initiatives.

18. (A) It protected laws giving effect to Articles 39(b) and 39(c) against Articles 14, 19, and 31.
Introduced by the 25th Amendment, Article 31C provided a significant shield for specific Directive Principles. It stated that no law giving effect to the socialist objectives of Article 39(b) or 39(c) could be declared void on the ground that it violated the Fundamental Rights regarding equality, freedom, or property, thereby prioritizing these specific socio-economic goals over individual rights.

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ANSWERS

1. (D) Golak Nath Case
In the Golak Nath Case of 1967, the Supreme Court took a rigid stand regarding the modification of Fundamental Rights. It held that the Parliament did not possess the power to take away or abridge any of these rights, even if the objective was to implement Directive Principles of State Policy, thus asserting the supremacy of Fundamental Rights.

2. (C) Article 42
This constitutional provision directs the State to ensure that individuals work under conditions that are just and compassionate. It specifically mandates that the government must create legal frameworks to provide maternity relief for women, ensuring their well-being during and after pregnancy as part of the broader commitment to social security and humane working standards for all workers in India.

3. (C) Part IV
The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained within the fourth part of the Indian Constitution, spanning from Article 36 to Article 51. These principles serve as guidelines for the government to establish a social and economic democracy. They represent the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting various legislative measures.

4. (C) Organization of village panchayats and endowing them with powers of self-government.
Article 40 reflects a core component of the Gandhian vision for India, emphasizing decentralized governance. It directs the State to organize village panchayats and provide them with the necessary authority to function as effective units of self-government. This principle aims to empower rural communities and promote local participation in the political and administrative processes of the country.

5. (C) A is true but R is false.
While Article 37 declares that Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of the country, they are expressly made non-justiciable. This means that unlike Fundamental Rights, no individual can approach the courts to compel the government to implement them through legal action. The responsibility for their realization lies with the legislature and the executive through policy and law.

6. (B) Article 47
This Article identifies the primary duties of the State regarding public welfare and health. It directs the government to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people. Additionally, it mandates the improvement of public health and specifically endeavors to bring about the prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and harmful drugs.

7. (B) Ireland
The framers of the Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had in turn copied it from the Spanish Constitution. These principles were included to provide a socio-economic roadmap for the newly independent nation, ensuring that the government strives toward achieving social justice and the equitable distribution of resources.

8. (B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
The 42nd Amendment Act added several new Directive Principles to ensure social justice. Article 39A was introduced to promote justice on the basis of equal opportunity. It specifically requires the State to provide free legal aid through suitable legislation or schemes to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen due to economic reasons.

9. (A) Champakam Dorairajan Case, Golak Nath Case, Kesavananda Bharati Case, Minerva Mills Case
The legal relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles evolved through several landmark judgments. It began with the Champakam Dorairajan Case in 1951, followed by the Golak Nath Case in 1967. Subsequently, the Kesavananda Bharati Case of 1973 provided

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make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and, specifically, for maternity relief to protect the health and employment of women.

65. (A) Part IV
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described the Directive Principles of State Policy as a "novel feature" of the Indian Constitution. He believed that they were unique because they placed a moral and political obligation on the State to ensure social and economic justice. Unlike typical constitutional provisions that focus on the structure of government, these principles focused on the transformative goals of the society.

66. (A) I, II, and V
Directive Principles provide stability by ensuring that basic national goals remain consistent regardless of which political party is in power. They serve as a yardstick for the public to judge government performance and assist the judiciary in interpreting the Constitution. However, they are not subservient to Fundamental Duties, nor are they justiciable in any court of law, including High Courts.

67. (C) Article 38(2)
Article 38(2) was added by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. It directs the State to strive to minimize inequalities in income and endeavor to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities, not only among individuals but also among groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations. This strengthens the socialist commitment of the Indian State to economic equality.

68. (B) Article 31C completely nullifies Article 14 for all Directive Principles.
After the Minerva Mills judgment, only the first part of Article 31C remains valid. This means that only laws implementing the Directive Principles in Article 39(b) and 39(c) are protected from being declared void for violating Articles 14 and 19. The attempt by the 42nd Amendment to extend this protection to all Directive Principles was struck down as unconstitutional by the court.

69. (A) Free Legal Aid, Village Panchayats, Right to Work, Maternity Relief
These provisions follow the specific sequence of Articles 39A to 42. Article 39A provides for free legal aid. Article 40 focuses on the organization of village panchayats. Article 41 deals with the right to work, education, and public assistance. Article 42 requires the State to provide just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief for all workers in the country.

70. (C) Article 49
Article 49 is the specific directive aimed at the preservation of India's historical and cultural legacy. It mandates the State to protect monuments and places of national importance from destruction or damage. By placing this duty on the State, the Constitution ensures that the artistic and historic treasures of the country are safeguarded against neglect or intentional harm in the modern era.

71. (A) Independence of the judiciary and impartial justice
The separation of the judiciary from the executive branch, as mandated by Article 50, is a cornerstone of the rule of law. By ensuring that the executive does not control judicial functions, the Constitution protects the impartiality of judges and ensures that justice is delivered without political pressure. This separation is essential for maintaining the checks and balances necessary in a democratic government.

72. (B) Article 48A
Article 48A, added by the 42nd Amendment, requires the State to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife. Major environmental laws like the Wildlife Protection Act and the Forest Conservation Act were enacted to provide a legal framework for these goals. These statutes translate the constitutional directive into enforceable regulations that govern the conservation of India's diverse natural resources.

73. (D) Accountability to the electorate during general elections
Although the Directive Principles lack legal enforceability in a court of law, they are enforced through the democratic political process. During elections, political parties are held accountable

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19. (D) Article 43
Article 43 is a socialist principle that directs the State to secure, by legislation or economic organization, a living wage and conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life for all workers. It further emphasizes providing full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities, aiming to ensure that the working class leads a dignified and holistically fulfilling life.

20. (A) Article 39
Article 39 contains several directives aimed at securing economic justice. One of its crucial clauses, specifically Article 39(d), mandates that there should be equal pay for equal work for both men and women. This principle seeks to eliminate gender-based wage discrimination and ensures that remuneration is based on the nature of the work performed rather than the gender.

21. (C) Article 47
As part of the State's duty to improve public health, Article 47 directs the government to endeavor to bring about the prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health, except for medicinal purposes. This provision reflects the Gandhian ideology of social reform and the State's responsibility to protect citizens from the harmful effects of substance abuse.

22. (B) Fundamental Rights
In the landmark Champakam Dorairajan Case of 1951, the Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights would prevail over Directive Principles in the event of a conflict. The court held that the Directive Principles had to conform to and run as subsidiary to the Fundamental Rights, established that the latter occupied a superior position in the constitutional hierarchy at that time.

23. (D) Minerva Mills Case
The Minerva Mills Case of 1980 is significant for establishing that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The Supreme Court ruled that giving absolute primacy to one over the other would disturb the constitutional harmony, declaring this balance as part of the basic structure of the Constitution that cannot be altered.

24. (D) Article 43B
Article 43B was incorporated into the Constitution to provide a constitutional basis for the management of cooperative societies. It directs the State to encourage the voluntary formation and professional management of these societies. This directive aims to empower citizens to work together for mutual economic benefit and ensures that cooperatives are managed democratically and autonomously without excessive state interference.

25. (B) Article 41
Article 41 requires the State, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provisions for securing the right to work and the right to education. It also mandates providing public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement, ensuring a social safety net for vulnerable citizens who are unable to support themselves through employment.

26. (D) Article 37
Article 37 serves as the defining provision for the nature of Directive Principles. It explicitly states that these principles shall not be enforceable by any court of law. However, it simultaneously emphasizes that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles while making laws for citizens.

27. (A) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections
Article 46 directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, particularly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It also mandates that the State must protect these groups from social injustice and all forms of exploitation, highlighting the commitment to achieving social equality through targeted affirmative action and protection.

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46. (B) Article 45
The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 significantly altered Article 45. Originally focusing on free education for children up to fourteen, its subject matter was changed to providing early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. This change occurred simultaneously with the introduction of Article 21A, which made primary education a Fundamental Right.

47. (B) Part IV
While Part III of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights and aims to establish political democracy, Part IV contains the Directive Principles which aim to establish social and economic democracy. These principles provide the framework for the State to create a society where wealth is distributed fairly, social justice is ensured, and every individual has access to basic necessities.

48. (A) II, IV, III, I
These Directive Principles appear in numerical order within the Constitution. Article 40 provides for the organization of village panchayats. Article 44 advocates for a Uniform Civil Code. Article 50 requires the separation of the judiciary from the executive branch in public services. Finally, Article 51 sets out the framework for promoting international peace and security and maintaining honorable relations between nations.

49. (A) The courts cannot enforce them against the State.
The term "non-justiciable" means that if the State fails to implement a Directive Principle, no citizen can move a court to issue a writ or order for its enforcement. Unlike Fundamental Rights, which are legally enforceable, Directive Principles rely on political and moral pressure. Their implementation depends on the availability of resources and the legislative will of the government.

50. (C) Periodic elections and the pressure of public opinion
Despite being non-justiciable, Directive Principles are made effective through democratic accountability. Since these principles are fundamental in governance, any government that ignores them must answer to the people during periodic elections. The pressure of public opinion and the need for political survival serve as powerful informal mechanisms that compel governments to align their policies with the goals mentioned in Part IV.

51. (D) Liberal-Intellectual
Article 48, which directs the State to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines, is classified as a Liberal-Intellectual principle. It reflects a commitment to progress, scientific advancement, and modernization of traditional economic sectors. This ideology seeks to improve productivity and efficiency in the primary sector through the application of contemporary knowledge and scientific methods of management.

52. (D) Article 49
Article 49 imposes an obligation on the State to protect every monument, place, or object of artistic or historic interest that has been declared to be of national importance. It mandates protection against spoilation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal, or export. This principle ensures that India's rich cultural and historical heritage is preserved for future generations as a matter of national duty.

53. (C) Article 41
MGNREGA is a landmark legislative measure that provides a legal guarantee for at least one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household. By doing so, it directly implements the directive in Article 41, which urges the State to secure the right to work for its citizens, especially those facing unemployment and economic hardship.

54. (B) They are all Gandhian Principles.
These principles are grouped together as they represent the social and economic program envisioned by Mahatma Gandhi. Article 40 promotes local self-governance through panchayats, Article 43 encourages cottage industries in rural areas, and Article 48 seeks to prohibit the slaughter of cows and other milch cattle. Together, they aim to build a decentralized, self-reliant, and morally grounded rural society.

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37. (A) Article 44
Article 44 directs the State to endeavor to secure for all citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India. This principle aims to replace personal laws based on the scriptures and customs of each major religious community with a common set of laws governing personal matters like marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption, promoting national integration and gender equality.

38. (D) DPSP are the ends of a welfare state, and Fundamental Rights are the means to achieve them.
Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are often viewed as complementary. While Fundamental Rights provide the essential individual freedoms and protections required for a democratic society, the Directive Principles set out the broad socio-economic goals that the State should strive to achieve. Together, they represent the means and ends through which the Constitution seeks to establish a just society.

39. (D) Article 39A
Article 39A, added by the 42nd Amendment, requires the State to provide free legal aid to ensure that justice is accessible to all, regardless of economic status. The Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 was enacted to implement this directive, leading to the establishment of Lok Adalats. These forums provide a simplified and free mechanism for resolving disputes through mediation and conciliation.

40. (D) To foster respect for international law and treaty obligations
Article 51 focuses on the promotion of international peace and security. It directs the State to maintain just and honorable relations between nations and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another. It also encourages the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, reflecting India's commitment to global harmony and legal order.

41. (A) 42nd Amendment, 44th Amendment, 86th Amendment, 97th Amendment
The 42nd Amendment (1976) added four principles including legal aid and environment protection. The 44th Amendment (1978) added a clause to Article 38. The 86th Amendment (2002) changed the subject matter of Article 45 regarding early childhood care. Finally, the 97th Amendment (2011) added Article 43B concerning cooperative societies, marking the most recent addition to the Directive Principles.

42. (C) 42nd Amendment Act
Article 48A was introduced by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 during a period of increasing global and national awareness regarding ecological preservation. It directs the State to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country. This addition reflects the growing importance of sustainable development and environmental stewardship in the governance of India.

43. (B) Welfare State
The inclusion of Directive Principles in the Constitution signifies a shift from the colonial 'Police State' model to a modern 'Welfare State'. While a police state primarily focuses on maintaining law and order and external security, a welfare state actively intervenes to promote the social and economic well-being of its citizens, aiming to ensure justice, equality, and dignity for all.

44. (D) Article 45
Before the 86th Amendment, Article 45 directed the State to provide free and compulsory education for all children. This directive was the foundation for the eventual recognition of education as a Fundamental Right. Following the amendment and the subsequent enactment of the Right to Education Act in 2009, the original goal of Article 45 was elevated to a legally enforceable right.

45. (C) Article 39(e)
Article 39(e) directs the State to ensure that the health and strength of workers, both men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused. It also mandates that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength, thereby protecting the physical well-being of individuals from exploitation due to poverty or hardship.

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28. (A) It adopted a harmonious construction approach, stating that Part III and Part IV supplement each other.
In the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court moved away from the idea of total subordination of Directive Principles. It emphasized the doctrine of harmonious construction, suggesting that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles should be interpreted together. The court noted that they are complementary to each other and together constitute the conscience of the Constitution, working toward a common goal.

29. (C) 42nd Amendment Act
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 introduced Article 43A, which is a socialist principle. It directs the State to take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments, or other organizations engaged in any industry. This aims to promote industrial democracy and improve relations between labor and management.

30. (D) Article 38
Article 38 is often considered the key directive for a welfare state. It mandates that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order in which justice—social, economic, and political—shall inform all the institutions of national life. It was later expanded to include the minimization of inequalities in income and status.

31. (C) Article 50
Article 50 belongs to the Liberal-Intellectual category of Directive Principles. It directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. This separation is vital for ensuring the independence of the judiciary, preventing executive interference in legal matters, and maintaining the rule of law and impartial administration of justice.

32. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
These Articles cover various aspects of labor and social security. Article 41 provides the right to work and public assistance. Article 42 focuses on providing maternity relief and humane conditions. Article 43 emphasizes securing a living wage for workers to ensure a decent life, while Article 43A encourages the participation of workers in the management of industrial establishments and organizations.

33. (C) Fourteen years
Originally, Article 45 directed the State to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they completed the age of fourteen years. This was intended to be achieved within ten years of the Constitution's commencement. However, the 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed this mandate, making education a Fundamental Right for children aged six to fourteen under Article 21A.

34. (D) The Minerva Mills case established that Directive Principles always enjoy absolute supremacy over Fundamental Rights.
The Minerva Mills case actually struck down the provision of the 42nd Amendment that gave all Directive Principles precedence over Fundamental Rights. The court ruled that the Constitution exists on the balance between Part III and Part IV. It reaffirmed that neither has absolute supremacy, and any attempt to destroy this harmony by elevating one over the other violates the basic structure.

35. (A) I, II, and V
Directive Principles are non-justiciable and aim to establish social and economic democracy, unlike Fundamental Rights which establish political democracy. While they are not limitations on the executive, they serve as useful guides for courts. The judiciary uses these principles to determine the reasonableness of laws, helping to examine and uphold the constitutional validity of various legislative and administrative actions.

36. (A) 42nd Amendment Act
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 modified Article 39(f) to ensure that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. It also directs the State to protect childhood and youth against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment, emphasizing the importance of a nurturing environment for the younger generation.

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55. (A) K.T. Shah
K.T. Shah, a member of the Constituent Assembly, was a prominent critic of the non-justiciable nature of the Directive Principles. He famously compared them to a "cheque on a bank, payable only when the resources of the bank permit," highlighting that without legal enforceability, these principles remained mere aspirations that the government could ignore by citing a lack of financial or administrative resources.

56. (A) I, II, and IV
The Liberal-Intellectual principles reflect modern, progressive values. Article 44 seeks a Uniform Civil Code for national integration. Article 48A focuses on environmental protection and wildlife conservation. Article 51 directs the State to promote international peace and respect international law. While Article 50 also belongs to this category, the specific combination of I, II, and IV accurately identifies several key Liberal-Intellectual directives.

57. (A) So as best to subserve the common good
Article 39(b) is a vital socialist directive aimed at ensuring economic justice. It requires the State to direct its policy toward ensuring that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are distributed in a way that best serves the common good. This principle allows the State to intervene in the economy to prevent the concentration of resources.

58. (A) Article 43B - 44th Amendment
Article 43B, which deals with the promotion of cooperative societies, was actually added by the 97th Amendment Act of 2011, not the 44th Amendment. In contrast, Articles 39A, 43A, and 48A were all correctly added by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. The 44th Amendment added a specific clause to Article 38 regarding the minimization of inequalities in status and opportunities.

59. (C) Article 39(c)
Article 39(c) is a socialist principle that directs the State to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. This provision provides the constitutional basis for the government to regulate large industries and monopolies, ensuring that the country's economic growth benefits the society as a whole.

60. (B) Article 43
Article 43 directs the State to secure a living wage for all workers, which is more than just a minimum wage; it should allow for a basic standard of food, clothing, and shelter, as well as education and social security. The Minimum Wages Act is a primary legislative tool used by the government to work toward achieving this constitutional objective for labor welfare.

61. (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
Article 37 specifically uses the phrase "fundamental in the governance of the country" to describe the Directive Principles. This means that while they cannot be enforced by courts, they are the essential guidelines that must inform every act of the legislature and the executive. They represent the soul of the Constitution and the ultimate goals of the Indian democratic and social system.

62. (A) Mahatma Gandhi
Article 40 was included in the Constitution to honor the legacy and vision of Mahatma Gandhi, who believed that "India lives in her villages." He advocated for "Gram Swaraj" or village self-rule, where village panchayats would serve as the foundation of the country's political structure. This directive was eventually given a concrete legal shape through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

63. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various amendments have expanded Part IV. The 42nd Amendment introduced Articles 39A, 43A, and 48A. The 44th Amendment added Article 38(2) to minimize inequalities. The 86th Amendment modified the age criteria in Article 45 to focus on early childhood care. Lastly, the 97th Amendment added Article 43B to encourage the development and professional management of cooperative societies throughout the nation.

64. (C) Article 42
The Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 is a significant piece of social legislation that provides for paid leave and other benefits for pregnant women employees. This Act directly fulfills the directive in Article 42, which mandates the State to

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(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

94. The State's endeavor to ensure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity is fulfilled through the provision of:
(A) Uniform Civil Code
(B) Right to work
(C) Free legal aid
(D) Early childhood care

95. Consider the following subjects covered under Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):
I. Organization of village panchayats
II. Living wage for workers
III. Uniform Civil Code
IV. Promotion of cooperative societies
V. Separation of judiciary from executive
Which of the above statements represent the Directive Principles classified as Gandhian?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II, III, and V
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) I, III, and V

96. The inclusion of early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years under Article 45 replaced the earlier mandate for children up to:
(A) Eight years
(B) Ten years
(C) Twelve years
(D) Fourteen years

97. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the Directive Principles as envisioned by the framers of the Constitution?
(A) To embody the concept of a police state
(B) To establish a welfare state
(C) To act as a moral precept for the authorities
(D) To guide the State in making laws and policies

98. Article 48A and Article 51A(g) both relate to the environment. While Article 48A is a Directive Principle directed at the State, Article 51A(g) is a:
(A) Fundamental Right of the citizen
(B) Fundamental Duty of the citizen
(C) Statutory right
(D) Prerogative of the President

99. A state government's initiative to provide free textbooks and uniforms to children from weaker sections primarily resonates with the spirit of which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 39A
(B) Article 44
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 46

100. The understanding of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) is crucial for state administration because the government acts as the primary agency for:
(A) Amending the Fundamental Rights to suit the political requirements of the ruling party.
(B) Determining the basic structure of the Constitution through executive orders and laws.
(C) Overriding judicial pronouncements to ensure the supremacy of the legislative branch.
(D) Implementing the socio-economic welfare policies as specifically outlined in Part IV.

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for their progress in achieving the socio-economic goals outlined in Part IV. The electorate uses these principles as a benchmark to evaluate the success or failure of the government's policies and legislative actions over time.

74. (C) It restricted the Parliament from taking away Fundamental Rights even for enforcing DPSP.
In the Golak Nath Case, the Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights have a "transcendental" position and cannot be amended by Parliament, even for implementing Directive Principles. This judgment created a significant hurdle for social and economic reforms. It led to a series of constitutional amendments by the Parliament to regain its power to amend the Constitution, including the Fundamental Rights section.

75. (D) Article 43
Article 43 directs the State to endeavor to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas. The establishment of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a direct administrative implementation of this Gandhian principle. KVIC works to plan, promote, and organize programs for the development of Khadi and other village industries, providing employment and strengthening the rural economy.

76. (D) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 introduced the second clause to Article 38. This clause mandates that the State shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities in income, and endeavor to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities. This addition was part of the post-Emergency efforts to restore democratic values and emphasize the government's commitment to social and economic equality.

77. (D) Article 51(d)
Article 51(d) is one of the four clauses under the directive for international peace and security. It explicitly urges the State to encourage the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. This reflects India's long-standing commitment to peaceful conflict resolution and the principle that disputes between nations should be settled through dialogue and legal mechanisms rather than through military force or aggression.

78. (B) II and IV
Socialist principles are those that aim to provide social and economic justice. Securing equal pay for equal work and ensuring a living wage for workers are core socialist directives found in Articles 39 and 43. In contrast, promoting cottage industries is classified as a Gandhian principle, and protecting monuments of national importance is categorized as a Liberal-Intellectual principle under the standard classification.

79. (B) III and IV
The Liberal-Intellectual principles include goals like free education and environmental protection. The Right to Education Act and the Environmental Protection Act are primary examples of laws that implement these directives. While the Minimum Wages Act and Legal Services Authorities Act are also important, they are generally associated with Socialist directives aimed at labor welfare and social justice for the economically disadvantaged.

80. (A) Introduction by 25th Amendment, Validation by Kesavananda Bharati case, Expansion by 42nd Amendment, Restriction by Minerva Mills case.
Article 31C was introduced by the 25th Amendment (1971) to protect socialist laws. The Kesavananda Bharati case upheld its first part but struck down the second part. The 42nd Amendment (1976) then tried to expand its scope to cover all Directive Principles. Finally, the Minerva Mills case (1980) struck down this expansion, restoring the protection only to Articles 39(b) and 39(c).

81. (C) Article 44
Article 44 is a Liberal-Intellectual principle that advocates for the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code. This code would provide a common set of personal laws for all citizens, regardless of their religion, covering matters like marriage and inheritance. The aim is to promote national unity and ensure equality before the law for all citizens throughout the entire territory of India.

82. (A) B.N. Rau
Sir B.N. Rau, who served as the Constitutional Advisor, played a crucial role in the drafting process. He suggested that individual rights should be divided into two categories: those that can be enforced by courts and those that

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25. The inclusion of the duty "to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform" has the primary effect of:
(A) Making science a compulsory subject up to the university level
(B) Encouraging citizens to adopt rational thinking and question superstitions
(C) Mandating the state to establish scientific research institutes in districts
(D) Forbidding the practice of any religion in public or state institutions

26. In which Part and Article of the Constitution of India are the Fundamental Duties located?
(A) Part III, Article 35A
(B) Part IV, Article 51
(C) Part IVB, Article 52A
(D) Part IVA, Article 51A

27. The Verma Committee (1999) on Fundamental Duties was primarily established to:
(A) Evaluate legal provisions for the implementation of Fundamental Duties
(B) Recommend entirely new duties to be added to the Indian Constitution
(C) Draft the text for the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act regarding schools
(D) Review the relationship between the Prime Minister and the President

28. Which of the following best describes the Fundamental Duty mentioned in Article 51A(b)?
(A) To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom
(B) To protect monuments of national importance
(C) To defend the country and render national service
(D) To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture

29. Under Article 51A(k), the duty of a parent or guardian is to provide opportunities for education to their child or ward between the age of:
(A) 0 to 6 years
(B) 6 to 14 years
(C) 14 to 18 years
(D) 6 to 18 years

30. Which of the following elements is NOT specifically mentioned in the text of Article 51A(e) regarding the duty to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood?
(A) Transcending religious diversities
(B) Transcending linguistic and regional diversities
(C) Renouncing practices derogatory to the dignity of women
(D) Eradicating untouchability and caste-based discrimination

31. Which statement accurately describes the complementary framework between the duties of the state and the duties of citizens?
(A) The Directive Principles outline the duties of the citizens, while Fundamental Duties outline the responsibilities of the state.
(B) The State is legally punished for ignoring DPSP, just as citizens are punished for ignoring Fundamental Duties.
(C) The State fulfills its duties through Directive Principles, while citizens contribute to national welfare through Fundamental Duties.
(D) Fundamental Rights encompass the duties of the state, and DPSP encompass the duties of the citizens.

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32. Because the Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable, the effect is that:
(A) They are entirely ignored by the Indian judiciary.
(B) They act merely as a moral code of conduct unless backed by specific legislation.
(C) Citizens can legally sue the State for failing to help them perform their duties.
(D) The Constitution requires a mandatory review of these duties every ten years.

33. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 specifically penalizes disrespect to which of the following?
(A) The National Emblem and the symbolic National Animal
(B) The National Flag, the Constitution, and the National Anthem
(C) The Parliament building and the central Supreme Court
(D) The seated President and the serving Prime Minister

and honorable relations between nations. This provision encourages the government to conduct its foreign policy based on mutual respect, fairness, and ethical standards, aiming to build a stable and peaceful global community through responsible international conduct and diplomacy.

92. (C) Lacking legal force and enforceability
Critics often label the Directive Principles as "pious wishes" or "moral precepts" because they are non-justiciable. Since the State cannot be legally forced to implement them, some argue that they remain mere declarations of intent without practical impact. However, despite this lack of direct legal force, they continue to influence legislation and serve as a moral compass for the country's governance.

93. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
These Articles represent the Gandhian program for social reform. Article 43 promotes cottage industries, Article 46 focuses on the interests of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Article 47 seeks the prohibition of liquor, and Article 48 mandates the prohibition of cow slaughter. Together, these provisions aim to implement the socio-economic ideals of Mahatma Gandhi within the constitutional framework of independent India.

94. (C) Free legal aid
Article 39A was added to ensure that no citizen is denied justice because of economic or other disabilities. By providing free legal aid, the State ensures that the legal system is accessible to the poor and marginalized. This principle promotes the idea of equal justice and ensures that everyone has a fair chance to present their case in court, regardless of their wealth.

95. (A) I and IV only
Gandhian principles are those that reflect the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi, focusing on decentralization and self-reliance. Organizing village panchayats and promoting cooperative societies are classic examples of this category. Other principles like a living wage are socialist, while the Uniform Civil Code and the separation of the judiciary from the executive are classified as Liberal-Intellectual principles in the standard academic classification.

96. (D) Fourteen years
Before the 86th Amendment in 2002, Article 45 had a wider scope, directing the State to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen. After education became a Fundamental Right for children aged six to fourteen, the directive in Article 45 was narrowed down to focus specifically on early childhood care and education for those below six.

97. (A) To embody the concept of a police state
The framers intended the Directive Principles to move India away from the 'Police State' model characteristic of colonial rule, which focused on order and control. Instead, these principles aim to establish a 'Welfare State' where the government is actively responsible for the social and economic well-being of the people. They serve as moral precepts and guides for progressive law-making and policy formulation.

98. (B) Fundamental Duty of the citizen
While Article 48A places a directive on the State to protect the environment, Article 51A(g) places a corresponding Fundamental Duty on every citizen. This duty requires individuals to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures. This dual approach ensures that environmental conservation is a shared responsibility of both state and society.

99. (D) Article 46
Article 46 directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people. Providing free textbooks, uniforms, and other educational support to children from marginalized communities is a practical way the government implements this directive. Such initiatives aim to reduce social inequality and ensure that poverty does not become a barrier to basic education and advancement.

100. (D) Implementing the socio-economic welfare policies as specifically outlined in Part IV.
The executive and legislative branches of the government are the primary agencies responsible for translating the aspirations of the Directive Principles into reality. By enacting laws and implementing welfare schemes, the government

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cannot. This suggestion led to the creation of Part III (Fundamental Rights) and Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy) in the Indian Constitution.

83. (D) The Governor-General and Governors of the colonies of India
Under the Government of India Act of 1935, the 'Instruments of Instructions' were administrative guidelines issued by the British Government to the Governor-General and the Governors of the provinces. These instructions provided a framework for governance and policy-making. The Directive Principles in our modern Constitution are a refined version of these instructions, now directed at the legislature and executive of independent India.

84. (C) Directive Principles define the duties of the State, while Fundamental Duties define the obligations of the citizens.
Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties are two sides of the same coin in the Indian Constitution. While Part IV lists the moral and political responsibilities of the State toward its people, Part IV-A lists the moral and civic obligations of the citizens toward the nation. Together, they aim to foster a sense of responsibility and partnership between the government and the governed.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the Minerva Mills Case, the Supreme Court held that the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is an essential feature of the Constitution. Therefore, the attempt to give all Directive Principles supremacy over Fundamental Rights was invalid as it would have tilted the scales and destroyed the constitutional harmony, which is considered a part of the unamendable basic structure.

86. (B) Article 47
Article 47 directs the State to improve public health and endeavor to prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and harmful drugs. When a state government enacts laws for prohibition, it is using its legislative power to implement this specific constitutional directive. Such actions are aimed at reducing the social and health-related harms associated with alcohol consumption, reflecting the moral goals of the Constitution.

87. (B) Equal pay for equal work
Equal pay for equal work is a socialist principle aimed at ensuring economic justice. In contrast, the other three options belong to different categories. The promotion of cooperative societies and the organization of village panchayats are classic Gandhian principles, while the advocate for a Uniform Civil Code is a Liberal-Intellectual principle. This makes the socialist directive the odd one out in this context.

88. (C) III only
While Directive Principles are indeed positive injunctions and embody the welfare state concept, they are not directly enforceable in a court of law. This means that a citizen cannot file a lawsuit just because a specific principle has not been implemented. Their enforceability is political rather than legal, distinguishing them clearly from the Fundamental Rights which have direct legal protection and remedies.

89. (B) Prohibition of the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle
Article 48 combines modern scientific objectives with traditional Gandhian values. It directs the State to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines. Crucially, it also mandates the State to take steps for preserving and improving breeds and specifically prohibits the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle, reflecting the cultural and economic importance of cattle in rural India.

90. (A) III, II, IV, I
The legal evolution of the relationship between Part III and Part IV followed this timeline: the Champakam Dorairajan Case occurred in 1951, followed by the Golak Nath Case in 1967. The Kesavananda Bharati Case was decided in 1973, and the Minerva Mills Case concluded the major sequence in 1980. Each judgment refined the understanding of how individual rights and state objectives coexist.

91. (B) Article 51(b)
Article 51(b) is part of the Directive Principle focused on international peace. It specifically directs the State to endeavor to maintain just

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CHAPTER 12

Fundamental Duties of Citizens

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1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Fundamental Duties under the Indian Constitution?
(A) They are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.
(B) They contain both moral obligations and specific civic duties.
(C) Parliament is free to enforce them through suitable legislation.
(D) They are automatically enforced by the judiciary through writ jurisdiction.

2. The duty to safeguard public property and to abjure violence is located under which clause of Article 51A?
(A) Clause (g)
(B) Clause (h)
(C) Clause (i)
(D) Clause (j)

3. Consider the following statements regarding the addition of Fundamental Duties to the Constitution:
Statement I: The Fundamental Duties were added during the operation of the internal emergency (1975-1977).
Statement II: They were incorporated into the Constitution through the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

4. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Fundamental Duties are not directly enforceable by the courts in India.
Reason (R): The Indian Constitution does not contain any provision for direct legal sanction against the violation of Fundamental Duties.
Choose the correct option:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee:
I. It suggested the inclusion of eight Fundamental Duties in the Constitution.
II. It recommended that Parliament may provide for the imposition of penalty for non-compliance with duties.
III. It recommended that the duty to pay taxes should be a Fundamental Duty.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. The concept of incorporating Fundamental Duties into the Indian Constitution was heavily inspired by the Constitution of which country?
(A) United States of America
(B) USSR (Soviet Union)
(C) United Kingdom
(D) Ireland

7. The concept of incorporating Fundamental Duties alongside Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution primarily aimed to emphasize which of the following principles?
(A) To grant the state absolute and unchecked power over its citizens
(B) To emphasize that rights and duties are correlative and inseparable
(C) To authorize the judiciary to enforce all private moral obligations
(D) To abolish and replace the existing Directive

works toward achieving the socio-economic goals defined in Part IV. This process is essential for fulfilling the constitutional promise of a just and equitable society where every citizen's welfare is prioritized.

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(C) The Representation of the People Act, 1951
(D) The Right to Information Act, 2005

16. Which committee explicitly recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India?
(A) Swaran Singh Committee
(B) Sarkaria Commission
(C) Kothari Commission
(D) Verma Committee

17. Can the Parliament enact laws to impose penalties on citizens for failing to fulfill their Fundamental Duties?
(A) Yes, Parliament is legally competent to enforce duties by legislation
(B) No, because Fundamental Duties are strictly non-binding moral guidelines
(C) No, because the Constitution explicitly forbids legislative enforcement
(D) Yes, but only during the operation of a declared national emergency

18. The non-justiciable nature of Fundamental Duties implies that:
(A) Courts cannot issue writs for their direct enforcement
(B) They cannot be amended by the Parliament under any circumstances
(C) They are legally binding on all citizens with automatic penal consequences
(D) The President has the sole power to enforce them

19. Which of the following is the most appropriate interpretation of the duty to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity under Article 51A(j)?
(A) The state must ensure everyone wins awards in international competitions
(B) Every citizen must secure employment in the public sector
(C) Private enterprises are solely responsible for national economic growth
(D) The nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement

20. The duty to value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's "composite culture" is enshrined in which specific sub-clause of Article 51A?
(A) Article 51A(d)
(B) Article 51A(e)
(C) Article 51A(f)
(D) Article 51A(g)

21. Identify the odd one out regarding the criticisms commonly leveled against the Fundamental Duties in India.
(A) Their language is vague and ambiguous.
(B) They lack explicit penal sanctions for non-compliance.
(C) They are completely irrelevant to building a constitutional culture.
(D) They include complex terms like 'composite culture' and 'scientific temper' which are difficult for the common person to interpret.

22. The 11th Fundamental Duty, which requires parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education to their children, was added in which year?
(A) 1999
(B) 2002
(C) 2005
(D) 2010

23. Article 51A(c) mandates the citizens of India to uphold and protect which of the following attributes of the nation?
(A) Fraternity, liberty and equality
(B) Democracy, secularism and republic
(C) Harmony, brotherhood and peace
(D) Sovereignty, unity and integrity

24. Consider the following statements regarding the judicial use of Fundamental Duties:
Statement I: The Supreme Court has ruled that in determining the constitutional validity of any law, if the law seeks to give effect to a Fundamental Duty, it may be considered reasonable in relation to Article 14 or Article 19.
Statement II: Fundamental Duties can be directly enforced by courts by issuing writs against citizens who violate them.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

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8. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the specific Fundamental Duty and its scope:
(A) Article 51A(g) - To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife
(B) Article 51A(h) - To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
(C) Article 51A(i) - To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
(D) Article 51A(j) - To vote in local, state, and national elections

9. What is the fundamental relationship between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Rights are superior and absolute, rendering duties optional
(B) They are complementary and correlative to each other
(C) Duties are enforceable directly, whereas rights are subject to state discretion
(D) Rights are granted to citizens, whereas duties are applicable only to non-citizens

10. According to Article 51A(a), it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, as well as which of the following?
(A) The National Song and the National Emblem
(B) The National Animal and the National Bird
(C) The National Flag and the National Anthem
(D) The Parliament and the State Legislatures

11. What has been a significant effect of Article 51A(g) (duty to protect the environment) in Indian jurisprudence?
(A) It has restricted the government from building any new infrastructure projects.
(B) It has shifted the entire burden of environmental protection from the State to individual citizens.
(C) Resulted in the repeal of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
(D) It has been utilized by the judiciary to expand the scope of Article 21 to include the right to a healthy environment.

12. Match the following committees/amendments (List I) with their corresponding outcomes regarding Fundamental Duties (List II).
List I: (Committee or Amendment)
P. Swaran Singh Committee
Q. 42nd Amendment Act
R. 86th Amendment Act
S. Verma Committee
List II: (Outcome)
1. Added the 11th Fundamental Duty
2. Recommended incorporation of Fundamental Duties
3. Operationalization of Fundamental Duties
4. Added Part IVA to the Constitution
Choose the correct code:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

13. Select the correct order of the following Fundamental Duties as they appear in Article 51A:
1. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
2. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals
3. To defend the country and render national service
4. To cherish and follow the noble ideals of the freedom struggle
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

14. According to Article 51A(d), a citizen must defend the country and render national service:
(A) During a declared state of war only
(B) Compulsorily for a minimum of two years
(C) When called upon to do so
(D) Only if they are between the ages of 18 and 25

15. Which of the following was NOT identified by the Verma Committee (1999) as a legal provision that already operationalizes certain Fundamental Duties?
(A) The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971
(B) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

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34. Consider the following statements concerning the scope of Fundamental Duties:
I. They apply only to citizens of India.
II. They serve as a warning against anti-national and anti-social activities.
III. They help the courts in determining the constitutional validity of a law.
IV. They are legally enforceable without any legislative action.
V. They incorporate elements of India's rich heritage and cultural history.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V

35. Consider the following statements regarding the debate on making Fundamental Duties justiciable:
Statement I: Proponents argue that justiciability would ensure strict compliance and faster national development.
Statement II: Opponents argue that vague terms like 'noble ideals' and 'composite culture' make legal enforcement practically impossible.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

36. Which of the following does NOT explicitly fall under the duty to protect and improve the natural environment as per Article 51A(g)?
(A) Urban infrastructure
(B) Forests
(C) Lakes
(D) Wildlife

37. The duty to develop a "scientific temper" primarily holds implications for which aspect of state policy?
(A) Education policy and curriculum development
(B) Defense procurement policy
(C) Foreign direct investment regulations
(D) Agricultural subsidy frameworks

38. Identify the correct statement regarding the structural placement of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution.
(A) They are spread across multiple chapters in Part III.
(B) They are listed as a schedule at the end of the Constitution.
(C) They are incorporated as an appendix to the Directive Principles.
(D) They are contained within a single Part (IVA) and a single Article (51A).

39. The duty to uphold and protect sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India is considered paramount because:
(A) It provides the legal basis for taxation.
(B) It ensures mandatory military service for all adults.
(C) It was the only duty recommended by the Verma Committee.
(D) It protects the foundational existence and independence of the nation.

40. Which institutional body in India is primarily responsible for integrating the values of Fundamental Duties into the national school curriculum?
(A) Election Commission of India
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(D) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

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41. Abjuring violence is paired in the same Fundamental Duty with the obligation to:
(A) Protect monuments
(B) Safeguard public property
(C) Defend the country
(D) Protect wildlife

42. Consider the following statements regarding citizenship education:
Statement I: Integrating Fundamental Duties into citizenship education is essential for building a responsible citizenry.
Statement II: The Verma Committee explicitly discouraged teaching Fundamental Duties in schools to avoid burdening students.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only

(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

43. The 11th Fundamental Duty explicitly addresses the education of children in which age bracket?
(A) 3 to 10 years
(B) 5 to 12 years
(C) 6 to 14 years
(D) 10 to 18 years

44. The primary role of Fundamental Duties in building a "constitutional culture" in India is best reflected by:
(A) Eliminating the need for a national police force
(B) Ensuring that every citizen joins a political party
(C) Making legal studies mandatory for university degrees
(D) Transforming citizens into active participants in national goals

45. The "composite culture" referenced in Article 51A(f) refers to:
(A) The culture introduced by British colonial rule
(B) The singular culture of the majority religious group
(C) The synthesis of diverse cultural streams in Indian history
(D) The modern globalized culture prevalent in urban areas

46. Consider the following statements regarding the legal enforcement of Fundamental Duties:
I. The Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 helps implement the duty to protect the natural environment.
II. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967 helps in implementing the duty to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India.
III. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 enforces the duty to respect the National Flag and National Anthem.
IV. The Right to Education Act, 2009 is related to the implementation of the 11th Fundamental Duty.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

47. The Fundamental Duty to promote harmony explicitly requires the renunciation of practices derogatory to the dignity of:
(A) Senior citizens
(B) Women
(C) Minorities
(D) Children

48. In the context of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), how have courts utilized the Fundamental Duties?
(A) To impose fines on petitioners for wasting the court's time
(B) As a guiding principle to direct state action where civic obligations are neglected
(C) To strike down any PIL that does not directly cite a specific Fundamental Duty
(D) To transfer all legislative powers from the Parliament to the Judiciary

49. The duty to respect the National Anthem primarily requires citizens to:
(A) Stand respectfully when it is being played
(B) Sing it perfectly during every public gathering
(C) Memorize it in all official languages
(D) Perform it daily at the workplace

50. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, which introduced the Fundamental Duties, is often referred to as the:
(A) Magna Carta of India
(B) Instrument of Accession
(C) Mini Constitution
(D) Objective Resolution

51. The duty to develop "humanism" is most closely associated with which other concepts in the same constitutional clause?
(A) Harmony and brotherhood
(B) Excellence in individual and collective activity
(C) Safeguarding public property
(D) Scientific temper and spirit of inquiry

52. How do the Fundamental Duties contribute to national integration?

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(A) By requiring all citizens to speak a single mandated national language
(B) By assimilating regional cultures into a strictly uniform national identity
(C) By regulating the free movement of citizens across various state borders
(D) By promoting a spirit of common brotherhood across all internal diversities

53. Which of the following is NOT a similarity between the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and Fundamental Duties?
(A) Both are non-justiciable in nature.
(B) Both serve as guiding principles for a better society.
(C) Both apply directly to the conduct and obligations of individual citizens.
(D) Both help the courts in examining the constitutional validity of a law.

54. Consider the following statements regarding the duty to render national service:
Statement I: A citizen can be called upon by the state to render national service.
Statement II: The state cannot compel citizens to render national service as it violates the Right to Freedom under Article 19.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

55. Arrange the following events regarding Fundamental Duties in chronological order.
I. Enactment of the 42nd Amendment Act
II. Addition of the 11th Fundamental Duty
III. Report of the Swaran Singh Committee
IV. Report of the Verma Committee
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) III, I, IV, II
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, IV, III, II

56. Which of the following represents the most appropriate distinction between legal duties and moral duties in the context of Article 51A?
(A) Legal duties have statutory punishments, while moral duties lack penal sanctions.
(B) Legal duties apply to Indian citizens, whereas moral duties apply to aliens.
(C) Moral duties are enforced by the Supreme Court, and legal duties by High Courts.
(D) Legal duties were added in 1976, while moral duties were incorporated in 2002.

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57. The phrase "renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women" is associated with the duty to:
(A) Promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood
(B) Abide by the Constitution
(C) Develop scientific temper
(D) Strive towards excellence

58. Match the following elements of Fundamental Duties (List I) with their corresponding sub-clauses of Article 51A (List II).
List I: (Fundamental Duty)
P. Defend the country
Q. Protect the natural environment
R. Safeguard public property
S. Provide opportunities for education
List II: (Article 51A Sub-clause)
1. Sub-clause (g)
2. Sub-clause (k)
3. Sub-clause (d)
4. Sub-clause (i)
Choose the correct code:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

59. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the interpretation of Fundamental Duties:
(A) Noble ideals - Ideals of the national struggle for freedom
(B) Common brotherhood - Transcending religious, linguistic, and regional diversities
(C) Excellence in collective activity - Ensuring state monopoly in commercial enterprises
(D) Natural environment - Including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife

60. Did the 42nd Amendment Act incorporate the Swaran Singh Committee's recommendation to penalize the non-performance of Fundamental Duties?
(A) Yes, Article 51B was added for penalizing

9. (B) They are complementary and correlative to each other
Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties are designed to function together within the Indian constitutional scheme. While rights provide individual protections against the state, duties establish the responsibilities of individuals toward society and the nation. This complementary relationship ensures that the pursuit of personal liberty does not undermine the collective welfare, making them two sides of the same coin.

10. (C) The National Flag and the National Anthem
Article 51A(a) mandates that every Indian citizen must abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions. This specific duty explicitly mentions showing respect for the National Flag and the National Anthem. These symbols represent the sovereignty and integrity of the nation. Respecting them is considered a fundamental civic duty to foster a sense of shared national identity.

11. (D) It has been utilized by the judiciary to expand the scope of Article 21 to include the right to a healthy environment.
The inclusion of Article 51A(g) has significantly influenced environmental law in India. Courts have frequently referenced this duty to protect the natural environment when interpreting the Right to Life. By doing so, the judiciary has effectively expanded Article 21 to encompass the right to a clean and healthy environment, making environmental protection a core aspect of personal liberty.

12. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The development of Fundamental Duties involved several key stages. The Swaran Singh Committee first recommended their incorporation, which led to the 42nd Amendment adding Part IVA. Later, the Verma Committee focused on operationalizing these duties. Finally, the 86th Amendment added the eleventh duty regarding education. This progression reflects the continuous evolution of civic responsibilities within the Indian constitutional framework.

13. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The list of Fundamental Duties in Article 51A follows a specific sequence. It begins with respecting the Constitution and its symbols under clause (a). This is followed by cherishing freedom struggle ideals in clause (b). Clause (c) emphasizes protecting sovereignty and integrity, while clause (d) focuses on defending the country. This order reflects the prioritized values of the Indian republic.

14. (C) When called upon to do so
Article 51A(d) outlines the duty of every citizen to defend the country and render national service. This obligation is not a constant requirement but is activated when the state calls upon citizens for such service. It allows for national mobilization during times of crisis or need. This provision ensures that citizens remain prepared to contribute to the nation's security.

15. (D) The Right to Information Act, 2005
The Verma Committee identified several laws that provide for the enforcement of Fundamental Duties. These include the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act and the Protection of Civil Rights Act. However, the Right to Information Act, which was enacted much later in 2005, was not included in the 1999 report as a means of operationalizing these specific duties.

16. (A) Swaran Singh Committee
In 1976, the Swaran Singh Committee was established to make recommendations regarding constitutional amendments. It specifically suggested that a separate chapter on Fundamental Duties should be included to ensure citizens were aware of their obligations. Following this advice, the government enacted the 42nd Amendment, which introduced Part IVA and Article 51A, formally integrating these duties into the Constitution.

17. (A) Yes, Parliament is legally competent to enforce duties by legislation
Although Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable by themselves, Parliament holds the authority to enact laws that provide for their enforcement. This means that legislative statutes can impose penalties or sanctions for the failure to perform certain duties. Many existing laws, such as environmental or national honor acts, already serve this purpose by turning moral obligations into legally binding requirements.

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(B) Unity, integrity, sovereignty
(C) Integrity, sovereignty, unity
(D) Sovereignty, integrity, unity

70. Which of the following is the best example of the legal implementation of a Fundamental Duty in India?
(A) The formulation of the Five Year Plans
(B) The establishment of the Reserve Bank of India
(C) The enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(D) The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

71. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, which introduced the Fundamental Duties, was enacted during the tenure of which Prime Minister?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(D) Morarji Desai

72. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Supreme Court held that the State can make laws to prevent citizens from insulting the National Flag.
Statement II: The State cannot enforce the duty to develop scientific temper through any administrative policy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

73. In the context of implementing Fundamental Duties through education, the NCERT acts as the nodal agency for:
(A) Framing penal laws for uneducated citizens
(B) Conducting judicial trials for students
(C) Funding state-level judicial academies
(D) Integrating constitutional values into school curricula

74. Judicial application of the duty to protect the environment (Article 51A(g)) has often been read conjointly with which Fundamental Right?
(A) Article 14 (Right to Equality)
(B) Article 19(1)(a) (Freedom of Speech and Expression)
(C) Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty)
(D) Article 25 (Freedom of Religion)

75. Which of the following is NOT listed as a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A?
(A) To safeguard public property
(B) To protect the natural environment
(C) To develop scientific temper
(D) To cast a vote in public elections

76. Match the key terms (List I) with the specific domains they refer to in the Fundamental Duties (List II).
List I: (Key Term)
P. Noble ideals
Q. Scientific temper
R. Composite culture
S. Natural environment
List II: (Domain)
1. Spirit of inquiry and reform
2. Wildlife, lakes, rivers
3. National struggle for freedom
4. Rich heritage
Choose the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

77. What is the fundamental difference between the 'justiciability' and 'enforceability' of Fundamental Duties in the current constitutional setup?
(A) They are both justiciable via writs and enforceable by any local authority.
(B) They are neither justiciable nor enforceable under any existing penal statute.
(C) They are justiciable in the Supreme Court but cannot be enforced by legislation.
(D) They are not justiciable in courts but are enforceable through specific statutes.

78. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution act as a constant reminder to citizens that they have obligations toward society and the nation.

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non-performance.
(B) No, the Congress government at the center did not accept this recommendation.
(C) Yes, it gave the Supreme Court the direct power to punish violators.
(D) No, the Supreme Court struck down this recommendation as unconstitutional before the amendment was passed.

61. In which year did the Government of India appoint a committee under the chairmanship of Justice J.S. Verma to operationalize Fundamental Duties?
(A) 1976
(B) 1992
(C) 1999
(D) 2002

62. The inclusion of Fundamental Duties was deemed necessary for national integration largely because:
(A) The assertion of rights without duty led to social unrest
(B) The diverse population required a uniform civil code
(C) The state needed a mechanism to tax religious institutions
(D) Foreigners were misusing rights guaranteed to citizens

63. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, which added the 11th Fundamental Duty, also made significant changes to which other parts of the Constitution?
(A) Part I and Part II
(B) Part III and Part IV
(C) Part V and Part VI
(D) Part IX and Part IXA

64. The emphasis on Fundamental Duties creates a "constitutional culture" because:
(A) It shifts the burden of governance entirely to the citizens.
(B) It replaces all regional cultures with a uniform national culture.
(C) It embeds constitutional values into the daily lives and civic behaviors of the populace.
(D) It makes legal studies mandatory for all public employment.

65. Critics argue that the Fundamental Duties suffer from vague language. Which of the following phrases from Article 51A is frequently cited as an example of this vagueness?
(A) "Noble ideals" and "composite culture"
(B) "National Flag and the National Anthem"
(C) "Age of six to fourteen years"
(D) "Forests, lakes, rivers and wild life"

66. Consider the following statements regarding the characteristics of Fundamental Duties:
I. They are essentially a codification of tasks integral to the Indian way of life.
II. They restrict the fundamental rights of the citizens.
III. They are enforceable by law through parliamentary legislation.
IV. They are applicable to both citizens and aliens.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, III and IV only

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67. The duty to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity is intended to ensure that:
(A) Educational institutions offer free degrees to all citizens
(B) The government provides guaranteed employment to every graduate
(C) The nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement
(D) Individuals are legally prohibited from participating in sports not recognized by the state

68. The Flag Code of India, which consolidates practices and laws related to the National Flag, is closely associated with which Fundamental Duty?
(A) Article 51A(a)
(B) Article 51A(b)
(C) Article 51A(c)
(D) Article 51A(d)

69. Select the correct order of the words as they appear in Article 51A(c): "To uphold and protect the _____, _____ and _____ of India."
(A) Sovereignty, unity, integrity

certifying the completion of duties.
(B) The enjoyment of rights relies on the fulfillment of duties by oneself and others.
(C) The state provides duties to citizens and rights to non-citizens exclusively.
(D) Performance of duties is a prerequisite for acquiring Indian citizenship.

87. Identify the correct statement regarding the relationship between Part III (Fundamental Rights) and Part IVA (Fundamental Duties).
(A) Part IVA was added to override the provisions of Part III.
(B) Part IVA serves as a reminder that the rights in Part III come with corresponding obligations.
(C) Fundamental Duties are enforceable as a subset of Article 32.
(D) The Supreme Court has ruled that Part IVA has no bearing on the interpretation of Part III.

88. Apart from India, which of the following major democratic country's constitution explicitly contains a list of duties of citizens?
(A) USA
(B) Japan
(C) Australia
(D) France

89. In Public Interest Litigation (PIL) concerning environmental degradation, the locus standi (right to approach the court) of the petitioner is strengthened by invoking:
(A) Article 51A(f)
(B) Article 51A(g)
(C) Article 51A(h)
(D) Article 51A(i)

90. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The duty to develop scientific temper directly conflicts with the fundamental right to freedom of religion.
Statement II: The Supreme Court has clarified that scientific temper means promoting rational thinking, not eradicating religious beliefs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

91. The requirement to "renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women" is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution under which section?
(A) Part III (Fundamental Rights)
(B) Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy)
(C) Part IVA (Fundamental Duties)
(D) The Preamble

92. What is the most appropriate reason for the non-enforceable nature of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution?
(A) Parliament lacks the legislative competence to enact laws on duties.
(B) The Supreme Court specifically prohibited their enforcement in the Kesavananda Bharati case.
(C) The framers believed that legal enforcement would lead to widespread litigation and authoritarianism.
(D) They were intended only as guidelines for the President of India.

93. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the 11th Fundamental Duty.
(A) Added by - 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002
(B) Target group - Children aged 6 to 14 years
(C) Addressed to - Parents or guardians
(D) Justiciability - Directly enforceable through writ petitions against parents

94. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 logically serves as a statutory framework to fulfill the objectives of which Fundamental Duty?
(A) Article 51A(a)
(B) Article 51A(e)
(C) Article 51A(g)
(D) Article 51A(i)

95. Arrange the following legal/constitutional developments regarding Fundamental Duties in the correct chronological sequence.
I. Inclusion of the duty to provide education to children (Article 51A(k))
II. Setting up of the Swaran Singh Committee
III. Enactment of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act
IV. Submission of the Verma Committee Report
Select the correct sequence from the options below:

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(A) III, II, IV, I
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) II, IV, III, I

96. Match the keywords from Fundamental Duties (List I) with their corresponding associations (List II).
List I: (Keyword)
P. Humanism
Q. Brotherhood
R. Sovereignty
S. Heritage
List II: (Association)
1. Uphold and protect
2. Value and preserve
3. Promote harmony
4. Develop scientific temper
Choose the correct code:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

97. Consider the following statements regarding the Verma Committee (1999) on Fundamental Duties:
I. It was tasked with operationalizing Fundamental Duties.
II. It suggested that a new Fundamental Right be created to enforce Duties.
III. It identified existing legal provisions for the implementation of some duties.
IV. It recommended organizing awareness campaigns to teach citizens their duties.
V. It suggested removing the duty concerning scientific temper due to practical difficulties.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, IV and V only
(D) I, III, IV and V only

98. Under Article 51A(d), citizens must defend the country and render national service. When is this duty legally activated?
(A) It is continuously active from the age of 18.
(B) When called upon to do so by the state.
(C) Only when a national emergency is proclaimed.
(D) When authorized by the local municipal body.

99. Consider the following statements regarding constitutional remedies:
Statement I: A citizen can seek a writ of Mandamus from the Supreme Court to compel another citizen to perform their Fundamental Duties.
Statement II: Fundamental Duties do not create any legally enforceable rights in favor of the state or individuals.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

100. Match the conceptual elements of Fundamental Duties (List I) to their respective origins or sources (List II).
List I: (Element)
P. Original inspiration for duties
Q. Concept of non-justiciability
R. Educational duty for children
S. Recommendation to include duties
List II: (Source)
1. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act
2. Swaran Singh Committee
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Soviet Constitution
Choose the correct code:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

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ANSWERS

1. (D) They are automatically enforced by the judiciary through writ jurisdiction.
Fundamental Duties are inherently non-justiciable in the Indian legal framework. This means that the judiciary cannot directly enforce them through writ jurisdiction. Unlike Fundamental Rights, which are legally binding and protected by the courts, these duties serve as moral obligations for citizens. They act as a guide for responsible citizenship without being subject to automatic judicial enforcement.

2. (C) Clause (i)
Article 51A contains the list of Fundamental Duties for Indian citizens. Specifically, Clause (i) of this article mandates that every citizen must safeguard public property and abjure violence. This provision emphasizes the protection of state assets and the maintenance of social peace. It serves as an essential civic duty for the preservation of order and national infrastructure.

3. (A) Statement I only
Fundamental Duties were introduced into the Indian Constitution during the internal emergency from 1975 to 1977. However, they were incorporated through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, rather than the 44th Amendment. This addition followed the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. Consequently, the historical context of the emergency period is vital for understanding their legislative origin.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fundamental Duties are categorized as non-justiciable because the Constitution lacks provisions for direct legal sanctions against their violation. Courts cannot enforce these duties through writs unless a specific law exists for that purpose. Therefore, the absence of constitutional legal sanctions directly explains why these duties remain non-enforceable in a court of law without additional parliamentary legislation.

5. (D) I, II and III
The Swaran Singh Committee made several extensive recommendations regarding the inclusion of Fundamental Duties. These included incorporating eight specific duties into the Constitution. Additionally, the committee suggested that Parliament should have the power to impose penalties or punishments for non-compliance. It also proposed making the payment of taxes a fundamental duty, though this specific recommendation was ultimately rejected.

6. (B) USSR (Soviet Union)
The framers of the 42nd Amendment were influenced by the constitutions of socialist countries. Specifically, the concept of listing the duties of citizens was inspired by the Constitution of the USSR. Most major democratic nations, like the United States or the United Kingdom, do not have a separate chapter on duties, making this a unique constitutional feature in India.

7. (B) To emphasize that rights and duties are correlative and inseparable
The inclusion of Fundamental Duties highlights the intrinsic link between the rights enjoyed by citizens and their obligations toward the nation. This framework suggests that the meaningful exercise of rights requires a sense of responsibility toward society. By making them correlative, the Constitution ensures that individual freedoms are balanced with civic duties, fostering a sense of disciplined national development.

8. (D) Article 51A(j) - To vote in local, state, and national elections
Article 51A lists eleven specific duties but does not include the right or duty to vote. While voting is a crucial democratic exercise, it is a statutory or constitutional right rather than a Fundamental Duty under Part IVA. Sub-clause (j) actually directs citizens to strive toward excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity to elevate the nation.

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Reason (R): Rights and duties are legally distinct; hence, duties cannot exist without strict penal provisions.
Choose the correct option:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

79. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Directive Principles are addressed to the State, telling it what to do.
Statement II: The Fundamental Duties are addressed to the Citizens, telling them how to conduct themselves.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

80. Consider the following statements regarding the Verma Committee's observations on existing laws:
I. It observed that the Indian Penal Code (IPC) contains provisions punishing activities that encourage enmity between different groups.
II. It stated that the Protection of Civil Rights Act helps operationalize the duty to promote brotherhood.
III. It found that no laws existed to protect the natural environment, requiring immediate new legislation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

81. According to the text of the Constitution, Fundamental Duties apply to:
(A) Every person residing in India
(B) Only persons holding public office
(C) Every citizen of India
(D) Both citizens of India and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) abroad exclusively

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82. Identify the correct statement regarding the constitutional validity of laws based on Fundamental Duties.
(A) A law that restricts Article 19 freedoms can be considered 'reasonable' if it seeks to achieve a Fundamental Duty.
(B) Any law giving effect to a Fundamental Duty is automatically immune from judicial review.
(C) Fundamental Duties supersede Fundamental Rights in cases of direct conflict.
(D) State Legislatures are prohibited from making laws that operationalize Fundamental Duties.

83. Identify the correct pair regarding the origin and inspiration of Fundamental Duties.
(A) Swaran Singh Committee - Recommended duties during the 1962 Indo-China war
(B) 44th Amendment Act - Added the chapter on duties
(C) Verma Committee - Recommended deleting the non-justiciable duties
(D) Soviet Constitution - Served as the inspiration for incorporating duties in India

84. Which controversial recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee was NOT incorporated into the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act?
(A) Duty to abide by the Constitution
(B) Duty to defend the country
(C) Duty to pay taxes
(D) Duty to protect public property

85. Which of the following correctly classifies the duty to "cherish the noble ideals of the freedom struggle" and the duty to "respect the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem"?
(A) Both are purely moral duties.
(B) Both are purely civic duties.
(C) The former is a moral duty, while the latter is a civic duty.
(D) The former is a civic duty, while the latter is a moral duty.

86. The concept that "rights and duties are correlative" implies that:
(A) One can exercise rights only after formally

18. (A) Courts cannot issue writs for their direct enforcement
The non-justiciable character of Fundamental Duties means they are not directly enforceable by courts through writ jurisdiction. If a citizen fails to perform a duty, no person can approach the court to compel its fulfillment through a writ. Instead, these duties act as moral directives that require specific parliamentary legislation to become legally binding and carry any penal consequences.

19. (D) The nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement
Article 51A(j) encourages citizens to strive toward excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity. The ultimate goal of this duty is to ensure that the nation as a whole continually progresses and achieves greater heights. It promotes a culture of hard work and high standards across all fields, which collectively contributes to the overall development of India.

20. (C) Article 51A(f)
Clause (f) of Article 51A highlights the importance of India's cultural diversity. It mandates that citizens should value and preserve the rich heritage of the nation's composite culture. This duty recognizes that Indian identity is formed by various cultural streams and historical influences. By protecting this heritage, citizens contribute to the social cohesion and historical continuity of the country.

21. (C) They are completely irrelevant to building a constitutional culture.
Common criticisms of Fundamental Duties often focus on their vague language or the lack of penal sanctions for non-compliance. Some argue that terms like 'scientific temper' are difficult to define legally. However, asserting that they are irrelevant to building a constitutional culture is incorrect. These duties actually play a significant role in promoting civic responsibility and constitutional values among citizens.

22. (B) 2002
Originally, the 42nd Amendment included only ten Fundamental Duties. The eleventh duty, which focuses on providing educational opportunities to children, was added later through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act in 2002. This addition was part of a larger reform that made education a fundamental right. It places the responsibility on parents and guardians to ensure their children receive basic schooling.

23. (D) Sovereignty, unity and integrity
Article 51A(c) places a vital obligation on every Indian citizen to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India. This duty is considered one of the most important as it relates to the foundational existence of the nation. It requires citizens to act in a manner that preserves the country's independence and prevents any internal or external fragmentation.

24. (A) Statement I only
The Supreme Court has utilized Fundamental Duties to interpret the reasonableness of laws. If a statute aims to fulfill a duty, it can be viewed as a reasonable restriction on certain rights. However, the court does not directly enforce these duties through writs against individuals. Therefore, while duties influence judicial interpretation, they lack the direct enforceability characteristic of Fundamental Rights.

25. (B) Encouraging citizens to adopt rational thinking and question superstitions
The duty to develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry aims to foster a rational outlook among citizens. It encourages people to base their beliefs on evidence and logic rather than superstition or blind faith. This provision is intended to modernize society by promoting intellectual growth and a reform-oriented mindset, which are essential for overall national progress.

26. (D) Part IVA, Article 51A
Fundamental Duties were not part of the original Constitution of 1950. They were added during the 42nd Amendment in 1976. This change introduced a new Part, labeled Part IVA, which contains only one article, Article 51A. This specific structural placement keeps the duties separate from the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights, while establishing a distinct section for civic obligations.

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27. (A) Evaluate legal provisions for the implementation of Fundamental Duties
The Justice J.S. Verma Committee was appointed in 1999 to examine the operationalization of Fundamental Duties. Its primary goal was to identify existing laws that could be used to enforce these duties and to suggest strategies for increasing citizen awareness. The committee's report highlighted several statutes that already provide a legal framework for fulfilling certain constitutional obligations of citizens.

28. (A) To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom
Article 51A(b) focuses on the historical and moral foundation of the Indian republic. It requires citizens to cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom. This duty ensures that the values of liberty, equality, and justice, which were central to the independence movement, remain a guiding force for the modern conduct of all citizens.

29. (B) 6 to 14 years
The eleventh Fundamental Duty, added by the 86th Amendment, specifies the age bracket for educational opportunities. It states that parents or guardians must provide education to their child or ward between the ages of six and fourteen years. This aligns with Article 21A, which makes education a fundamental right for the same age group, ensuring a coordinated national effort.

30. (D) Eradicating untouchability and caste-based discrimination
Article 51A(e) focuses on promoting harmony and common brotherhood among all people of India. It mentions transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities. It also explicitly includes the renunciation of practices derogatory to the dignity of women. While eradicating untouchability is a fundamental constitutional goal under Article 17, it is not specifically mentioned in the text of this duty.

31. (C) The State fulfills its duties through Directive Principles, while citizens contribute to national welfare through Fundamental Duties.
The Indian Constitution creates a balanced framework of responsibilities. The Directive Principles of State Policy outline the duties of the government to improve social and economic conditions. Conversely, Fundamental Duties specify the obligations of individual citizens toward the nation. Together, these two sets of principles ensure that both the state and the populace work toward achieving the country's collective goals.

32. (B) They act merely as a moral code of conduct unless backed by specific legislation.
Because Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable, they do not carry immediate legal penalties for non-compliance. They serve primarily as a moral and civic code to guide the behavior of Indian citizens. For these duties to have legal force, the Parliament must enact specific statutes that define violations and provide for punishments, effectively bridging the gap between moral and legal obligations.

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33. (B) The National Flag, the Constitution, and the National Anthem
The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act of 1971 is a key piece of legislation that operationalizes Article 51A(a). This act specifically prohibits and penalizes any act of disrespect toward the National Flag, the Constitution of India, and the National Anthem. By providing for legal consequences, this statute transforms a constitutional duty into an enforceable legal requirement for all.

34. (A) I, II, III and V
Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens and serve as a warning against anti-national and anti-social activities while reflecting India's heritage. They also assist the courts in determining the validity of various laws. However, they are not automatically enforceable without legislative action. Understanding these characteristics helps in appreciating their role as moral reminders that require statutory backing for formal enforcement by the state.

35. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The debate over making Fundamental Duties justiciable involves complex arguments. Proponents believe that legal enforcement would compel citizens to act responsibly, thereby accelerating national progress. Conversely, opponents point out that many duties use abstract terms that are difficult to define in a legal

context. Both perspectives reflect the challenges of transforming subjective moral ideals into objective, enforceable laws within society.

36. (A) Urban infrastructure
Article 51A(g) specifically outlines the duty to protect and improve the natural environment. The text explicitly mentions forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife as components of this environment. It also mandates compassion for living creatures. Urban infrastructure, while important for development, is not listed as part of the natural environment that citizens are constitutionally required to protect under this specific clause.

37. (A) Education policy and curriculum development
The duty to develop a scientific temper and the spirit of inquiry has significant implications for education. It suggests that the curriculum should emphasize rational thinking, scientific methods, and the questioning of traditional superstitions. By integrating these values into the educational system, the state helps citizens fulfill this constitutional duty, ultimately fostering a more enlightened and progressive society across the nation.

38. (D) They are contained within a single Part (IVA) and a single Article (51A).
Structurally, Fundamental Duties are organized in a very concise manner within the Constitution. They do not appear in multiple chapters or schedules. Instead, they are entirely contained within Part IVA, which was added in 1976. This part consists of only one article, Article 51A, which lists all the individual duties of citizens, making them easy to locate and reference.

39. (D) It protects the foundational existence and independence of the nation.
The duty to uphold the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India is considered paramount because it concerns the very survival of the nation. Without these attributes, the state cannot function or provide rights to its citizens. By prioritizing this duty, the Constitution ensures that every citizen understands their role in defending the nation's independence and resisting forces that threaten national stability.

40. (D) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
The National Council of Educational Research and Training is the primary body responsible for developing school curricula in India. It plays a crucial role in integrating the values of Fundamental Duties into textbooks and educational activities. By teaching these duties to students from a young age, the NCERT helps foster a sense of civic responsibility and awareness of constitutional obligations nationwide.

41. (B) Safeguard public property
Article 51A(i) combines two related responsibilities into a single Fundamental Duty. It requires citizens to safeguard public property and to abjure violence. This pairing emphasizes that protecting state assets and maintaining a peaceful, non-violent society are interlinked. By avoiding violence, citizens naturally help in the preservation of public infrastructure, ensuring that national resources are not destroyed during social unrest.

42. (A) Statement I only
Integrating Fundamental Duties into citizenship education is vital for nurturing a responsible and active populace. Such education helps individuals understand their roles beyond just exercising rights. Contrary to being discouraging, the Verma Committee actually emphasized the importance of teaching these duties. It recommended spreading awareness through the education system to ensure that citizens are well-informed about their constitutional obligations and contributions.

43. (C) 6 to 14 years
The 11th Fundamental Duty, which was added in 2002, specifically addresses the education of children. It mandates that a parent or guardian must provide opportunities for education to their child or ward. This duty applies to children between the ages of six and fourteen years. This age range matches the constitutional guarantee of free and compulsory education provided under Article 21A.

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44. (D) Transforming citizens into active participants in national goals
Fundamental Duties are essential for developing a "constitutional culture" by encouraging citizens

to be active participants in the nation's progress. Rather than being passive recipients of rights, citizens are reminded of their role in achieving national objectives. This shift in perspective helps internalize constitutional values, making them part of everyday life and fostering a deeper commitment to the collective welfare.

45. (C) The synthesis of diverse cultural streams in Indian history
The term "composite culture" in Article 51A(f) refers to the unique blend of various religious, linguistic, and regional traditions in India. It represents a synthesis of diverse cultural streams that have evolved together over centuries. By valuing and preserving this composite culture, the Constitution encourages citizens to celebrate diversity and maintain the social harmony that defines the Indian national identity.

46. (D) I, II, III and IV
Several laws in India directly support the fulfillment of Fundamental Duties. The Wildlife Act and Environmental Protection Act help protect the natural environment. The Unlawful Activities Act safeguards national sovereignty. The National Honour Act ensures respect for the flag and anthem. Additionally, the Right to Education Act supports the duty of parents to provide schooling. All these laws operationalize constitutional duties.

47. (B) Women
Article 51A(e) promotes the spirit of common brotherhood and social harmony. A specific and crucial part of this duty is the obligation to renounce practices that are derogatory to the dignity of women. This provision aims to eliminate social evils and gender-based discrimination. By including this, the Constitution emphasizes that respecting women is a fundamental requirement for a civilized and harmonious society.

48. (B) As a guiding principle to direct state action where civic obligations are neglected
In the context of Public Interest Litigation, the judiciary often uses Fundamental Duties as a guiding framework. When civic obligations are neglected by the state or individuals, courts reference these duties to justify their orders. This helps in enforcing standards of public behavior and ensuring that the government takes necessary actions to protect the environment, heritage, or other public interests.

49. (A) Stand respectfully when it is being played
Respecting the National Anthem is a key Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(a). In practice, this primarily involves standing respectfully whenever the anthem is played in public. This act serves as a formal expression of loyalty and respect toward the nation. While singing is encouraged, the legal and constitutional emphasis is on maintaining a respectful posture to honor the national symbol.

50. (C) Mini Constitution
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 was a massive piece of legislation that brought about numerous changes across many parts of the Constitution. Because of its vast scope and the significant impact of its provisions, including the introduction of Fundamental Duties, it is frequently referred to as the "Mini Constitution." This label reflects its role in fundamentally altering the Indian constitutional landscape.

51. (D) Scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
Article 51A(h) groups several intellectual and moral goals together. It mandates the development of a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform. These concepts are interlinked as they all promote a rational, empathetic, and questioning approach to life. Together, they aim to create a society that values reason and human welfare while remaining open to progressive changes.

52. (D) By promoting a spirit of common brotherhood across all internal diversities
Fundamental Duties foster national integration by encouraging a sense of unity among India's diverse population. Specifically, the duty to promote harmony and common brotherhood requires citizens to look beyond religious, linguistic, and regional differences. By emphasizing shared responsibilities and a common identity, these duties help mitigate social divisions and strengthen the social fabric, ensuring the nation remains united.

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53. (C) Both apply directly to the conduct and obligations of individual citizens.
While Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties share similarities like being non-justiciable, they differ in their targets. Directive Principles are instructions directed at the state to guide policy-making. In contrast, Fundamental Duties are addressed specifically to the citizens of India. Therefore, the statement that both apply directly to the conduct of individual citizens is incorrect, as one set targets the government.

54. (A) Statement I only
Article 51A(d) states that citizens can be called upon by the state to render national service. This is a valid constitutional requirement and does not violate individual freedoms under Article 19. The state has the authority to compel such service for the sake of national defense or public interest. Therefore, rendering national service is a mandatory obligation when formally requested.

55. (A) III, I, IV, II
The historical timeline of Fundamental Duties began with the Swaran Singh Committee report in 1976, followed immediately by the 42nd Amendment. Much later, the Justice Verma Committee was formed in 1999 to study their implementation. Finally, the 11th Fundamental Duty was added through the 86th Amendment in 2002. This sequence shows the evolution from initial introduction to operational review and expansion.

56. (A) Legal duties have statutory punishments, while moral duties lack penal sanctions.
Within Article 51A, a distinction can be made between legal and moral duties based on their enforceability. Legal duties, such as respecting the National Flag, are supported by specific statutes that prescribe punishments for violations. Moral duties, like cherishing freedom struggle ideals, lack such penal sanctions. This difference determines how the state can compel compliance through the existing legal system.

57. (A) Promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood
The obligation to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women is a specific component of Article 51A(e). This clause focuses on promoting social harmony and common brotherhood. By including gender respect within this duty, the Constitution recognizes that true social harmony cannot be achieved without ensuring the dignity and equal status of women in all spheres of life.

58. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The sub-clauses of Article 51A cover a range of civic responsibilities. Clause (d) involves defending the country, while clause (g) focuses on environmental protection. Clause (i) addresses the safeguarding of public property, and the newest clause, (k), requires parents to provide education. Mapping these duties to their specific clauses is essential for a detailed understanding of the constitutional text.

59. (C) Excellence in collective activity - Ensuring state monopoly in commercial enterprises
The duty to strive for excellence in collective activity aims for the overall achievement and progress of the nation. It does not imply or require the state to maintain a monopoly over commercial enterprises. Instead, it encourages all individuals and groups to perform at their best. Interpreting this as a mandate for state economic monopoly is an incorrect understanding of this provision.

60. (B) No, the Congress government at the center did not accept this recommendation.
The Swaran Singh Committee initially suggested that Parliament should have the power to penalize citizens for non-compliance with Fundamental Duties. However, when the 42nd Amendment was drafted, the government decided not to include this provision. As a result, the duties were incorporated into the Constitution without any inherent penal sanctions, maintaining their status as moral and civic guidelines rather than laws.

61. (C) 1999
The Government of India established the Verma Committee in 1999, more than two decades after the duties were first introduced. Justice J.S. Verma headed this committee with the mandate to find ways to make Fundamental Duties more effective. The committee's work focused on identifying legal gaps and suggesting methods for better operationalization and awareness of these duties among the public.

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These laws punish acts that cause disharmony or practice untouchability. However, the committee did not claim that no environmental laws existed; in fact, several major environmental statutes were already in force by the time of the report.

81. (C) Every citizen of India
Fundamental Duties are specifically and exclusively applicable to the citizens of India. Unlike some Fundamental Rights that extend to all persons on Indian soil, including foreigners, these duties do not apply to aliens. This distinction emphasizes that the specific moral and civic obligations listed in Article 51A are the unique responsibility of those who hold Indian citizenship.

82. (A) A law that restricts Article 19 freedoms can be considered 'reasonable' if it seeks to achieve a Fundamental Duty.
The judiciary has ruled that Fundamental Duties can be used to test the constitutional validity of a law. If a statute imposes restrictions on freedoms under Article 19 but does so to promote a Fundamental Duty, the court may find those restrictions to be 'reasonable'. This gives duties a significant role in balancing individual rights with the collective national interest.

83. (D) Soviet Constitution - Served as the inspiration for incorporating duties in India
The historical inspiration for India's Fundamental Duties came from the Soviet Constitution. At the time of the 42nd Amendment, the Indian government looked toward socialist models where the rights of individuals were balanced with clear duties toward the state. This influence is why India has a detailed list of duties, a feature not common in most traditional Western democratic constitutions.

84. (C) Duty to pay taxes
When the Swaran Singh Committee made its recommendations, it suggested including a duty to pay taxes. However, the government chose not to include this specific obligation in the final version of the 42nd Amendment. Consequently, while paying taxes is a mandatory legal requirement under various statutes, it was not formally elevated to the status of a Fundamental Duty in Part IVA.

85. (C) The former is a moral duty, while the latter is a civic duty.
Fundamental Duties can be categorized as either moral or civic. Cherishing the noble ideals of the freedom struggle is a moral duty, as it concerns internal values and inspiration. In contrast, respecting the National Flag and the Constitution is a civic duty, as it relates to the external, formal behavior required of a citizen toward the symbols of the state.

86. (B) The enjoyment of rights relies on the fulfillment of duties by oneself and others.
The correlative nature of rights and duties means that they are mutually dependent. For one person to enjoy their rights, others must fulfill their duties not to infringe upon them. Similarly, a citizen's ability to exercise freedom depends on their own fulfillment of responsibilities toward society. This balance ensures that individual liberty does not lead to social chaos or the neglect of others.

87. (B) Part IVA serves as a reminder that the rights in Part III come with corresponding obligations.
Part IVA was added to the Constitution to provide a necessary balance to the rights guaranteed in Part III. It serves as a reminder to citizens that their fundamental rights do not exist in a vacuum. Every right carries a corresponding obligation to act responsibly toward the community. This relationship helps ensure that the exercise of personal freedom supports the collective good.

88. (B) Japan
Among major democratic countries, Japan is notable for having a constitution that explicitly lists the duties of its citizens. In contrast, countries like the USA, Australia, and France do not have a separate, detailed chapter on fundamental duties within their primary constitutional texts. India's decision to include such a list was quite unusual for a democratic nation when it was implemented.

89. (B) Article 51A(g)
When individuals or groups file Public Interest Litigations regarding environmental issues, they often invoke Article 51A(g). This duty to protect the natural environment strengthens their legal standing to approach the court. It provides a constitutional basis for citizens to demand that

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emergency. At that time, Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India. Her government pushed for the inclusion of Fundamental Duties as a way to promote national discipline and remind citizens of their responsibilities. This era was characterized by significant constitutional changes aimed at strengthening the state's authority.

72. (A) Statement I only
The Supreme Court has affirmed that the state can validly enact laws to prevent and punish the desecration of national symbols like the flag. This supports the duty to respect such symbols. However, the state is also capable of using administrative policies and education to promote other duties, including the development of a scientific temper, making the second statement incorrect.

73. (D) Integrating constitutional values into school curricula
As the nodal agency for school education, the NCERT is responsible for embedding constitutional values, including Fundamental Duties, into textbooks. This integration ensures that students learn about their civic obligations from a young age. By making these duties part of the curriculum, the NCERT helps build a knowledgeable citizenry that understands the importance of contributing to the nation's welfare and harmony.

74. (C) Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty)
The Indian judiciary has frequently linked the duty to protect the environment with the Right to Life under Article 21. Courts argue that the right to a dignified life is impossible without a clean environment. Therefore, by fulfilling the duty in Article 51A(g), citizens and the state are simultaneously upholding the fundamental right to life for everyone in the country.

75. (D) To cast a vote in public elections
While voting is a fundamental aspect of democratic participation, it is not listed as a Fundamental Duty in Article 51A. The existing list includes duties such as safeguarding public property, protecting the environment, and developing a scientific temper. Voting is considered a constitutional right and a statutory duty, but it was not included in the ten duties added in 1976.

76. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Each term in the Fundamental Duties corresponds to a specific area of civic life. Noble ideals are linked to the national struggle for freedom. Scientific temper involves the spirit of inquiry. Composite culture relates to India's rich heritage, and the natural environment encompasses wildlife and water bodies. Correctly matching these terms is essential for understanding the diverse scope of constitutional responsibilities.

77. (D) They are not justiciable in courts but are enforceable through specific statutes.
There is a distinction between justiciability and enforceability regarding Fundamental Duties. They are not justiciable, meaning you cannot go to court solely based on the constitutional text to enforce them. However, many are enforceable because Parliament has enacted specific statutes, like environmental or criminal laws, that define certain behaviors as offenses. Thus, statutory backing provides the necessary legal teeth.

78. (C) A is true but R is false.
Fundamental Duties do act as a constant reminder of the obligations citizens owe to society. However, the claim that duties cannot exist without strict penal provisions is false. In the Indian context, most duties are moral and civic guidelines that exist without direct punishments. While some are backed by law, the existence of a duty is not legally dependent on penalties.

79. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The Indian Constitution uses different mechanisms to guide the state and its people. Directive Principles are addressed to the state, providing a roadmap for socio-economic governance. Fundamental Duties are addressed to the citizens, offering a code for personal and civic conduct. Both sets of principles are non-justiciable but serve as essential guides for building a just and responsible society.

80. (A) I and II only
The Verma Committee correctly noted that the Indian Penal Code and the Protection of Civil Rights Act contain provisions that help operationalize several Fundamental Duties.

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(A) A constitutional body is established by the President, while a statutory body is established by the Supreme Court.
(B) A constitutional body derives its powers directly from the Constitution, while a statutory body is created by an Act of Parliament.
(C) A constitutional body can only perform advisory functions, while a statutory body performs executive functions.
(D) A constitutional body requires state legislature approval, while a statutory body is governed purely by local authorities.

8. Article 315 of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which of the following?
(A) Supreme Court of India
(B) Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States
(C) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
(D) Inter-State Council

9. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the role of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) as the guardian of public finance?
(A) Determining the specific allocation of funds to various ministries during budget preparation.
(B) Auditing all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the State Governments.
(C) Releasing funds from the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen government expenses.
(D) Formulating the national monetary policy to control and manage the annual fiscal deficit.

10. In the context of the Election Commission of India, which action signifies the application of its power to ensure free and fair elections?
(A) Appointing the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers in the event of a hung parliament.
(B) Passing new legislation in Parliament to change the minimum voting age of all citizens.
(C) Countermanding an election in a constituency due to large-scale booth capturing or violence.
(D) Modifying the fundamental rights of citizens residing within the election period constituency.

11. Match the following bodies/posts in List I with their respective Constitutional Articles in List II.
List I: Constitutional Bodies
P. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
Q. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
R. National Commission for Backward Classes
S. Advocate General of a State
List II: Articles
1. Article 165
2. Article 338
3. Article 338A
4. Article 338B
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

12. Consider the following statements regarding the removal of the Chief Election Commissioner:
Statement I: The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office only in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
Statement II: The President holds the sole discretionary power to remove the Chief Election Commissioner without parliamentary approval.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

13. Consider the following statements regarding the State Public Service Commission (SPSC):
Statement I: The Chairman and members of the SPSC are appointed by the Governor of the State.
Statement II: The Chairman and members of the SPSC can be removed by the Governor of the State.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

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the state and other parties fulfill their obligations to preserve forests, lakes, and wildlife for the benefit of all.

90. (B) Statement II only
The duty to develop a scientific temper does not inherently conflict with religious freedom. The Supreme Court has clarified that this duty promotes rational and logical thinking rather than the total eradication of personal religious beliefs. Therefore, a citizen can hold religious faith while still maintaining a scientific temper by questioning superstitions and embracing intellectual inquiry in other areas of life.

91. (C) Part IVA (Fundamental Duties)
The specific instruction to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women is located in Part IVA of the Constitution. It is a key part of the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens. This placement highlights that gender respect is not just a legal requirement but a fundamental civic obligation. It underscores the role of every citizen in fostering a respectful and inclusive society.

92. (C) The framers believed that legal enforcement would lead to widespread litigation and authoritarianism.
Fundamental Duties were made non-enforceable to avoid potential legal complications. The concern was that direct enforceability would lead to excessive litigation and could be misused by the state to suppress dissent or individual freedoms. By keeping them as moral guidelines, the Constitution encourages voluntary compliance while leaving actual penalization to specific laws enacted by the Parliament as and when needed.

93. (D) Justiciability - Directly enforceable through writ petitions against parents
The 11th Fundamental Duty, added by the 86th Amendment, requires parents to provide education to children aged six to fourteen. However, this duty is not directly justiciable. A citizen cannot file a writ petition to force a specific parent to send their child to school. Instead, the Right to Education Act provides the legal framework and mechanisms to ensure child education.

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94. (C) Article 51A(g)
The Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 is a major statute that provides the legal tools necessary to fulfill Article 51A(g). This duty mandates the protection of wildlife and the natural environment. By prohibiting hunting and regulating trade in animal products, the act translates the general constitutional duty into specific legal prohibitions, ensuring that the environment is preserved through formal state enforcement.

95. (A) III, II, IV, I
The legal framework for duties developed over several decades. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act was passed in 1971. This was followed by the Swaran Singh Committee in 1976. Much later, the Verma Committee submitted its report in 1999. Finally, the education-related duty was added to Article 51A in 2002. This progression reflects the ongoing efforts to refine civic obligations.

96. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Each keyword in the Fundamental Duties has a specific constitutional context. Humanism is part of developing a scientific temper. Brotherhood is linked to promoting harmony. Sovereignty is something citizens must uphold and protect, while heritage is what they must value and preserve. Understanding these associations is vital for interpreting the specific actions the Constitution expects from every Indian citizen in daily life.

97. (A) I, III and IV only
The Verma Committee focused on operationalizing Fundamental Duties by identifying existing laws and recommending awareness programs. It highlighted that many duties already had legal backing through statutes like the IPC. However, it did not suggest creating new Fundamental Rights for enforcement, nor did it recommend removing the duty on scientific temper. Its primary focus remained on education and utilizing the current legal system.

98. (B) When called upon to do so by the state.
The duty to render national service is not an everyday requirement for most citizens. According to Article 51A(d), this obligation becomes legally active when the state officially calls upon

62. (A) The assertion of rights without duty led to social unrest
Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution to address a perceived imbalance in society. During the 1970s, it was felt that the heavy focus on individual rights, without a corresponding sense of responsibility, contributed to social instability. By introducing duties, the government aimed to remind citizens that the preservation of rights depends on everyone fulfilling their obligations toward the nation.

63. (B) Part III and Part IV
The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 was a comprehensive reform concerning the right to education. It added Article 21A to Part III, making education a fundamental right for children. It also revised Article 45 in Part IV regarding early childhood care. Simultaneously, it introduced the 11th Fundamental Duty in Part IVA, creating a unified legal framework for education across different parts.

64. (C) It embeds constitutional values into the daily lives and civic behaviors of the populace.
Creating a "constitutional culture" involves moving constitutional values beyond the courtroom and into the daily lives of citizens. Fundamental Duties serve this purpose by providing a list of behaviors and attitudes that reflect these values. When citizens protect the environment or promote harmony, they are practicing the Constitution in their routine actions, thereby strengthening the democratic fabric of society.

65. (A) "Noble ideals" and "composite culture"
Critics often point to the abstract nature of the language used in Article 51A. Terms like "noble ideals" and "composite culture" are frequently cited as being too vague for precise legal definition or enforcement. This lack of clarity is one reason why many argue that making these duties justiciable would be difficult, as it would lead to subjective judicial interpretations.

66. (A) I and III only
Fundamental Duties essentially codify tasks that are integral to the Indian way of life and can be enforced through parliamentary legislation. They do not restrict the fundamental rights of citizens, as rights and duties are meant to coexist harmoniously. Furthermore, these duties apply exclusively to citizens of India and do not extend to foreigners residing in the country.

67. (C) The nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement
Article 51A(j) motivates citizens to achieve high standards in every field of work, whether done individually or in groups. The broader intent is to ensure that the collective effort of the population leads to the continuous progress of India. By striving for excellence, citizens help the nation reach new heights of success, making this duty a catalyst for national development.

68. (A) Article 51A(a)
Article 51A(a) requires citizens to respect the National Flag. The Flag Code of India provides the specific rules and protocols for correctly displaying and honoring the flag. This code essentially gives practical and legal shape to the constitutional duty. By following the Flag Code, citizens ensure they are fulfilling their fundamental obligation to show proper respect to this national symbol.

69. (A) Sovereignty, unity, integrity
The specific phrasing in Article 51A(c) is that citizens must uphold and protect the "sovereignty, unity and integrity of India." These three words are crucial as they represent the core pillars of the Indian state. Maintaining this exact order and terminology is important for accurately reflecting the constitutional mandate, which prioritizes the nation's independence and internal cohesion above all else.

70. (C) The enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
The Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 is a prime example of a law that operationalizes a Fundamental Duty. It directly supports Article 51A(g), which mandates the protection and improvement of the natural environment and forests. By providing a legal framework to prevent deforestation and manage forest resources, this act transforms a general constitutional duty into specific, enforceable legal requirements.

71. (A) Indira Gandhi
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in 1976 during a period of national

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CHAPTER 13

National Constitutional Commissions and Statutory Bodies

1. What is the primary effect of the enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct by the Election Commission?
(A) To strictly prohibit any political party from releasing its election manifesto during the poll.
(B) To legally penalize and fine all individual voters who do not participate in the electoral process.
(C) To transfer the administrative control of the state or union territory entirely to the armed forces.
(D) To prevent misuse of official machinery and ensure a level playing field for all candidates.

2. If the states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh decide they want a Joint Public Service Commission (JPSC), how can it be created?
(A) By a joint resolution passed and ratified by the Governors of both respective states.
(B) By an executive order of the President of India without any direct legislative involvement.
(C) By an Act of Parliament, upon the request of the legislatures of the concerned states.
(D) By a constitutional amendment passed under the special provisions of Article 368.

3. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the Election Commission of India established?
(A) Article 315
(B) Article 280
(C) Article 324
(D) Article 338

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India:
I. He is appointed by the President of India by a warrant under his hand and seal.
II. He holds office for a term of six years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
III. He is eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under any State Government after he ceases to hold his office.
IV. He guides the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament.
Which of the following combinations of statements is incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and IV
(C) III only
(D) I, III, and IV

5. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the role of the Finance Commission in fiscal federalism?
(A) Dictating the specific annual budgetary allocations for various state governments.
(B) Recommending the distribution of net tax proceeds between the Union and the States.
(C) Collecting and managing direct taxes on behalf of the central government departments.
(D) Exercising absolute control and oversight over the Consolidated Fund of India.

6. Which of the following pairs concerning central law officers is correct?
(A) Additional Solicitor General - Assists the Law Officers of the Union in their duties
(B) Solicitor General - A Constitutional body under Article 76
(C) Attorney General - Appointed by the Chief Justice of India
(D) Advocate General - Appoints the Attorney General

7. Which of the following statements best distinguishes a constitutional body from a statutory body in India?

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individuals to serve. This allows the government to mobilize the population for defense or other urgent national needs. It represents a citizen's commitment to put the nation's requirements above personal convenience when necessary.

99. (B) Statement II only
Fundamental Duties do not create legally enforceable rights that individuals can claim against one another or that the state can enforce via writs. A writ of Mandamus cannot be issued to force a citizen to perform their duties. Therefore, while duties are constitutionally significant, they lack the direct legal enforceability required for citizens to sue each other over their non-performance.

100. (D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The diverse elements of Fundamental Duties originate from various sources. The Soviet Constitution provided the initial inspiration. The concept of non-justiciability was already present in the Directive Principles. The 86th Amendment introduced the educational duty for children, and the Swaran Singh Committee was the body that first formally recommended including the list of duties in the Indian Constitution.

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14. Which of the following functions is the odd one out with respect to the Finance Commission of India?
(A) Recommending principles governing grants-in-aid to states
(B) Recommending measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement resources of local bodies
(C) Deciding the repo rate and reverse repo rate to control inflation
(D) Recommending the distribution of divisible taxes between Union and States

15. What is the best description of the parliamentary privileges enjoyed by the Attorney General of India?
(A) He can only attend parliamentary sessions when explicitly summoned by the Speaker.
(B) He has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament and can vote.
(C) He cannot attend any parliamentary proceedings as he is a member of the executive.
(D) He has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament but without a right to vote.

16. Which of the following bodies is an example of an extra-constitutional body in India?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) Election Commission of India
(C) Finance Commission
(D) Union Public Service Commission

17. What is the direct effect of the CAG submitting audit reports relating to the accounts of the Union to the President?
(A) The reports are laid before Parliament and examined by the Public Accounts Committee.
(B) The President dismisses the sitting government if significant financial errors are found.
(C) The reports are sent directly to the Supreme Court of India for mandatory judicial review.
(D) The Prime Minister is constitutionally bound to dissolve the Lok Sabha immediately.

18. Which of the following pairs concerning electoral bodies is incorrect?
(A) Zonal Councils - Grants recognition to national and state political parties
(B) Election Commission of India - Conducts elections to State Legislatures
(C) State Election Commission - Conducts elections to local bodies
(D) Delimitation Commission - Fixes limits of territorial constituencies

19. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Constitution of India has made provisions to safeguard the independence of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
Reason (R): The entire expenses of the UPSC, including salaries and pensions, are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Finance Commission:
I. It is constituted by the President of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as considered necessary.
II. The First Finance Commission was constituted under the chairmanship of K. C. Neogy.
III. It acts as an executive body that directly sanctions funds to various central ministries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

21. Which of the following statements is an exception to the rules governing the Advocate General of a State?
(A) He is appointed by the Governor of the state after consultation with the High Court.
(B) He must be qualified to be appointed as a judge of a High Court within the territory.
(C) His remuneration is fixed by the State

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56. Find the odd one out among the following commissions in terms of their constitutional status.
(A) National Commission for Minorities
(B) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
(C) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
(D) National Commission for Backward Classes

57. Which of the following is NOT a function of the NITI Aayog?
(A) Allocating central plan funds to state governments
(B) Fostering cooperative federalism
(C) Designing strategic and long-term policy frameworks
(D) Serving as a think tank for the government

58. Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):
I. It is a statutory body established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
II. Its chairperson must be a person who has been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
III. Its recommendations are binding on the central and state governments.
IV. The chairperson and members hold office for a term of 3 years or until they attain the age of 70 years.
V. It has the powers of a civil court trying a suit.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, II, III, and IV
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

59. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was established on April 1, 1935, in accordance with the provisions of which of the following?
(A) Government of India Act, 1919
(B) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
(C) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
(D) Financial Stability Act, 1930

60. Consider the following statements regarding the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013:
Statement I: The Act mandates the establishment of the institution of Lokayukta in every state within a period of one year.
Statement II: Madhya Pradesh established its Lokayukta only after the passing of the central Act in 2013.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

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61. Under which Article does the Governor of a state constitute a State Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats?
(A) Article 243I
(B) Article 243K
(C) Article 243Z
(D) Article 243M

62. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 conceptually aims at speedy trials of offenses arising out of human rights violations by providing for the establishment of which of the following?
(A) Human Rights Courts in every district
(B) Fast Track Military Tribunals
(C) International Human Rights Commissions
(D) State Vigilance Courts

63. Which of the following terms is the odd one out conceptually when discussing constitutional bodies in Part XV of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Regulation of monetary supply
(B) Superintendence of elections
(C) Direction of elections
(D) Control of elections

64. Consider the following statements regarding the structure of the NITI Aayog:
I. The Prime Minister of India is its Chairperson.
II. The Governing Council comprises Chief Ministers of all States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
III. The Vice-Chairperson is appointed by the Prime Minister.
IV. It includes a Regional Council formed for specific tenures to address specific issues.
V. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is appointed by the President of India independently of the Prime Minister.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) II and V only
(B) III and IV only

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memorandum.
(C) They include recommendations on the augmentation of state resources for panchayats.
(D) They automatically become acts of parliament without any legislative voting.

31. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the statutory basis of the National Commission for Women?
(A) It was established under the provisions of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
(B) It was set up to review the various constitutional and legal safeguards for women.
(C) It is a constitutional body explicitly mentioned within Part IV of the Constitution.
(D) Its chairperson and members are appointed directly by the Central Government of India.

32. Which of the following pairs of regulatory bodies and their statutory frameworks is incorrect?
(A) SEBI - Established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
(B) RBI - Established primarily by the Banking Regulation Act of 1949.
(C) CCI - Established under the statutory framework of the Competition Act, 2002.
(D) NGT - Established under the provisions of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

33. The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2018 conferred constitutional status on which of the following commissions?
(A) National Human Rights Commission
(B) National Commission for Backward Classes
(C) National Commission for Women
(D) National Commission for Minorities

34. Who among the following traditionally served as the Chairman of the National Development Council (NDC)?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Union Finance Minister
(C) The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission
(D) The Prime Minister of India

35. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)?
(A) It was originally set up by a resolution and later granted statutory status.
(B) It was established directly through a constitutional amendment during 1964.
(C) It operates under the direct administrative control of the Central Bureau.
(D) It only advises state governments on various administrative vigilance matters.

36. By structurally including all Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in its Governing Council, NITI Aayog conceptually promotes which of the following?
(A) Cooperative federalism
(B) Fiscal consolidation
(C) Centralized command economy
(D) Exclusive monetary regulation

37. Which constitutional article explicitly provides for the establishment of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes?
(A) Article 330
(B) Article 338
(C) Article 340
(D) Article 342

38. Based on the statutory basis and jurisdiction of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), how does its functioning conceptually differ from regular civil courts?
(A) NGT strictly follows the procedural rules laid down under the Civil Procedure Code.
(B) NGT has the power to try criminal cases involving life imprisonment or the death penalty.
(C) NGT handles disputes exclusively between state governments regarding river water sharing.
(D) NGT is guided by natural justice principles rather than the Code of Civil Procedure.

39. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the legal basis of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)?
(A) Functioning as a constitutional body established under Article 323B of the Constitution.
(B) Being formed under the jurisdiction of the

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(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

89. Under the Right to Information Act as amended, the tenure and terms of service of the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners are determined by:
(A) The Constitution of India
(B) The Central Government
(C) The Supreme Court of India
(D) The President of India at his discretion

90. Find the odd one out based on the constitutional or statutory origin of these legal offices.
(A) Solicitor General of India
(B) Attorney General of India
(C) Advocate General of the State
(D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

91. What is the tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
(A) 5 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(B) 6 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(C) 5 years or up to the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier
(D) 6 years or up to the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier

92. Which of the following authorities is NOT a member of a Zonal Council?
(A) The Union Home Minister
(B) The Chief Ministers of the States in the zone
(C) The President of India
(D) Two other ministers from each state in the zone

93. Article 263 of the Constitution empowers the President to establish an Inter-State Council. Which of the following is an explicit duty of this Council under the Article?
(A) Enacting and enforcing laws on various subjects listed within the State List of India.
(B) Allocating central funds and financial grants for panchayati raj institutions in states.
(C) Binding all states to a unified central budget prepared by the Union Finance Ministry.
(D) Inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between various States.

94. The concept of the Consolidated Fund of India is directly linked to the auditing functions of the CAG. How are the administrative expenses of the CAG's office met?
(A) They are voted upon annually by the Lok Sabha.
(B) They are charged upon the Contingency Fund of India.
(C) They are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
(D) They are funded by grants from the Reserve Bank of India.

95. Arrange the establishment of the following bodies related to planning and regional coordination in chronological order:
1. Planning Commission
2. National Development Council
3. Zonal Councils
4. NITI Aayog

Select the correct order:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

96. Identify the correct statement regarding the composition of the National Development Council (NDC).
(A) It consists only of Union Cabinet Ministers and senior civil servants of the government.
(B) Includes the PM, Cabinet Ministers, all State Chief Ministers, and Planning Commission members.
(C) It is exclusively composed of the various Governors representing all states and UTs.
(D) It includes all Members of Parliament from both houses representing all regions.

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97. Consider the following statements regarding the Finance Commission:
Statement I: The First Finance Commission was appointed in 1951.
Statement II: The Finance Commission submits its report directly to the Parliament.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

47. What was the effect of the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations regarding Centre-State relations?
(A) The immediate abolition of the Planning Commission
(B) The establishment of the Inter-State Council under Article 263 in 1990
(C) The creation of the NITI Aayog to replace the National Development Council
(D) The amendment of the Constitution to make Zonal Councils constitutional bodies

48. What is a direct consequence of the limitation placed on the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) regarding the investigation of human rights violations?
(A) It can instantly award the death penalty to those found guilty of human rights abuses.
(B) It cannot inquire into any matter after one year from the date of the alleged violation.
(C) It can independently command the armed forces to alter their operational protocols.
(D) It operates as a parallel supreme court and its decisions are binding on all high courts.

49. Match the Statutory Bodies in List I with their respective founding years/statutes in List II.
List I: Statutory Bodies
P. Reserve Bank of India
Q. Securities and Exchange Board of India (statutory status)
R. Central Information Commission
S. National Human Rights Commission
List II: Years/Statutes
1. 1992
2. 1993
3. 1934 (Act)
4. 2005
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

50. Arrange the following institutional developments in chronological order:
1. Granting of statutory status to the Central Vigilance Commission
2. Enactment of the Right to Information Act
3. Establishment of the National Green Tribunal
4. Enactment of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
Select the correct order:
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

51. What is the best description of the statutory status of Zonal Councils in India?
(A) They are constitutional bodies created under Article 263.
(B) They are extra-constitutional bodies established by an executive resolution.
(C) They are independent corporate entities formed under the Companies Act.
(D) They are statutory bodies established under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

52. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities?
(A) Article 350A
(B) Article 350B
(C) Article 343
(D) Article 351

53. The Central Information Commission derives its statutory basis from which of the following legislations?
(A) Official Secrets Act, 1923
(B) Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2014
(C) Right to Information Act, 2005
(D) Information Technology Act, 2000

54. Find the odd one out among the following investigative and vigilance bodies based on their structural origin.
(A) Central Bureau of Investigation
(B) Central Vigilance Commission
(C) Election Commission of India
(D) National Investigation Agency

55. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established on the statutory basis of the Competition Act passed in which year?
(A) 1999
(B) 2002
(C) 2005
(D) 2008

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(D) I, II, and III

73. What is the effect of the National Commission for Women (NCW) presenting its reports to the Central Government?
(A) The reports must be forwarded directly to the International Court of Justice for review.
(B) The NCW automatically gains legislative powers to enforce its recommendations in states.
(C) The reports are used by the Supreme Court to draft new constitutional amendments for India.
(D) The Government lays the reports before each House with a memorandum of action taken.

74. Consider the following statements regarding legal officers:
Statement I: To be appointed as the Attorney General of India, a person must be qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court.
Statement II: To be appointed as the Advocate General of a State, a person must be qualified to be appointed as a judge of the High Court.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

75. Under the conceptual framework of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, appeals against the orders of SEBI are first heard by which body?
(A) High Court
(B) Supreme Court
(C) Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)
(D) Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)

76. Identify the correct statement regarding the structure and equality within the Election Commission of India.
(A) The CEC exercises absolute veto power over the decisions of other Commissioners.
(B) The Election Commissioners are legally and administratively subordinate to the CEC.
(C) Only the CEC participates in delimitation, while others handle code of conduct.
(D) The CEC and the other Commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary.

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77. Which of the following legislations is an exception and does NOT fall under the civil jurisdiction of the National Green Tribunal (NGT)?
(A) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(B) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(C) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

78. The concept of "devolution of taxes" as recommended by the Finance Commission ensures horizontal imbalance is corrected. What does horizontal devolution imply?
(A) Distribution of net tax proceeds between the Union and the States
(B) Distribution of taxes between the Central Government and Union Territories
(C) Distribution of corporate tax to multinational companies
(D) Distribution of net tax proceeds among the different States

79. Select the correct order of the passage of the following Acts by the Indian Parliament (from oldest to newest):
1. Protection of Human Rights Act
2. Right to Information Act
3. National Green Tribunal Act
4. Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

80. Consider the following statements regarding the functions of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and Scheduled Tribes (NCST):
I. They investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for SCs/STs under the Constitution.
II. They inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs/STs.
III. They participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the SCs/STs.
IV. They pass legally binding prison sentences on individuals committing atrocities against SCs/STs.

(C) V only
(D) I, II, and III

65. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)?
(A) The CAG acts as a guide, friend, and philosopher to the PAC during audit exams.
(B) The CAG is empowered to appoint the chairman and members of the PAC directly.
(C) The PAC acts as a judicial body to punish those exposed by the CAG's audit reports.
(D) The PAC prepares the initial audit reports, which are then certified by the CAG.

66. Find the odd one out regarding the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) compared to other regulatory statutory bodies.
(A) Regulating the securities market directly
(B) Implementing monetary policy
(C) Managing foreign exchange under FEMA
(D) Regulating the issue of Bank notes

67. In understanding the distinction between different types of bodies, which of the following characterizes an executive body?
(A) Formed by an Act of Parliament to regulate a specific industrial or social sector.
(B) Strictly mandated and defined by a specific Article of the Indian Constitution.
(C) Established by a resolution of the Union Cabinet without legislative backing.
(D) Created to exclusively interpret the fundamental rights of all Indian citizens.

68. While investigating any matter, the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has all the powers of a:
(A) Criminal Court
(B) Civil Court
(C) Supreme Court Bench
(D) High Court Bench

69. What is the best description of the function of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)?
(A) It is the apex institution monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government.
(B) It is the highest judicial authority trying and sentencing cases of public corruption.
(C) It functions exclusively as an intelligence gathering agency against external threats.
(D) It regulates the functioning of private financial corporations to prevent corporate fraud.

70. Which of the following is a negative constraint or exemption regarding the functions of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)?
(A) It must be consulted on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India in a civil capacity.
(B) It conducts examinations for appointment to the services of the Union.
(C) It is not required to be consulted while making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens.
(D) It advises on matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services.

71. Match the Zonal Councils in List I with their respective Headquarters in List II.
List I: Zonal Councils
P. Northern Zonal Council
Q. Central Zonal Council
R. Eastern Zonal Council
S. Western Zonal Council
List II: Headquarters
1. Mumbai
2. Kolkata
3. Prayagraj (Allahabad)
4. New Delhi
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

72. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Election Commission of India:
I. It grants recognition to political parties and allots election symbols to them.
II. It advises the President on matters relating to the disqualifications of members of Parliament.
III. It prepares the annual Union Budget for the conduct of national elections.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only

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National Investigation Agency Act of 2008.
(C) Serving as an independent statutory body governed by the central CBI Act of 1963.
(D) Deriving investigative powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

40. Which of the following statements is the most appropriate statement regarding the appointment and removal of the Chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission (SHRC)?
(A) They are appointed by the President and removed by the President.
(B) They are appointed by the Governor and removed by the Governor.
(C) They are appointed by the Chief Minister and removed by the Chief Justice of the High Court.
(D) They are appointed by the Governor but can only be removed by the President.

41. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The National Development Council (NDC) is an example of an advisory body rather than an executive body.
Reason (R): The recommendations made by the NDC are fundamentally binding and enforceable by law across all states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

42. Select the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of the following statutory bodies from the earliest to the latest:
1. Reserve Bank of India
2. Securities and Exchange Board of India
3. Competition Commission of India
4. National Green Tribunal
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

43. What is the most appropriate description of the role of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)?
(A) Issuing currency notes and regulating the functioning of the entire banking system.
(B) Protecting the interests of investors and promoting the securities market development.
(C) Acting as the central appellate authority for all domestic and direct tax disputes.
(D) Regulating the foreign policy and various international trade agreements of India.

44. Which of the following entities is NOT under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal according to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013?
(A) The Prime Minister of India, subject to certain conditions
(B) Members of Parliament
(C) Group A, B, C and D officers of the Central Government
(D) Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts

45. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of planning bodies:
Statement I: The Planning Commission was an extra-constitutional and non-statutory body.
Statement II: NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission and was granted constitutional status under Article 280A.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

46. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the constitutional mechanism through which the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was created?
(A) It was established by a simple parliamentary statute enacted during the year 1990.
(B) It was created by the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003, bifurcating the Commissions.
(C) It was formed by a presidential ordinance in 1992 and never received constitutional status.
(D) It was created by the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act during the session of 2018.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, and IV only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and III only

81. What is the cause of the controversy often surrounding the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) regarding investigations in various states?
(A) It is constitutionally mandated to require a High Court order to enter any state territory.
(B) The CBI is fully and legally controlled by the state police forces and local authorities.
(C) The CBI requires the 'general consent' of the state government to exercise jurisdiction.
(D) The CBI refuses to investigate any cases referred to it directly by the Central Government.

82. Which of the following pairs relating to the Finance Commission is incorrect?
(A) Sixteenth Finance Commission - Montek Singh Ahluwalia
(B) First Finance Commission - K. C. Neogy
(C) Fourteenth Finance Commission - Y. V. Reddy
(D) Fifteenth Finance Commission - N. K. Singh

83. Identify the correct statement regarding the Union Public Service Commission's relationship with All India Services.
(A) The UPSC has the power to create a new All India Service without Parliament's approval.
(B) The UPSC controls the disciplinary actions and final transfers of IAS officers.
(C) The UPSC solely determines the salary structure of the All India Services.
(D) The UPSC conducts the Civil Services Examination for recruitment to the IAS, IPS, and IFS.

84. Identify the correct pair concerning the institution of Lokayukta in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) MP Lokayukta - Appointed by the Prime Minister
(B) MP Lokayukta Establishment - 2013 (after Central Act)
(C) MP Lokayukta Establishment - 1981
(D) MP Lokayukta - Handles complaints against the central civil services

85. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities?
(A) The office was created based on the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission.
(B) The officer is appointed by the President of India to oversee minority safeguards.
(C) He belongs to a statutory body that functions strictly under the Education Ministry.
(D) The officer investigates all matters relating to the safeguards provided for minorities.

86. What is the effect of the Election Commission of India granting "recognition" to a political party?
(A) The party is legally immunized from the Model Code of Conduct during elections.
(B) Entitlement to privileges like a reserved symbol and free state media broadcast time.
(C) The party leaders are granted the status of cabinet ministers automatically.
(D) The party is excused from filing mandatory election expenditure reports to the ECI.

87. Consider the following statements regarding the Competition Commission of India (CCI):
Statement I: The CCI was established to promote and sustain competition in markets and protect the interests of consumers.
Statement II: The Competition Act of 2002 replaced the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

88. Match the Commissions in List I with their respective Nodal Ministries in List II.
List I: Commissions
P. Central Information Commission
Q. National Commission for Women
R. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
S. National Human Rights Commission
List II: Nodal Ministries
1. Ministry of Home Affairs
2. Ministry of Tribal Affairs
3. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
4. Ministry of Women and Child Development

NODIA

Legislature via a specific constitutional clause.
(D) He holds office during the pleasure of the Governor and may be removed at any time.

22. Which of the following elections is NOT conducted by the Election Commission of India?
(A) Elections to the Lok Sabha
(B) Elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities
(C) Elections to the State Legislative Assemblies
(D) Elections to the offices of President and Vice-President

23. What is the composition of the Finance Commission as per Article 280 of the Constitution?
(A) A Chairman and two other members
(B) A Chairman and three other members
(C) A Chairman and four other members
(D) A Chairman and five other members

24. Which of the following expenditures is NOT legally subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India unless specifically requested by the President or Governor?
(A) Accounts related to the Consolidated Fund of India
(B) Accounts related to the Contingency Fund of each state
(C) Accounts of all government companies under the Companies Act
(D) Accounts of local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions automatically

25. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the UPSC's role in recruitment?
(A) Recruiting all technical and non-technical defense personnel below commissioned ranks.
(B) Serving as the central agency for recruitment to All India and Central Civil Services.
(C) Recruiting and managing members exclusively for the various State Public Service Commissions.
(D) Conducting examinations solely for public sector undertakings and nationalized banks.

26. What is the most appropriate reason for securing the independence of the Election Commission of India?
(A) To allow it to formulate monetary policies and control inflation without any government interference.
(B) To ensure the ruling political party maintains its dominance during all general and local elections.
(C) To ensure that delimitation of constituencies is based entirely on the executive's preferences.
(D) To ensure the conduct of free and fair elections as a basic constitutional feature.

27. Under which Article of the Constitution is the Attorney General of India appointed?
(A) Article 74
(B) Article 76
(C) Article 124
(D) Article 148

28. Match the following Constitutional Bodies in List I with their respective Articles in List II.
List I: Constitutional Bodies
P. Finance Commission
Q. Union Public Service Commission
R. Comptroller and Auditor General
S. Attorney General of India
List II: Articles
1. Article 76
2. Article 148
3. Article 280
4. Article 315
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

29. Which Article of the Indian Constitution outlines the appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
(A) Article 148
(B) Article 155
(C) Article 165
(D) Article 176

30. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission?
(A) They are advisory in nature and not legally binding on the government.
(B) They are laid before each House of Parliament along with an explanatory

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(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

98. Which of the following pairs of bodies and their Ex-officio Chairpersons is incorrect?
(A) NITI Aayog - Prime Minister
(B) Zonal Councils - Prime Minister
(C) National Development Council - Prime Minister
(D) Inter-State Council - Prime Minister

99. Which of the following best describes the term "extra-constitutional body"?
(A) A body that functions illegally outside the Constitution without any government oversight.
(B) A body created by a constitutional amendment but subsequently struck down by the Court.
(C) A body that exclusively handles emergency provisions and various national security threats.
(D) A body established by an executive resolution and not mentioned within the Constitution.

100. Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV of the Constitution of India deal elaborately with which of the following?
(A) Finance Commission
(B) Election Commission
(C) Inter-State Council
(D) Public Service Commissions

NODIA

1956, which inserted Article 350B. The officer is appointed by the President and is responsible for investigating all matters relating to the safeguards provided for these specific minorities.

53. (C) Right to Information Act, 2005
The Central Information Commission is the highest appellate authority for citizens seeking information from public authorities under the central government. It derives its statutory basis and authority from the Right to Information Act, which was enacted in 2005. The commission plays a crucial role in ensuring transparency and accountability by adjudicating on complaints and appeals related to the denial of information requests.

54. (C) Election Commission of India
The Central Bureau of Investigation, the Central Vigilance Commission, and the National Investigation Agency are primarily focused on investigation, law enforcement, and anti-corruption activities. In contrast, the Election Commission of India is a constitutional body dedicated to the management and conduct of elections. Its functional scope and constitutional origin distinguish it from the other bodies, which are either statutory or executive.

55. (B) 2002
The Competition Commission of India is a statutory body responsible for enforcing the Competition Act, which was passed by the Parliament in 2002. The Act was designed to prevent practices that have an adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition in markets, and protect consumer interests. The Commission replaced the older framework established under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

56. (A) National Commission for Minorities
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and the National Commission for Backward Classes are all constitutional bodies, as they are established under specific Articles of the Constitution. However, the National Commission for Minorities is a statutory body. It was created through an Act of Parliament in 1992 rather than through a constitutional provision or amendment.

57. (A) Allocating central plan funds to state governments
NITI Aayog serves as the premier policy think tank of the Government of India, providing directional and strategic inputs. Its functions include fostering cooperative federalism and designing long-term policy frameworks. Unlike its predecessor, the Planning Commission, NITI Aayog does not have the authority to allocate central plan funds to state governments. This power now rests with the Ministry of Finance.

58. (A) I, II, IV, and V
The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body established in 1993 with the powers of a civil court. Its chairperson must be a former Chief Justice of India or a Supreme Court judge. Members serve for three years or until age seventy. While the commission investigates violations and makes recommendations, its findings are not legally binding on the government.

59. (B) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
The Reserve Bank of India commenced its operations on April 1, 1935. Its establishment was based on the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission and was legally mandated by the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Although the bank was later nationalized in 1949, its original structural framework and central banking functions were defined by this foundational pre-independence statutory legislation.

60. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of 2013 mandates that every state establish the institution of Lokayukta within one year of the act's commencement. However, many states had already created such offices long before the central legislation. For example, Madhya Pradesh established its Lokayukta in 1981. Therefore, the requirement for state-level institutions is part of the new law, but the timing varies.

61. (A) Article 243I
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced provisions to strengthen local self-government in India. Under Article 243I, the Governor of a state is required to constitute a State Finance Commission every five years. This body reviews the financial position of the Panchayats and makes recommendations regarding the

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appointments to various civil services and posts within the government.

9. (B) Auditing all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the State Governments.
The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as the supreme oversight authority regarding public finances in India. This role involves comprehensive auditing of all expenditures from the Consolidated Funds of the Union and the States. By scrutinizing financial transactions, the office ensures that public money is spent legally and efficiently, thereby upholding legislative control over the executive's use of national resources.

10. (C) Countermanding an election in a constituency due to large-scale booth capturing or violence.
The Election Commission of India possesses significant quasi-judicial and executive powers to protect the integrity of the voting process. If evidence of large-scale booth capturing, violence, or other irregularities emerges, the Commission has the authority to countermand or cancel the election in that specific constituency. This ensures that the final result truly reflects the democratic will of the electorate.

11. (D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Various articles in the Indian Constitution establish specialized bodies for social justice and legal advice. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is under Article 338, while the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is under Article 338A. The National Commission for Backward Classes is under Article 338B. Finally, Article 165 provides for the appointment of the Advocate General for each state.

12. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Chief Election Commissioner enjoys a high degree of security of tenure to maintain institutional independence. Removal from office can only occur through a process identical to that of a Supreme Court judge, requiring a parliamentary resolution based on proved misbehaviour or incapacity. The President does not have discretionary power for removal and must act following the prescribed legislative procedure.

13. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
While the Governor of a state is the appointing authority for the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission, they do not possess the power of removal. The Constitution reserves the authority to remove these officials exclusively for the President of India. This removal must follow a specific inquiry by the Supreme Court, ensuring independence from local political pressure.

14. (C) Deciding the repo rate and reverse repo rate to control inflation
The Finance Commission is primarily responsible for fiscal matters, such as recommending the vertical and horizontal distribution of tax revenues. It also suggests principles for grants-in-aid and measures to support local bodies through state consolidated funds. Monetary policy tools, like repo and reverse repo rates, are managed by the Reserve Bank of India, not by this constitutional advisory body.

15. (D) He has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament but without a right to vote.
As the highest law officer in the country, the Attorney General of India has unique privileges within the legislative framework. This official can participate in the proceedings of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, as well as any joint sittings or any parliamentary committee of which he may be named a member. However, despite having the right to speak, the Attorney General is not permitted to vote.

16. (A) NITI Aayog
Extra-constitutional bodies are organizations that are neither mentioned in the original Constitution nor created through a specific statute passed by the legislature. NITI Aayog is a prime example, as it was established through a resolution of the Union Cabinet. In contrast, the Election Commission and Finance Commission are constitutional bodies, while several other regulatory organizations are established by parliamentary acts.

17. (A) The reports are laid before Parliament and examined by the Public Accounts Committee.
Once the Comptroller and Auditor General prepares the audit reports for the Union, they are

submitted to the President. The President then causes these reports to be laid before both Houses of Parliament. Subsequently, the Public Accounts Committee, a legislative body, examines these reports to verify that the expenditure was made according to law and for the intended purposes.

18. (A) Zonal Councils - Grants recognition to national and state political parties
Zonal Councils are statutory bodies created to promote interstate cooperation and coordination on common interests like economic planning and social welfare. They do not have any role in the electoral process. The responsibility for granting recognition to political parties and allotting election symbols lies exclusively with the Election Commission of India, which manages all aspects of national and state-level elections.

19. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To ensure that the Union Public Service Commission operates without executive interference, several safeguards are provided. One major provision is that the salaries, allowances, and pensions of its members are charged directly upon the Consolidated Fund of India. This means these expenses are not subject to the annual vote of Parliament, thereby protecting the financial independence and neutrality of the commission.

20. (A) I and II only
The Finance Commission is a quasi-judicial body constituted by the President every five years. The very first commission was established in 1951 under the leadership of K. C. Neogy. While it recommends the distribution of tax proceeds, it is an advisory body rather than an executive one. It does not have the power to directly sanction funds to central ministries.

21. (C) His remuneration is fixed by the State Legislature via a specific constitutional clause.
The Advocate General serves as the primary legal advisor for a state government. The appointment is made by the Governor, and the individual must meet the qualifications of a High Court judge. Unlike many other constitutional posts, the remuneration for the Advocate General is not fixed by the Constitution or the legislature but is determined at the discretion of the Governor.

22. (B) Elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities
The Election Commission of India is responsible for managing elections to the Parliament, the state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President. However, elections for local government bodies, such as Panchayats and Municipalities, fall outside its jurisdiction. These local elections are conducted by the respective State Election Commissions, which are separate constitutional entities established under the 73rd and 74th Amendments.

23. (C) A Chairman and four other members
Article 280 of the Indian Constitution specifies the structure of the Finance Commission. It mandates that the commission shall consist of a Chairman and four other members, all of whom are appointed by the President of India. The Parliament is empowered by the Constitution to determine the qualifications and the manner in which these members are selected for their periodic duties.

24. (D) Accounts of local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions automatically
The primary duty of the Comptroller and Auditor General is to audit accounts related to the Consolidated and Contingency Funds of the Union and the States. While the office audits government companies, it does not automatically audit the accounts of local bodies like Panchayats. Such audits are only conducted if specifically requested by the President or the Governor under relevant laws.

25. (B) Serving as the central agency for recruitment to All India and Central Civil Services.
The Union Public Service Commission functions as the premier recruitment agency for the central government. It is primarily responsible for conducting examinations and interviews for appointments to the All India Services and the various Central Civil Services. While it advises on disciplinary matters and promotion principles, its main operational focus remains the merit-based selection of candidates for senior administrative and technical positions.

26. (D) To ensure the conduct of free and fair elections as a basic constitutional feature.
The independence of the Election Commission is vital for the survival of democracy in India.

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By ensuring the body is free from executive and political pressure, the Constitution aims to facilitate the conduct of free and fair elections. This integrity is considered a basic feature of the constitutional order, allowing citizens to exercise their franchise without fear, manipulation, or administrative interference.

27. (B) Article 76
The office of the Attorney General for India is a constitutional position established under Article 76. The President appoints a person who is qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court to this role. As the highest law officer, the Attorney General provides legal advice to the Union government and represents it in significant judicial proceedings across the country.

28. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The Indian Constitution establishes various bodies to manage different aspects of governance. The Finance Commission is defined under Article 280, while the Union Public Service Commission is governed by Article 315. The office of the Comptroller and Auditor General is established by Article 148. Lastly, the Attorney General, the chief legal advisor to the Union, is appointed under Article 76.

29. (A) Article 148
The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is an independent constitutional authority appointed by the President under Article 148. This official is responsible for auditing the accounts of both the Union and the state governments. The article ensures the independence of the office by providing for a fixed tenure and a removal process similar to that of a Supreme Court judge.

30. (D) They automatically become acts of parliament without any legislative voting.
Recommendations made by the Finance Commission regarding the distribution of revenue and grants-in-aid are essentially advisory in nature. The government is not legally bound to implement them, although they are traditionally accepted. The President causes the report to be laid before Parliament with an explanatory memorandum, but these recommendations do not automatically transform into legislative acts without further government and parliamentary action.

31. (C) It is a constitutional body explicitly mentioned within Part IV of the Constitution.
The National Commission for Women is a statutory body, not a constitutional one. It was established under the National Commission for Women Act of 1990 to protect and promote the interests of women. Its functions include reviewing legal safeguards, investigating complaints of rights violations, and advising the government on policy matters. The Chairperson and members are appointed by the Central Government.

32. (B) RBI - Established primarily by the Banking Regulation Act of 1949.
The Reserve Bank of India was established as the nation's central bank under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. While the Banking Regulation Act of 1949 provides the framework for supervising commercial banks, it is not the founding statute of the RBI itself. Other bodies like SEBI, CCI, and NGT are correctly matched with their respective governing legislative acts of Parliament.

33. (B) National Commission for Backward Classes
The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 2018, significantly altered the status of the National Commission for Backward Classes. Previously a statutory body, it was granted constitutional status through the insertion of Article 338B into the Constitution. This change empowered the commission to investigate complaints and provide safeguards for socially and educationally backward classes with an authority similar to other constitutional commissions.

34. (D) The Prime Minister of India
The National Development Council was established in 1952 as an apex body for decision-making and deliberations on development matters in India. Traditionally, the Prime Minister of India serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the council. It brings together the Union Cabinet, Chief Ministers of all states, and members of the planning body to ensure regional representation in national development strategies.

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commission when making reservations for appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens. This allows the executive to implement affirmative action policies independently of the commission's advisory role.

71. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The Zonal Councils were established with specific headquarters to facilitate regional coordination. The Northern Zonal Council is based in New Delhi, while the Central Zonal Council has its headquarters in Prayagraj. The Eastern Zonal Council is headquartered in Kolkata, and the Western Zonal Council is located in Mumbai. These centers serve as hubs for discussing and resolving issues among the member states.

72. (B) I and II only
The Election Commission of India possesses several important functions, including granting recognition to political parties and allotting symbols. It also advises the President on the disqualification of Members of Parliament. However, it does not prepare the national budget, which is a responsibility of the Ministry of Finance. Its budgetary involvement is limited to requesting funds for the actual conduct of elections.

73. (D) The Government lays the reports before each House with a memorandum of action taken.
When the National Commission for Women completes its annual or special reports, it submits them to the Central Government. The government is then legally required to lay these reports before both Houses of Parliament. These documents must be accompanied by a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the commission's recommendations and the reasons for any non-acceptance.

74. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The Constitution sets high standards for the appointment of chief legal advisors. To be eligible for the post of Attorney General of India, a person must possess the qualifications required to be a judge of the Supreme Court. Similarly, an individual must be qualified to be appointed as a High Court judge to serve as the Advocate General of a state.

75. (D) Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)
The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act provides a structured mechanism for resolving disputes and challenging regulatory decisions. If a party is aggrieved by an order passed by SEBI, the first level of appeal is the Securities Appellate Tribunal. This specialized statutory body hears and disposes of appeals against orders made by the regulator, ensuring a fair and technical review process.

76. (D) The CEC and the other Commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary.
The Election Commission of India functions as a multi-member body where the Chief Election Commissioner and the other Election Commissioners enjoy equal status. They possess identical powers in decision-making processes and receive the same salary and allowances. Decisions within the commission are typically taken through consensus or, in cases of disagreement, by a majority vote among all the members present and participating.

77. (D) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
The National Green Tribunal has jurisdiction over civil cases involving substantial questions related to the environment. Its authority is derived from several specific statutes, including the Water Act, the Forest Act, and the Environment Protection Act. However, the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 is notably excluded from the tribunal's purview, as offenses under this law are typically handled by regular criminal courts.

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78. (D) Distribution of net tax proceeds among the different States
In fiscal federalism, the Finance Commission recommends two types of tax distribution. Vertical devolution refers to the split of tax proceeds between the Union and the States. Horizontal devolution, however, involves the distribution of the states' collective share among the various individual states. This process uses specific criteria like population and income distance to address fiscal imbalances between the different regional governments.

79. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The Protection of Human Rights Act was enacted first in 1993. This was followed twelve years later by the Right to Information Act in 2005. The

44. (D) Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of 2013 established an anti-corruption body to investigate allegations against public servants. While the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, and various categories of central government employees fall under its purview, the judiciary is excluded. Specifically, judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are not subject to the investigative jurisdiction of the Lokpal.

45. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Planning Commission was an extra-constitutional and non-statutory body established by a cabinet resolution. In 2015, it was replaced by NITI Aayog, which was also created via a cabinet resolution. Contrary to some misconceptions, NITI Aayog is not a constitutional body and does not have a specific article like Article 280, which actually pertains to the Finance Commission of India.

46. (B) It was created by the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003, bifurcating the Commissions.
Originally, a single commission served both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To provide more focused attention on the unique needs of tribal communities, the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 was enacted. This amendment bifurcated the existing body into two separate entities: the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, effective from the year 2004.

47. (B) The establishment of the Inter-State Council under Article 263 in 1990
The Sarkaria Commission was appointed in 1983 to examine the relationship and balance of power between the center and state governments. One of its most significant recommendations was the establishment of a permanent Inter-State Council to handle disputes and coordinate policy. Following this advice, the council was finally set up in 1990 through a presidential order under Article 263 of the Constitution.

48. (B) It cannot inquire into any matter after one year from the date of the alleged violation.
The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body empowered to investigate violations of human rights. However, its jurisdiction is subject to a significant temporal limitation. It is prohibited from inquiring into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting the violation is alleged to have been committed. This encourages the timely reporting of abuses.

49. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different statutory bodies in India were established under various acts. The Reserve Bank of India operates under the 1934 Act. SEBI received its statutory status in 1992. The National Human Rights Commission was established following the 1993 Act. Finally, the Central Information Commission was created in 2005 under the Right to Information Act, providing a framework for transparency in government.

50. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The Central Vigilance Commission was granted statutory status in 2003. This was followed by the enactment of the Right to Information Act in 2005. Later, the National Green Tribunal was established in 2010 to handle environmental litigation. Finally, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed in 2013. This sequence represents the progressive strengthening of institutional accountability and specialized justice.

51. (D) They are statutory bodies established under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.
Zonal Councils are not constitutional bodies but are statutory organizations. They were established under Part III of the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 to promote interstate cooperation and coordination. Five councils were initially created for different regions of the country. These bodies serve as advisory forums where the center and states can discuss matters of common interest, such as infrastructure and planning.

52. (B) Article 350B
The office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities was established to ensure the protection of the rights of linguistic minority groups. This constitutional post was created by the Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of

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35. (A) It was originally set up by a resolution and later granted statutory status.
The Central Vigilance Commission was initially created in 1964 based on the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee through a government resolution. It functioned without legislative backing until 2003, when the Parliament enacted the Central Vigilance Commission Act. This legislation conferred statutory status upon the body, making it an independent authority responsible for monitoring all vigilance activity under the central government.

36. (A) Cooperative federalism
NITI Aayog was designed to move away from the top-down approach of the previous planning model. By including the Chief Ministers of all states and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories in its Governing Council, it emphasizes a partnership between the center and the states. This structure conceptually promotes cooperative federalism, where states actively participate in the formulation of national policy and priorities.

37. (B) Article 338
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body dedicated to safeguarding the interests of scheduled castes in India. It is specifically established under Article 338 of the Constitution. The commission's duties include monitoring the implementation of various legal protections, investigating specific complaints of rights violations, and advising the government on the socio-economic development of the scheduled caste communities.

38. (D) NGT is guided by natural justice principles rather than the Code of Civil Procedure.
The National Green Tribunal is a specialized body created for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection. Unlike regular civil courts, the tribunal is not bound by the strict procedural rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure. Instead, it is guided by the principles of natural justice, allowing for a more flexible and efficient legal process.

39. (D) Deriving investigative powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
The Central Bureau of Investigation is the premier investigating agency of India. Although it was established by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1963, it is not a statutory body in its own right. Instead, it derives its legal powers to investigate crimes from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, which defines its jurisdiction and operational authority.

40. (D) They are appointed by the Governor but can only be removed by the President.
The Chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission are appointed by the Governor based on the recommendations of a selection committee. However, to ensure their independence, the power to remove them is reserved exclusively for the President of India. This removal can only occur on grounds and through procedures similar to those applicable to the National Human Rights Commission members.

41. (C) A is true but R is false.
The National Development Council was formed as an advisory body to facilitate cooperation between the center and the states on development plans. While it provides a platform for high-level policy review, its recommendations are not legally binding or enforceable by law. The council's influence is political and administrative rather than legislative, making the assertion true while the provided reason is incorrect.

42. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The Reserve Bank of India was established first in 1935 under the 1934 Act. The Securities and Exchange Board of India was given statutory status in 1992. The Competition Commission of India was established under the 2002 Act, though it became fully functional later. Finally, the National Green Tribunal was created in 2010. This sequence reflects the evolution of regulation.

43. (B) Protecting the interests of investors and promoting the securities market development.
The Securities and Exchange Board of India functions as the regulator for the securities market in the country. Its primary objectives include protecting the interests of investors in securities and promoting the development and regulation of the stock market. SEBI achieves this by formulating rules, conducting inspections, and taking enforcement actions against fraudulent and unfair trade practices within the financial sector.

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distribution of taxes, duties, and tolls between the state and the local rural bodies.

62. (A) Human Rights Courts in every district
To ensure the effective enforcement of human rights, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, contains provisions for the establishment of specialized judicial machinery. It empowers the state governments, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, to specify a Court of Session in each district to be a Human Rights Court. This aims at providing speedy trials.

63. (A) Regulation of monetary supply
Part XV of the Indian Constitution specifically deals with the electoral process and the Election Commission. It outlines the Commission's responsibilities, which include the superintendence, direction, and control of elections. These powers ensure the integrity of the democratic vote. In contrast, the regulation of monetary supply is a financial function managed by the Reserve Bank of India, which is not covered here.

64. (C) V only
The NITI Aayog's organizational structure includes the Prime Minister as Chairperson and a Governing Council with state and union territory leaders. The Vice-Chairperson and the Chief Executive Officer are both appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure. Therefore, the statement claiming that the President appoints the CEO independently of the Prime Minister is incorrect within the framework of this body.

65. (A) The CAG acts as a guide, friend, and philosopher to the PAC during audit exams.
The Comptroller and Auditor General plays a vital role in the legislative oversight of public expenditure. This official assists the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament by explaining the nuances of the audit reports and highlighting significant financial irregularities. Because of this supportive and expert role in the committee's deliberations, the CAG is traditionally described as its guide, friend, and philosopher.

66. (A) Regulating the securities market directly
The Reserve Bank of India has several core functions as the central bank, including implementing monetary policy, managing foreign exchange, and issuing bank notes. However, it does not directly regulate the securities market. That specific responsibility is the mandate of the Securities and Exchange Board of India. The RBI focuses on the banking sector and the overall stability of the financial system.

67. (C) Established by a resolution of the Union Cabinet without legislative backing.
An executive body is an organization created through an order or resolution passed by the executive branch of the government, such as the Union Cabinet. Unlike constitutional bodies, they are not mentioned in the Constitution, and unlike statutory bodies, they are not established through an act of Parliament. NITI Aayog is the most prominent example of such an administrative arrangement.

68. (B) Civil Court
The National Commission for Backward Classes is vested with certain judicial powers to perform its duties effectively. While investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint, the commission has all the powers of a civil court. This includes the authority to summon witnesses, require the discovery and production of documents, and receive evidence on affidavits during its investigative proceedings.

69. (A) It is the apex institution monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government.
The Central Vigilance Commission serves as the highest authority for overseeing vigilance administration in the Union government. Its primary purpose is to prevent corruption and ensure integrity in public services. The commission monitors all vigilance activities under the central government and advises various authorities on planning, executing, reviewing, and reforming their vigilance work. It also exercises superintendence over the functioning of the CBI.

70. (C) It is not required to be consulted while making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens.
While the Union Public Service Commission must be consulted on various personnel matters, including recruitment methods and disciplinary actions, there are specific exemptions. The government is not required to consult the

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ANSWERS

1. (D) To prevent misuse of official machinery and ensure a level playing field for all candidates.
The Model Code of Conduct represents a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India to regulate political parties and candidates during elections. It primarily aims to maintain a level playing field by preventing the party in power from using administrative resources for electoral gain. This ensures that the democratic process remains competitive, transparent, and fair.

2. (C) By an Act of Parliament, upon the request of the legislatures of the concerned states.
A Joint State Public Service Commission can be established when two or more states agree to have a common body for recruitment. According to the Constitution of India, this requires the respective state legislatures to pass a resolution to that effect. Subsequently, the Parliament of India provides for its creation through a specific act, making it a statutory body.

3. (C) Article 324
The Constitution of India provides for an independent permanent body to ensure free and fair elections across the country. This specific authority is established under Article 324, which grants the commission powers of superintendence, direction, and control of elections. It manages electoral processes for the Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President.

4. (C) III only
The Comptroller and Auditor General serves as the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. To maintain independence, the official is prohibited from holding any further office under the Government of India or any state government after retirement. Other provisions include appointment by the President, a fixed tenure of six years or sixty-five years, and assisting parliamentary committees.

5. (B) Recommending the distribution of net tax proceeds between the Union and the States.
The Finance Commission is a constitutional body established to define the financial relations between the central government and the individual state governments. Its core responsibility involves recommending the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States. It also determines the principles that should govern the grants-in-aid to the states from the central revenues.

6. (A) Additional Solicitor General - Assists the Law Officers of the Union in their duties
In the Indian legal system, the Attorney General is the only constitutional law officer mentioned under Article 76. Other positions, such as the Solicitor General and Additional Solicitor Generals, are non-constitutional in nature. These officers are appointed to assist the Attorney General in performing legal duties and representing the Union government before various courts across the territory.

7. (B) A constitutional body derives its powers directly from the Constitution, while a statutory body is created by an Act of Parliament.
Bodies in the Indian administrative system are categorized based on their origin. Constitutional bodies are explicitly mentioned in the text of the Constitution and derive their authority directly from it. In contrast, statutory bodies are established through legislation passed by the Parliament or state legislatures. This distinction determines how their powers are modified and the procedures for their dissolution.

8. (B) Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States
Article 315 of the Constitution of India mandates the establishment of Public Service Commissions at both the federal and regional levels. This includes the Union Public Service Commission for central services and individual State Public Service Commissions for state-level recruitments. These bodies function independently to conduct examinations and ensure merit-based

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National Green Tribunal Act was subsequently passed in 2010 to address environmental disputes. Finally, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was enacted in 2013. This sequence reflects the progressive legislative efforts to enhance accountability and specialized justice.

80. (D) I, II, and III only
The National Commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are constitutional bodies designed to protect these communities. They monitor legal safeguards, investigate specific complaints, and participate in development planning. However, they are not judicial bodies and do not have the power to pass legally binding prison sentences on individuals. Such punitive actions remain the exclusive domain of the regular criminal justice system.

81. (C) The CBI requires the 'general consent' of the state government to exercise jurisdiction.
The Central Bureau of Investigation operates under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, which requires the agency to obtain the consent of a state government before investigating crimes within that state's territory. Controversy often arises when states withdraw this 'general consent,' effectively blocking the CBI from initiating new cases unless ordered by a High Court or the Supreme Court, citing political interference.

82. (A) Sixteenth Finance Commission - Montek Singh Ahluwalia
The Finance Commission is periodically constituted by the President, with each commission led by a distinguished Chairman. K. C. Neogy led the first, Y. V. Reddy the fourteenth, and N. K. Singh the fifteenth. The sixteenth commission was recently constituted with Arvind Panagariya as its Chairman. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, while a prominent economist, has not served as the Chairman of this specific body.

83. (D) The UPSC conducts the Civil Services Examination for recruitment to the IAS, IPS, and IFS.
The Union Public Service Commission plays a central role in the staffing of the All India Services, which include the IAS, IPS, and IFS. Its primary responsibility is to conduct the annual Civil Services Examination to select candidates based on merit. While it advises on recruitment rules and disciplinary matters, the creation of new services or salary determination remains the prerogative of Parliament.

84. (C) MP Lokayukta Establishment - 1981
Madhya Pradesh was one of the early states in India to establish an independent anti-corruption authority. The institution of the Lokayukta in the state was created under the Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta Evam Up-Lokayukta Adhiniyam of 1981. This predates the central Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of 2013 by several decades, illustrating the state's long-standing legislative framework for addressing grievances against public officials.

85. (C) He belongs to a statutory body that functions strictly under the Education Ministry.
The Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities is a constitutional post established under Article 350B, not a statutory body. The officer is appointed by the President and is administratively linked to the Ministry of Minority Affairs rather than the Education Ministry. The role involves investigating safeguards for linguistic minorities and submitting reports to the President, who then places them before the Parliament.

86. (B) Entitlement to privileges like a reserved symbol and free state media broadcast time.
When the Election Commission of India recognizes a political party as a national or state party, it grants specific institutional advantages. These privileges include the exclusive right to use a reserved election symbol and the provision of free airtime on state-owned electronic media for campaign purposes. Such recognition is based on the party's performance in previous general or legislative assembly elections.

87. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
The Competition Commission of India was established to ensure fair market practices and protect consumers from anti-competitive behavior. This statutory body operates under the Competition Act of 2002, which was a significant legislative shift. The 2002 Act replaced the older Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1969, moving the focus from controlling monopolies to promoting healthy competition in the economy.

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48. The regulatory framework for Co-operative societies in Madhya Pradesh operates under which specific State Act?
(A) Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj Avam Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam, 1993
(B) Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1960
(C) Madhya Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 1973
(D) Madhya Pradesh Krishi Upaj Mandi Adhiniyam, 1972

49. Arrange the following hierarchy of consumer dispute redressal agencies in ascending order of their territorial and pecuniary jurisdictions:
1. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
2. District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
3. State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

Select the correct order from the options below:
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

50. Read the following statements regarding the powers of the State Human Rights Commission under the PHRA, 1993:
Statement I: The Commission has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
Statement II: The Commission can award direct monetary compensation to the victim from its own funds.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

51. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Madhya Pradesh Finance Commission.
(A) It is constituted every five years by the Governor
(B) It reviews the financial position of both Panchayats and Municipalities
(C) It recommends the determination of taxes, duties, and tolls which may be assigned to local bodies
(D) Its recommendations are binding on the State Government

52. Identify the correct statement regarding Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions at the state level.
(A) They are constitutional bodies governed directly by the High Court of the respective state
(B) The State Commission has no original pecuniary jurisdiction over high-value consumer cases
(C) They exclusively handle disputes involving government utilities and public sector departments
(D) They hear appeals against the orders of the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions

53. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Institution in Madhya Pradesh)
P. Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission
Q. Madhya Pradesh Board of Revenue
R. Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission
S. Madhya Pradesh High Court (Principal Seat)
List II: (Headquarters/Location)
1. Gwalior
2. Indore
3. Bhopal
4. Jabalpur
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

54. Consider the following statements regarding a Joint Public Service Commission (JPSC):
I. A JPSC is a constitutional body created directly by Article 315.
II. The Chairman of a JPSC is appointed by the President.
III. The members of a JPSC hold office for a term of 6 years or until the age of 62 years.
IV. A JPSC presents its annual performance report to the President.

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97. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The first Finance Commission was appointed in 1951, shortly after the Constitution came into effect. However, the commission does not submit its reports directly to the Parliament. Instead, it submits the final report to the President of India. The President then causes the report, along with an explanatory memorandum of action taken, to be laid before each House of the Parliament.

98. (B) Zonal Councils - Prime Minister
The Prime Minister of India serves as the ex-officio Chairperson for several high-level bodies, including NITI Aayog, the National Development Council, and the Inter-State Council. However, the Zonal Councils are chaired differently. The Union Home Minister acts as the common chairman for all the Zonal Councils, while the Chief Ministers of the member states serve as Vice-Chairmen on a rotational basis.

99. (D) A body established by an executive resolution and not mentioned within the Constitution.
An extra-constitutional body is an organization that does not find mention in the text of the Constitution of India. These bodies are established by the executive branch through a cabinet resolution or a government order rather than through a constitutional amendment or a legislative act of Parliament. NITI Aayog is a modern example of such an agency, succeeding the earlier Planning Commission.

100. (D) Public Service Commissions
Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV of the Constitution provide the legal framework for Public Service Commissions. These provisions detail the establishment, composition, appointment, and removal of members for the Union and State Public Service Commissions. They also define the functions and powers of these bodies to ensure merit-based recruitment to various civil services and government posts.

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authorized to provide for their statutory establishment
(C) These tribunals are primarily established to handle service matters for state civil servants
(D) They exclude the jurisdiction of all courts except the Supreme Court and High Courts

32. According to Article 243ZE, what proportion of the members of a Metropolitan Planning Committee must be elected by and from amongst the elected members of the Municipalities and Chairpersons of the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area?
(A) One-half
(B) Two-thirds
(C) Three-fourths
(D) Four-fifths

33. The Madhya Pradesh Board of Revenue functions as the highest court of appeal in the state for which type of matters?
(A) Civil and Criminal appeals
(B) Land revenue and tenancy matters
(C) Inter-state taxation disputes
(D) Industrial and labor disputes

34. Identify the correct pair regarding the State Reorganization Commission (1953) which played a historical role in boundary demarcations.
(A) Chairman - K.M. Panikkar
(B) Member - Fazl Ali
(C) Chairman - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Member - H.N. Kunzru

35. According to Article 320, which of the following is a core function of the State Public Service Commission?
(A) To conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the State
(B) To make reservations in appointments for backward classes
(C) To determine the salaries of civil servants
(D) To transfer officers of the State Civil Services

36. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the role of the Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission?
(A) It ensures the conduct of free, fair, and impartial elections to local bodies
(B) It manages elections for the Lok Sabha constituencies within the state boundaries
(C) It acts as an advisory body to the Election Commission of India for state polls
(D) It adjudicates election disputes related to members of the State Legislative Assembly

37. Select the correct sequential order of the following Articles as they appear in the Constitution of India regarding State-level institutions:
(A) Article 165, Article 243I, Article 243K, Article 315
(B) Article 165, Article 243K, Article 243I, Article 315
(C) Article 243I, Article 165, Article 243K, Article 315
(D) Article 315, Article 165, Article 243I, Article 243K

38. A State Vigilance Commission primarily targets which of the following issues within the state administration?
(A) Environmental degradation and pollution
(B) Inter-state boundary disputes
(C) Violations of fundamental rights by private entities
(D) Corruption and misuse of public office

39. According to the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, the Chairperson and members of the State Human Rights Commission are eligible for:
(A) Re-appointment subject to the 65 years age limit
(B) A lifetime tenure upon their first appointment
(C) No re-appointment under any circumstances possible
(D) Re-appointment subject to the 70 years age limit

40. In the GST Council, the State of Madhya Pradesh is represented by:
(A) The Chief Minister of the State acting as the head of the provincial administration
(B) The Finance Secretary of the State who serves as the administrative head of the treasury
(C) The Governor of the State representing the constitutional authority of the province
(D) The Minister in charge of Finance or any

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(A) Article 312
(B) Article 315
(C) Article 320
(D) Article 323

8. Which of the following institutions is the odd one out in terms of its constitutional or statutory status in a state?
(A) State Public Service Commission
(B) State Human Rights Commission
(C) State Finance Commission
(D) State Election Commission

9. The State Electricity Regulatory Commission derives its statutory basis primarily from which of the following Acts?
(A) The State Reorganization Act, 1956
(B) The Electricity Act, 2003
(C) The Energy Conservation Act, 2001
(D) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955

10. State Vigilance Commissions were primarily conceptualized as a consequence of which of the following developments?
(A) The enactment of the Right to Information Act to promote transparency in governance
(B) The passing of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act regarding rural local bodies
(C) The recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption
(D) The administrative reorganization following the establishment of the NITI Aayog

11. The Madhya Pradesh Finance Commission recommends the devolution of financial resources from the State to which of the following entities?
(A) State Public Sector Undertakings
(B) Only the Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule
(C) The Consolidated Fund of India
(D) Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies

12. A Joint Public Service Commission (JPSC) for two or more states can be created by which of the following authorities?
(A) The President of India by an executive order after consulting the Union Cabinet
(B) The Governors of the concerned states by a joint resolution approved by the President
(C) The Parliament by law upon the request of the state legislatures concerned
(D) The Union Public Service Commission by a special notification issued under the Act

13. To be appointed as the Advocate General of a State, a person must possess the qualifications required to be appointed as a:
(A) Judge of a High Court
(B) Judge of the Supreme Court
(C) District Judge
(D) Member of the State Legislative Assembly

14. Which of the following usually acts as an exception to the investigation jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta?
(A) Ministers of the State Government
(B) Officers of the All India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the State
(C) Judicial officers of the State subordinate courts
(D) Chairpersons of State Public Sector Undertakings

15. Read the following statements regarding the Inter-State River Water Disputes Tribunal under Article 262:
Statement I: Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute with respect to the use, distribution, or control of the waters of any inter-state river.
Statement II: The Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction over all inter-state river water disputes, superseding any tribunal.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

16. Read the following statements regarding the Advocate General of a State:
Statement I: The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor of the State.
Statement II: The Advocate General holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.

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CHAPTER 14

Regional and State Level Constitutional and Statutory Institutions

1. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the State Election Commission.
(A) It superintends, directs, and controls the preparation of electoral rolls for local bodies
(B) The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor
(C) The State Election Commissioner can be removed from office in the same manner as a judge of a High Court
(D) The State Election Commission conducts elections for the State Legislative Assembly

2. According to Article 243ZE, a Metropolitan Planning Committee must be constituted in every Metropolitan area. A Metropolitan area is defined as an area having a population of:
(A) Five lakhs or more
(B) Twenty lakhs or more
(C) Ten lakhs or more
(D) Fifty lakhs or more

3. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Constitutional Body/Official)
P. State Public Service Commission
Q. State Finance Commission
R. State Election Commission
S. Advocate General of the State
List II: (Relevant Article)
1. Article 165
2. Article 243K
3. Article 243I
4. Article 315
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

4. The provisions of the Sixth Schedule for the administration of tribal areas apply to which of the following groups of states?
(A) Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha
(B) Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh
(C) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
(D) Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Sikkim

5. Arrange the following steps in the correct sequence for the removal of a member of the State Public Service Commission on grounds of misbehavior:
1. Advice given by the Supreme Court to the President.
2. Reference of the matter by the President to the Supreme Court.
3. Order of removal passed by the President.
4. Inquiry conducted by the Supreme Court.
Select the correct order from the options below:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

6. Which of the following best describes the nature of the Narmada Control Authority?
(A) An advisory council established under the Inter-State Council to facilitate river dialogue
(B) A statutory body created to implement the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal's orders
(C) A non-governmental organization dedicated to environmental protection and social equity
(D) A constitutional body mandated by Article 262 for the management of central Indian rivers

7. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State?

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(B) Three-fourths of its members must be representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the Assembly
(C) It is established in every State that has designated Scheduled Areas within its borders
(D) Its advice is binding on the President regarding any legislation

25. Consider the following statements regarding the District Planning Committee (DPC):
I. It is mandated by Article 243ZD of the Constitution.
II. It consolidates the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district.
III. All members of the DPC are nominated by the Governor of the State.
IV. It prepares a draft development plan for the district as a whole.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

26. The primary role of the State Finance Commission under Article 243I is to make recommendations to the Governor regarding which of the following?
(A) The principles governing the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and the State
(B) The allocation of funds for State-level infrastructure projects
(C) The auditing of the accounts of the State Government departments
(D) The principles governing the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the State and the Panchayats

27. Consider the following statements regarding the Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission:
I. It was constituted in 1995.
II. It inquires into human rights violations related to subjects covered under the State List and Concurrent List.
III. The Chairperson must be a retired Chief Justice or a Judge of a High Court.
IV. Its recommendations are legally binding on the State Government.
V. The Commission submits its annual report to the State Government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) I, III, IV, and V only

28. Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (as amended), a State Human Rights Commission consists of a Chairperson and how many members?
(A) Two members
(B) Three members
(C) Four members
(D) Five members

29. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Statutory/Constitutional Body)
P. Tribal Advisory Council
Q. Narmada Control Authority
R. District Mineral Foundation
S. Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
List II: (Context/Jurisdiction)
1. Fifth Schedule
2. River management
3. Welfare of mining-affected persons
4. Deficiency in services
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

30. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, the State Chief Information Commissioner holds office for a term prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain what age, whichever is earlier?
(A) 62 years
(B) 65 years
(C) 67 years
(D) 70 years

31. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tribunals for other matters under Article 323B of the Constitution.
(A) They are established to adjudicate disputes relating to taxation, land reforms, and elections
(B) Parliament and state legislatures are

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88. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Various commissions are administratively attached to different nodal ministries. The Central Information Commission falls under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. The National Commission for Women is linked to the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes reports through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, while the National Human Rights Commission is under the Home Ministry.

89. (B) The Central Government
Originally, the Right to Information Act of 2005 provided for a fixed tenure and specific salary for information commissioners. However, following amendments to the Act, these powers were transferred to the executive branch. Currently, the Central Government has the authority to determine the tenure, salaries, and other terms of service for both the Chief Information Commissioner and the other Information Commissioners.

90. (A) Solicitor General of India
The Attorney General, the Advocate General of a state, and the Comptroller and Auditor General are all constitutional offices, as they are explicitly mandated by various Articles of the Constitution. In contrast, the Solicitor General is a non-constitutional post. While the office is vital for assisting the Attorney General, it is governed by administrative rules and legislation rather than by constitutional provisions.

91. (B) 6 years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
The Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed to a fixed term to ensure the independence of the electoral process. According to the law governing the commission, the official holds office for a period of six years or until they reach the age of sixty-five years, whichever occurs earlier. This security of tenure protects the office from arbitrary executive or political influence.

92. (C) The President of India
Zonal Councils are statutory bodies composed of representatives from the center and the states within a specific region. The Union Home Minister serves as the common chairman for all councils. Other members include the Chief Ministers and two other ministers from each state in the zone. The President of India is not a member, although the councils are established via presidential oversight.

93. (D) Inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between various States.
Article 263 allows the President to create an Inter-State Council to facilitate coordination between the Union and the states. One of the specific duties assigned to this council by the Constitution is to inquire into and advise upon disputes which may have arisen between states. It also serves as a forum for investigating and discussing subjects of common interest to the federation.

94. (C) They are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
To maintain the impartiality and independence of the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Constitution ensures that the office's budget is not subject to political pressure. All administrative expenses, including the salaries and pensions of the staff serving in the CAG's office, are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India. This means these expenditures are not subject to the annual parliamentary vote.

95. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The Planning Commission was the first of these bodies, established in 1950. It was followed by the National Development Council in 1952. The Zonal Councils were subsequently created under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. Finally, NITI Aayog was established in 2015 to replace the Planning Commission. This sequence maps the evolution of national planning and regional coordination mechanisms in India.

96. (B) Includes the PM, Cabinet Ministers, all State Chief Ministers, and Planning Commission members.
The National Development Council was designed as a broad-based body to ensure that development plans reflected a national consensus. Its composition includes the Prime Minister as the chairperson, all Union Cabinet Ministers, and the Chief Ministers of all the states. Additionally, it historically included members of the Planning Commission, ensuring that both central policy-makers and regional administrators participated in the decision-making process.

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other Minister nominated by the State

41. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Commission/Authority)
P. Chairman of State Public Service Commission
Q. Chairman of Joint Public Service Commission
R. State Election Commissioner
S. State Chief Information Commissioner
List II: (Appointing Authority)
1. President of India
2. Governor of the State
3. Governor of the State
4. Governor of the State on the recommendation of a committee
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

42. The Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was constituted under the provisions of which Central legislation?
(A) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(C) Biological Diversity Act, 2002
(D) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

43. According to Article 243ZD, what proportion of the members of a District Planning Committee must be elected by and from amongst the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and the Municipalities in the district?
(A) One-half
(B) Two-thirds
(C) Three-fourths
(D) Four-fifths

44. Consider the following statements regarding the State Commission for Backward Classes:
I. States have lost the power to maintain their own lists of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) after the 102nd Constitutional Amendment.
II. The 105th Constitutional Amendment restored the power of the State Governments to identify and specify SEBCs.
III. The State Commission for Backward Classes advises the state government on inclusion and exclusion in the state list of backward classes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) I, II, and III
(D) II and III only

45. Read the following statements regarding the Narmada Control Authority (NCA):
Statement I: The NCA is an inter-state high-level administrative authority set up by the Government of India.
Statement II: It exclusively comprises members from the State of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

46. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). In the context of the above, which of the following is correct?
Assertion (A): The District Planning Committee ensures a bottom-up approach to planning in a district.
Reason (R): It consolidates the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities within the district.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

47. The Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) created under the Fifth Schedule should consist of not more than how many members?
(A) 15
(B) 20
(C) 25
(D) 30

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Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

17. Who holds the constitutional power to declare an area as a Scheduled Area in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The Parliament of India

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Lokayukta in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act was passed in 1981.
II. The Lokayukta is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister without consulting the Chief Justice of the High Court.
III. The Special Police Establishment functions under the superintendence of the Lokayukta.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

19. Which of the following correctly describes a primary function of a State Water Resources Regulatory Authority?
(A) To construct mega dams and canals for agricultural irrigation across the state territory
(B) To act as a primary tribunal for resolving inter-state river water sharing disputes
(C) To exclusively manage groundwater extraction permits for large-scale heavy industries
(D) To fix water tariffs and ensure equitable distribution of water resources

20. Identify the most appropriate statement regarding the State Commission for Women in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) A statutory body constituted under the MP Rajya Mahila Ayog Adhiniyam, 1995
(B) A constitutional body established under Article 15(3) of the Constitution of India
(C) A judicial body whose orders regarding criminal punishment are binding on the State
(D) A central body whose Chairperson is appointed directly by the President of India

21. In which year was the Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission established to conduct free and fair elections for local bodies?
(A) 1992
(B) 1993
(C) 1994
(D) 1995

22. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the members of a Joint Public Service Commission under Article 315(2)?
(A) They are appointed by the Governors of the participating states by rotation
(B) They are appointed by the President of India
(C) They submit their resignation to the Union Public Service Commission
(D) They hold office during the pleasure of the concerned Chief Ministers

23. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). In the context of the above, which of the following is correct?
Assertion (A): The independence of the State Public Service Commission is secured by the Constitution.
Reason (R): The expenses of the State Public Service Commission are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

24. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) under the Fifth Schedule.
(A) It consists of a maximum of twenty members representing the tribal communities

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) II, III, and IV only

55. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Special Police Establishment in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It functions under the Lokayukta to investigate corruption cases against public servants
(B) It is the anti-riot wing of the Madhya Pradesh Police for maintaining internal law and order
(C) It provides special security to the Chief Minister and the Governor during official events
(D) It is a central agency operating within the state without any state government control

56. The establishment of the District Mineral Foundation in Madhya Pradesh was primarily caused by the need to:
(A) Implement welfare schemes for persons and areas affected by mining operations
(B) Maximize revenue collection from mineral extraction for the State Treasury funds
(C) Grant mining leases to private corporations for the extraction of major minerals
(D) Regulate the export of major minerals to other countries for industrial purposes

57. Which of the following is NOT a provision under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956?
(A) The Supreme Court acts as the primary appellate authority against the Tribunal's award
(B) The Central Government sets up a Water Disputes Tribunal upon request by a State
(C) The decision of the Tribunal is final and binding on all the concerned parties
(D) The Tribunal consists of a Chairman and two members nominated by the Chief Justice

58. Which of the following state-level institutions is the odd one out because it is not an explicitly mandated constitutional body?
(A) State Information Commission
(B) State Public Service Commission
(C) State Finance Commission
(D) State Election Commission

59. The Board of Revenue in states primarily deals with appeals related to:
(A) Commercial taxes and GST related assessment and collections
(B) Criminal offenses committed by public servants in the state
(C) Land revenue, land records, and agricultural land disputes
(D) Election disputes of Members of the Legislative Assembly

60. The concept of the Ombudsman, which inspired the institution of the Lokayukta in Indian states, originated in which country?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) Sweden
(C) United States of America
(D) France

61. Identify the correct statement regarding the pecuniary jurisdiction of the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission as per recent amendments to the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (as of 2021 rules).
(A) It entertains complaints where the value of goods or services exceeds Rs. 1 crore but does not exceed Rs. 10 crore
(B) It entertains complaints where the value of goods or services exceeds Rs. 50 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 2 crore
(C) It entertains complaints up to Rs. 50 lakh only
(D) It entertains complaints without any monetary limit

62. Following the 2019 amendment to the Protection of Human Rights Act, which of the following statements is correct regarding the qualifications for the Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission?
(A) Must have been a Chief Justice of a High Court or a Judge of a High Court
(B) Must be a serving Governor of a state within the Indian Union at that time
(C) Must be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India only for this position
(D) Must be an eminent social worker with 20 years of experience in human rights

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(A) The President of India
(B) The Union Finance Minister
(C) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(D) The State Legislature

81. Identify the incorrect statement comparing the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule.
(A) The Fifth Schedule deals with Scheduled Areas in states like MP, Odisha, and Jharkhand
(B) The Sixth Schedule deals with Tribal Areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram
(C) Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) with wide legislative powers are a feature of the Fifth Schedule
(D) The Governor has special powers under both Schedules

82. Under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, who generally acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Biodiversity Board in states like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Minister of Forests or an eminent person appointed by the State Government
(B) The Chief Minister of the State who serves as the head of the state cabinet
(C) The Chief Secretary who acts as the administrative head of the state bureaucracy
(D) The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests who leads the state forest department

83. In the context of development in Madhya Pradesh, what does an SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) generally refer to?
(A) A specially armored vehicle used by the state police for VVIP security and anti-riot duties
(B) A dedicated fund under the State Finance Commission for tribal welfare and education
(C) A regulatory authority for interstate transport and regional motor vehicle management
(D) A legal entity created by the state for a specific objective, like a smart city project

84. The State Commission for Women has the power to summon and enforce the attendance of any person from any part of the state and examine them on oath. This implies the Commission is vested with the powers of a:
(A) Criminal Court
(B) High Court
(C) Civil Court
(D) Family Court

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85. Which of the following best describes the right of the Advocate General of a State to participate in the proceedings of the State Legislature?
(A) Has the right to speak, take part in proceedings, and vote on all legislative bills
(B) Has the right to participate in the House only when legal bills are being discussed
(C) Has the right to speak and participate in proceedings, but without the right to vote
(D) Has no right to participate in the proceedings of any House of the State Legislature

86. Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission:
I. It is constituted under Article 243I.
II. The Governor lays its recommendations before the State Legislature.
III. It suggests measures to improve the financial position of the Panchayats.
IV. It determines the grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State.
V. It acts as an appellate authority for local tax disputes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III only
(B) V only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, IV, and V only

87. Which of the following is an odd one out regarding the applicability of Article 243ZD (District Planning Committee) and Article 243ZE (Metropolitan Planning Committee)?
(A) DPCs are constituted in every district
(B) Both are headed by the Chief Minister of the State by default
(C) MPCs are constituted only in areas with a population of ten lakhs or more
(D) Both are mandatory constitutional bodies where applicable

88. Select the correct chronological order of the following events/establishments relevant to Madhya Pradesh:
(A) States Reorganization Act, Passage of

meant to be utilized for the implementation of which scheme?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
(B) Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana
(C) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment General Act
(D) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

73. What is the standard term of office for the Lokayukta in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 3 years or up to the age of 65 years
(B) 5 years or up to the age of 65 years
(C) 6 years or up to the age of 65 years
(D) 6 years or up to the age of 62 years

74. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the classification of state-level bodies.
(A) State Public Service Commission – Constitutional Body
(B) State Election Commission – Constitutional Body
(C) State Commission for Women – Constitutional Body
(D) State Information Commission – Statutory Body

75. Which of the following functions is typically performed by the State Water Resources Regulatory Authority?
(A) Establishing new power grids for water-pumping stations in the rural agricultural sector
(B) Creating inter-state water sharing treaties without any Central Government involvement
(C) Privatizing all natural lakes and rivers in the state for commercial bottling purposes
(D) Ensuring sustainable management of water resources and adjudicating user disputes

76. Does the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh fall under the investigative jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta?
(A) Yes, without any exceptions
(B) Yes, but only with the prior permission of the President of India
(C) No, the Chief Minister is completely exempt
(D) Yes, as per the MP Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act

77. Read the following statements regarding the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act:
Statement I: It granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes.
Statement II: The Supreme Court's interpretation of this amendment temporarily halted the power of state governments to declare communities as socially and educationally backward.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

78. What is the current status of the State Administrative Tribunal in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It is the highest functioning tribunal for civil servants in the state
(B) It was merged with the Central Administrative Tribunal
(C) It was converted into a fast-track district court
(D) It was abolished by the Government of Madhya Pradesh

79. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Tribal/Scheduled Area Provisions)
P. Fifth Schedule
Q. Sixth Schedule
R. Tribal Advisory Council
S. Article 244
List II: (Details)
1. Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas
2. Administration of Tribal Areas in Northeastern states
3. Administration of Scheduled Areas in states like MP
4. Body established to advise on tribal welfare
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

80. The State Finance Commission submits its report to the Governor, who then places it before:

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63. Which of the following members is the odd one out in the context of the composition of the central GST Council?
(A) Chief Ministers of all States
(B) Union Finance Minister
(C) Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance
(D) State Ministers in charge of Finance or Taxation

64. The headquarters of the Madhya Pradesh Board of Revenue is situated in which city?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Indore
(C) Gwalior
(D) Jabalpur

65. Read the following statements regarding the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act:
Statement I: The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies.
Statement II: The regulation of co-operative societies operating within a single state is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

66. An immediate effect of the establishment of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) was that:
(A) The determination of electricity tariffs was removed from direct political control
(B) Electricity generation was completely nationalized under the state power department
(C) All private electricity distribution companies were banned from operating in the state
(D) State governments stopped subsidizing agricultural electricity for all farming categories

67. The structure of the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission allows for a maximum of how many members excluding the Chairman, as per the standard notifications?
(A) 2
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 8

68. The process for the removal of the State Election Commissioner is conceptually identical to the removal process of a:
(A) Member of the State Public Service Commission
(B) Judge of a High Court
(C) State Chief Information Commissioner
(D) Member of the State Human Rights Commission

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69. In Madhya Pradesh, the State Minorities Commission was established under the Madhya Pradesh State Minorities Commission Act in which year?
(A) 1992
(B) 1993
(C) 1996
(D) 2001

70. The administration of land records in Madhya Pradesh heavily relies on the hierarchy of revenue courts. Which action directly leads to a case being heard by the Board of Revenue?
(A) An initial dispute over a village boundary marker during a local land survey
(B) The registration of a new sale deed at the local Sub-Registrar's office
(C) An appeal against the order of the Commissioner or Settlement Commissioner
(D) A dispute between two farmers over a private tractor loan from a bank

71. Who among the following was the Chairman of the States Reorganization Commission established in 1953?
(A) Fazl Ali
(B) K.M. Panikkar
(C) H.N. Kunzru
(D) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

72. The funds collected by the District Mineral Foundation in Madhya Pradesh are primarily

MP Lokayukta Act, 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Enactment of RTI Act
(B) Passage of MP Lokayukta Act, States Reorganization Act, Enactment of RTI Act, 73rd Constitutional Amendment
(C) States Reorganization Act, 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Enactment of RTI Act, Passage of MP Lokayukta Act
(D) 73rd Constitutional Amendment, States Reorganization Act, Passage of MP Lokayukta Act, Enactment of RTI Act

89. The State Chief Information Commissioner can be removed from office by the Governor on the grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity only after an inquiry conducted by:
(A) The High Court of the State
(B) The Supreme Court of India
(C) A Committee of the State Legislative Assembly
(D) The State Lokayukta

90. Which of the following provisions is NOT a constitutional safeguard for the independence of the State Public Service Commission?
(A) The expense of the Commission is subject to the annual vote of the Assembly
(B) Members can be removed only by the President on grounds specified in the Constitution
(C) Conditions of service cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment
(D) The Chairman is generally ineligible for further government employment after retirement

91. What is the quorum required for a meeting of the GST Council, where state representation plays a crucial role?
(A) One-third of the total number of members
(B) One-half of the total number of members
(C) Two-thirds of the total number of members
(D) Three-fourths of the total number of members

92. While Article 243K deals with elections to the Panchayats, which Article explicitly vests the power of superintending, directing, and controlling the elections to Municipalities in the State Election Commission?
(A) Article 243P
(B) Article 243Q
(C) Article 243ZA
(D) Article 243ZG

93. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal award, which led to the creation of the Narmada Control Authority, was given in which year?
(A) 1969
(B) 1975
(C) 1979
(D) 1985

94. According to the Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Board guidelines, the Board focuses on the establishment and management of which local-level committees?
(A) Joint Forest Management Committees
(B) Eco-Development Committees
(C) Biodiversity Management Committees
(D) Village Water and Sanitation Committees

95. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission, who appoints one of the other members to act as Chairman?
(A) The Governor of the State
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Minister
(D) The Chief Justice of the High Court

96. The State Human Rights Commission cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of what period from the date on which the human rights violation occurred?
(A) Six months
(B) One year
(C) Two years
(D) Three years

97. District Mineral Foundations function under the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY). A minimum of what percentage of PMKKKY funds must be utilized for high priority areas like drinking water supply, environment preservation, and healthcare?
(A) 40%
(B) 50%
(C) 60%
(D) 75%

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principles for sharing tax revenues between the state government and Panchayati Raj Institutions. It also suggests ways to improve the financial position of these bodies and determines the grants-in-aid to be provided from the state's consolidated fund.

27. (A) I, II, III, and V only
The Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission, established in 1995, oversees rights violations within the state's legislative jurisdiction. It is headed by a retired Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court. While it can investigate and recommend actions, its findings are not legally binding on the government. The commission submits its annual reports to the state government for legislative review.

28. (A) Two members
Following the amendments to the Protection of Human Rights Act, a State Human Rights Commission is composed of a Chairperson and two members. The Chairperson must be a retired Chief Justice or a Judge of a High Court. One member is a person who is or has been a Judge of a High Court or a District Judge, and another is a human rights expert.

29. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Different bodies serve specific governance functions. The Tribal Advisory Council operates under the Fifth Schedule for tribal welfare. The Narmada Control Authority manages inter-state river resources. District Mineral Foundations utilize funds for areas affected by mining operations. Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions provide a legal mechanism for citizens to seek remedies against deficiencies in services or unfair trade practices.

30. (B) 65 years
The State Chief Information Commissioner is the head of the State Information Commission. According to the Right to Information Act, they hold office for a term prescribed by the Central Government. However, they must vacate the office upon attaining the age of 65 years, whichever occurs earlier. This age limit ensures a regular turnover of leadership within the commission's structure.

31. (C) These tribunals are primarily established to handle service matters for state civil servants
Article 323B allows the legislature to establish tribunals for specific matters like taxation, land reforms, and elections. Administrative tribunals for service matters of state civil servants are handled separately under Article 323A. While Article 323B tribunals cover various economic and social sectors, they are distinct from the administrative tribunals that deal exclusively with the employment conditions of public servants.

32. (B) Two-thirds
Article 243ZE requires the constitution of a Metropolitan Planning Committee in large urban areas. The Constitution stipulates that at least two-thirds of the members must be elected by and from amongst the elected members of the Municipalities and Chairpersons of the Panchayats in that area. This ensures that the planning process remains democratic and reflects the needs of the local representative bodies.

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33. (B) Land revenue and tenancy matters
The Madhya Pradesh Board of Revenue is the highest court in the state for revenue cases. It exercises appellate and revisional jurisdiction over orders passed by subordinate revenue officers like Commissioners and Collectors. Its primary focus is on disputes related to land revenue, land records, tenancy, and agricultural land administration, serving as a specialized judicial body for these critical agrarian issues.

34. (D) Member - H.N. Kunzru
The States Reorganization Commission was established in 1953 to recommend the reorganization of state boundaries on a linguistic basis. It was chaired by Fazl Ali. The other two prominent members of the commission were K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru. Their report formed the basis for the States Reorganization Act of 1956, which significantly redrew the map of independent India.

35. (A) To conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the State
Article 320 details the functions of Public Service Commissions. The primary duty of a State Public Service Commission is to conduct examinations for appointments to the various services of the

ANSWERS

1. (D) The State Election Commission conducts elections for the State Legislative Assembly
The State Election Commission is a constitutional body responsible for local government elections. It manages electoral rolls and conducts polls for Panchayats and Municipalities. Elections for the State Legislative Assembly and Parliament are conducted by the Election Commission of India. This distinction ensures decentralized governance and administrative independence for local bodies across the various states of India.

2. (C) Ten lakhs or more
Article 243P of the Constitution defines a Metropolitan area as one having a population of ten lakhs or more. This population must be distributed across one or more districts and consist of two or more Municipalities or Panchayats. Such areas require a Metropolitan Planning Committee to coordinate developmental activities and infrastructure planning across different local jurisdictions within the state.

3. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Various constitutional provisions govern state authorities. Article 315 establishes the Public Service Commission for the Union and states. Article 243I mandates the creation of the State Finance Commission to review fiscal health. Article 243K entrusts the State Election Commission with local polls. Article 165 provides for the Advocate General to advise the state government on various legal matters.

4. (C) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
The Sixth Schedule provides for the administration of tribal areas in four specific northeastern states. These are Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. It allows for the creation of Autonomous District Councils with legislative, judicial, and executive powers. This unique arrangement aims to preserve tribal culture, customs, and land rights through self-governance within the broader framework of the Indian Constitution.

5. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The removal process for a State Public Service Commission member involves specific constitutional steps. Initially, the President refers the matter to the Supreme Court for investigation. The Court then conducts a formal inquiry into the alleged misbehavior. After the inquiry, the Court provides its advice to the President. Finally, based on this mandatory advice, the President issues the removal order.

6. (B) A statutory body created to implement the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal's orders
The Narmada Control Authority is a high-level administrative body established under the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. It was created to implement the final decisions and orders of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. The authority ensures the efficient coordination of water usage and power generation among the participating states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.

7. (B) Article 315
Article 315 of the Constitution mandates the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and separate commissions for each state. These bodies are responsible for recruiting personnel to various civil services and posts. They function independently to ensure merit-based appointments. The provision also allows for a Joint Public Service Commission if two or more states request it.

8. (B) State Human Rights Commission
Constitutional bodies are directly established by the Constitution, whereas statutory bodies are created by laws passed by the legislature. The State Public Service Commission, State Finance Commission, and State Election Commission are constitutional entities. In contrast, the State Human Rights Commission is a statutory body established under the Protection of Human Rights Act. This distinction significantly impacts their autonomy and status.

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98. The Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta Act, creating the institution of the Lokayukta in the state, was enacted in the year:
(A) 1971
(B) 1981
(C) 1991
(D) 2001

99. While Article 243I provides for the State Finance Commission to review the financial position of Panchayats, which Article assigns it the same duty for Municipalities?
(A) Article 243W
(B) Article 243X
(C) Article 243Z
(D) Article 243Y

100. The apex co-operative credit institution acting as a special purpose authority for short-term agricultural credit structure in Madhya Pradesh is governed under the regulations of:
(A) State Bank of India and its local regional branches
(B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) guidelines
(C) The recommendations of the State Finance Commission of MP
(D) NABARD and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies MP

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these areas, the final constitutional authority for the designation remains with the President.

18. (A) I and III only
The Lokayukta in Madhya Pradesh was established following the 1981 Act. This institution investigates corruption and grievances against public officials. The Special Police Establishment serves as its investigative arm, functioning under the Lokayukta's direct superintendence. The appointment process involves a selection committee and consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Leader of the Opposition.

19. (D) To fix water tariffs and ensure equitable distribution of water resources
State Water Resources Regulatory Authorities are established to manage water usage efficiently. Their primary duties include determining the tariff for water used for various purposes and ensuring equitable distribution among different categories of users. They regulate the water sector to promote sustainability, resolve disputes among users, and ensure that water resources are utilized in a transparent and accountable manner.

20. (A) A statutory body constituted under the MP Rajya Mahila Ayog Adhiniyam, 1995
The Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women is a statutory body, not a constitutional one. It was created through state legislation in 1995 to protect and promote the rights of women. The commission investigates complaints related to the deprivation of women's rights and monitors the implementation of laws. Its chairperson and members are appointed by the state government.

21. (C) 1994
The Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission was constituted on February 15, 1994. This followed the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, which mandated the creation of such bodies to conduct regular elections for Panchayats and Municipalities. Since its inception, the commission has played a vital role in strengthening grassroots democracy by ensuring the conduct of free and fair local polls.

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22. (B) They are appointed by the President of India
While the Governor appoints members of a State Public Service Commission, the President of India appoints members of a Joint Public Service Commission. This body serves two or more states simultaneously. Because it is created by an Act of Parliament rather than the state constitution, the President holds the appointing authority and receives the resignation of its members or Chairman.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Constitution ensures the independence of the State Public Service Commission through several safeguards. One critical measure is that its administrative expenses, including salaries and pensions, are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. This means these expenses are not subject to the annual vote of the State Legislature, protecting the commission from political pressure and financial dependence.

24. (D) Its advice is binding on the President regarding any legislation
The Tribal Advisory Council is a consultative body established under the Fifth Schedule to advise on the welfare and advancement of Scheduled Tribes. While it plays a significant role in governance, its advice is not legally binding on the President or the Governor. Its primary function is to recommend measures that protect tribal interests and influence state policies regarding scheduled areas.

25. (B) III only
District Planning Committees are constitutional bodies mandated by Article 243ZD. Their primary function is to consolidate developmental plans from rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities into a single district-level plan. Crucially, at least four-fifths of the members must be elected by and from amongst the elected members of the local bodies, meaning the Governor does not nominate all of them.

26. (D) The principles governing the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the State and the Panchayats
Article 243I mandates the State Finance Commission to review the financial health of local bodies. Its main role is to recommend the

9. (B) The Electricity Act, 2003
The Electricity Act of 2003 serves as the primary legal framework for the power sector in India. It mandates the establishment of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to oversee various functions. These include determining tariffs, regulating the purchase and procurement of electricity, and promoting efficiency. This legislation aims to introduce competition, protect consumer interests, and ensure a sustainable power supply system.

10. (C) The recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption
The Committee on Prevention of Corruption, famously known as the Santhanam Committee, proposed the creation of vigilance bodies. Its recommendations led to the establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission and subsequent state-level vigilance commissions. These institutions are designed to maintain integrity in administration and combat corruption. They provide an institutional mechanism for investigating complaints against public servants and ensuring ethical conduct.

11. (D) Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies
The Madhya Pradesh Finance Commission is a constitutional body established to review the financial position of local self-governments. It recommends the principles for distributing net tax proceeds between the state and local bodies. This ensures that Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies have adequate financial resources to perform their functions effectively and promote local development across the state.

12. (C) The Parliament by law upon the request of the state legislatures concerned
According to Article 315 of the Constitution, two or more states can have a Joint Public Service Commission. For this to occur, the legislatures of the concerned states must pass a resolution requesting such a body. Subsequently, the Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of the commission. This allows smaller states to share administrative resources for recruitment purposes.

13. (A) Judge of a High Court
The Advocate General is the highest law officer of a state. Article 165 stipulates that the person appointed must be qualified to be a Judge of a High Court. This means they must be a citizen of India and have held a judicial office for ten years or practiced as an advocate in a High Court for ten years.

14. (C) Judicial officers of the State subordinate courts
The Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta is an anti-corruption authority with jurisdiction over various public servants, including Ministers and administrative officers. However, members of the judiciary are generally excluded from its investigative ambit to maintain judicial independence. Specific mechanisms under the High Court and the Constitution handle allegations against judicial officers, ensuring that the executive-appointed Lokayukta does not interfere with the courts.

15. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Under Article 262, Parliament can legally provide for the adjudication of inter-state river water disputes. This usually involves the creation of specialized tribunals. Importantly, the law may exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other courts in such matters. Therefore, the Supreme Court does not have original jurisdiction over these specific disputes when a tribunal has been established.

16. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Article 165 of the Indian Constitution governs the office of the Advocate General. The Governor of the state appoints this official based on their legal qualifications. The Advocate General holds the position during the pleasure of the Governor, meaning there is no fixed tenure. Their primary role is to provide legal advice to the state government and represent it in courts.

17. (A) The President of India
The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration of Scheduled Areas. The power to declare an area as a Scheduled Area is vested solely in the President of India. While the Governor of the state is consulted and submits annual reports regarding the administration of

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state. It is also consulted on matters relating to recruitment methods, promotions, and disciplinary actions. However, policy decisions like reservations are the prerogative of the government and not the commission's core function.

36. (A) It ensures the conduct of free, fair, and impartial elections to local bodies
The Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission is an independent constitutional authority. Its mandate is restricted to the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections for Panchayats and Municipal bodies. Unlike the Election Commission of India, it does not handle elections for the Lok Sabha or the State Assembly. Its focus is entirely on strengthening democracy at the local level.

37. (A) Article 165, Article 243I, Article 243K, Article 315
The Constitution organizes articles in a specific numerical sequence. Article 165 relates to the Advocate General. Article 243I deals with the State Finance Commission, while Article 243K concerns the State Election Commission within the local government parts. Finally, Article 315 establishes the Public Service Commissions. This order reflects the logical arrangement of the Constitution's different parts and chapters.

38. (D) Corruption and misuse of public office
State Vigilance Commissions are the primary agencies for overseeing matters related to integrity and corruption within the state administration. They investigate complaints against public servants regarding bribery, nepotism, and the misuse of official power. By promoting transparency and accountability, these commissions aim to ensure that the state's administrative machinery functions ethically and in accordance with established rules and regulations.

39. (D) Re-appointment subject to the 70 years age limit
The 2019 amendment to the Protection of Human Rights Act modified the tenure and eligibility of members. The Chairperson and members of the State Human Rights Commission now serve for a term of three years or until they reach 70 years of age. Crucially, they are now eligible for re-appointment for another term, provided they remain within the specified 70-year age limit.

40. (D) The Minister in charge of Finance or any other Minister nominated by the State
The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council is a joint forum of the Centre and the States. Every state, including Madhya Pradesh, is represented by its Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation, or any other Minister nominated by the State Government. This structure ensures that states have a direct say in tax rates, exemptions, and administrative rules under the GST regime.

41. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Appointment procedures vary across different state bodies. The Governor appoints the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission and the State Election Commissioner. The President appoints the Chairman of a Joint Public Service Commission. The State Chief Information Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, but specifically on the recommendation of a committee comprising the Chief Minister, opposition leader, and a cabinet minister.

42. (C) Biological Diversity Act, 2002
The Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was established following the Biological Diversity Act of 2002. This central legislation was enacted to fulfill India's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Board is responsible for promoting the conservation of biological resources, their sustainable use, and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of traditional biological knowledge.

43. (D) Four-fifths
Article 243ZD governs the composition of the District Planning Committee. It mandates that at least four-fifths of the total members must be elected from among the elected members of the district-level Panchayat and the Municipalities. This ensures that the committee remains dominated by local representatives, reflecting a bottom-up approach to district development and planning within the constitutional framework.

44. (D) II and III only
Initially, the 102nd Amendment was interpreted as limiting state powers to identify backward classes. However, the 105th Constitutional

adjudication of administrative grievances from a specialized tribunal to the regular judiciary.

79. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Article 244 provides the general framework for the administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas. The Fifth Schedule applies to areas in states like Madhya Pradesh, where Tribal Advisory Councils advise on welfare. The Sixth Schedule applies specifically to northeastern states, creating autonomous districts. These provisions ensure that tribal populations receive special administrative protection and self-governance opportunities to preserve their unique cultural and social identities.

80. (D) The State Legislature
The State Finance Commission is required to submit its findings and recommendations to the Governor. The Governor, in turn, is constitutionally mandated to place the report, along with an explanatory memorandum on the actions taken, before the State Legislature. This ensures that the commission's review of local body finances is transparent and subject to discussion by the people's representatives.

81. (C) Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) with wide legislative powers are a feature of the Fifth Schedule
Autonomous District Councils with significant legislative and judicial powers are a defining characteristic of the Sixth Schedule, not the Fifth. The Fifth Schedule focuses more on the administrative role of the Governor and the consultative role of the Tribal Advisory Council. While both schedules provide for tribal protection, the Sixth Schedule offers a higher degree of self-rule through these empowered district councils.

82. (A) Minister of Forests or an eminent person appointed by the State Government
The State Biodiversity Board is typically headed by a Chairperson who is either the Minister in charge of the relevant department or an eminent person with knowledge in the field of conservation. This official is appointed by the State Government. The Board also includes ex-officio members from departments like agriculture and animal husbandry to ensure a multi-sectoral approach to biodiversity management.

83. (D) A legal entity created by the state for a specific objective, like a smart city project
A Special Purpose Vehicle is a legal entity created by the government to fulfill a narrow, specific, or temporary objective. In the context of development, SPVs are often used to implement large infrastructure projects, such as the Smart Cities Mission. This structure allows for more flexible financing, specialized management, and faster implementation of projects outside the traditional bureaucratic framework of government departments.

84. (C) Civil Court
The State Commission for Women is granted the powers of a civil court to effectively investigate complaints of rights violations. This includes the authority to summon individuals, examine them under oath, and require the production of necessary documents. These quasi-judicial powers are essential for the commission to conduct thorough inquiries and ensure that its recommendations are based on verified facts and evidence.

85. (C) Has the right to speak and participate in proceedings, but without the right to vote
As the state's highest legal officer, the Advocate General has the right to participate in the proceedings of the State Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council where it exists. They can speak and contribute to discussions, especially on legal matters. However, they do not possess the right to vote in the house, as they are not elected members of the legislature.

86. (B) V Only
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body mandated to review and improve the financial health of Panchayats and Municipalities. It makes recommendations on tax sharing and grants-in-aid. However, it does not function as an appellate authority for tax disputes. Such legal disputes are handled by the revenue or civil courts and specialized administrative bodies within the state's fiscal department.

87. (B) Both are headed by the Chief Minister of the State by default
While District Planning Committees and Metropolitan Planning Committees are mandatory constitutional bodies, the law does

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ensuring a tiered legal remedy for consumer grievances.

53. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Important state institutions are distributed across different cities in Madhya Pradesh. The Public Service Commission is headquartered in Indore, while the Board of Revenue is located in Gwalior. The State Election Commission operates from the state capital, Bhopal. The Principal Seat of the Madhya Pradesh High Court is situated in Jabalpur, with benches in Gwalior and Indore to ensure administrative reach.

54. (C) II and III only
A Joint Public Service Commission is a statutory body created by an Act of Parliament, not directly by the Constitution. Its Chairman and members are appointed by the President and hold office for six years or until the age of 62. Unlike the State Commission, which reports to the Governor, the JPSC submits its annual report to the Governors of the participating states.

55. (A) It functions under the Lokayukta to investigate corruption cases against public servants
The Special Police Establishment in Madhya Pradesh is a specialized unit dedicated to anti-corruption work. It functions under the administrative control and superintendence of the Lokayukta. The unit investigates cases involving bribery, embezzlement, and other forms of corruption committed by public servants. This institutional link ensures that the Lokayukta has a dedicated investigative arm to fulfill its anti-corruption mandate effectively.

56. (A) Implement welfare schemes for persons and areas affected by mining operations
District Mineral Foundations are non-profit statutory bodies established in mining-affected districts. They are funded by contributions from mining lease holders. The primary objective is to utilize these funds for the welfare of communities and the development of areas negatively impacted by mining activities. This includes improving infrastructure, healthcare, and education in these specific regions through the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana.

57. (A) The Supreme Court acts as the primary appellate authority against the Tribunal's award
Under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, the decision of a Tribunal is final and binding. Once the award is published in the official gazette, it has the same force as a decree of the Supreme Court. The Act specifically bars the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other courts over these disputes, making the Tribunal the final adjudicatory authority for these matters.

58. (A) State Information Commission
The State Public Service Commission, State Finance Commission, and State Election Commission are all established directly by various articles of the Indian Constitution. The State Information Commission, however, was created under the Right to Information Act of 2005. This makes it a statutory body rather than a constitutional one, as it derives its authority from a specific Act of Parliament instead of the Constitution.

59. (C) Land revenue, land records, and agricultural land disputes
The Board of Revenue serves as the highest judicial and administrative body in the state for revenue matters. It primarily handles cases and appeals concerning land records, mutations, tenancy rights, and agricultural disputes. Its role is crucial for ensuring the proper administration of land revenue and protecting the rights of farmers and landowners through a specialized hierarchy of revenue courts.

60. (B) Sweden
The institution of the Lokayukta is the Indian version of the Ombudsman. This concept originated in Sweden in the early 19th century as an official appointed to investigate citizens' complaints against government administration. Many countries, including India, adopted this model to provide an independent mechanism for redressing grievances and investigating corruption in public life, ensuring greater accountability in the executive branch.

61. (B) It entertains complaints where the value of goods or services exceeds Rs. 50 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 2 crore
Under the Consumer Protection Rules of 2021, the pecuniary jurisdiction of consumer commissions

of the State Human Rights Commission. The Commission cannot inquire into any complaint of human rights violation if more than one year has passed since the date of the incident. This rule is intended to ensure that investigations are conducted while evidence is fresh and to prevent the reopening of very old cases.

97. (C) 60%
Under the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana guidelines, District Mineral Foundations must allocate a significant portion of their funds to high-priority areas. At least 60% of the funds must be used for sectors such as drinking water supply, environmental preservation, healthcare, and education. The remaining 40% can be used for other infrastructure projects like roads and bridges in mining-affected regions.

98. (B) 1981
The Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act was passed in 1981, making Madhya Pradesh one of the early states to establish this anti-corruption institution. The Act provides a legal framework for investigating allegations of corruption and maladministration against various public officials, including Ministers and senior bureaucrats. Since its enactment, the Lokayukta has been a central pillar of the state's integrity and grievance redressal system.

99. (D) Article 243Y
The Constitution uses two distinct articles to mandate the review of local body finances by the State Finance Commission. While Article 243I applies to the financial review of rural Panchayats, Article 243Y ensures that the commission performs the same functions for urban Municipalities. This dual mandate ensures that both types of local self-governments receive appropriate financial recommendations and tax-sharing benefits from the state.

100. (D) NABARD and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies MP
The short-term agricultural credit structure in Madhya Pradesh follows a three-tier system involving primary societies, central banks, and the state cooperative bank. These institutions operate under the regulatory oversight of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. Additionally, NABARD provides essential refinancing and supervision to ensure credit reaches farmers effectively, supporting agricultural productivity and rural development through the cooperative movement.

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hierarchy. Cases reach the Board primarily through appeals or revision petitions against decisions made by higher revenue officials, such as the Divisional Commissioner or the Settlement Commissioner. It ensures that land laws are applied consistently across the state and resolves complex disputes related to land ownership and agricultural revenue.

71. (A) Fazl Ali
Justice Fazl Ali headed the three-member States Reorganization Commission in 1953. The commission's task was to study the feasibility of redrawing state boundaries based on linguistic and administrative factors. The recommendations of the Fazl Ali Commission led to the comprehensive reorganization of states in 1956, which fundamentally changed the administrative map of India by creating linguistic states.

72. (B) Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana
The District Mineral Foundation is a statutory body that manages funds collected from mining royalties. These funds are used to implement the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana. This scheme focuses on the welfare of people living in mining-affected areas by investing in high-priority sectors like drinking water, healthcare, education, and environmental conservation, ensuring that mining benefits the local community directly.

73. (C) 6 years or up to the age of 65 years
The Lokayukta in Madhya Pradesh is appointed for a fixed term of six years. Additionally, there is an upper age limit of 65 years. Once appointed, the Lokayukta cannot be re-appointed for a second term. These conditions are designed to ensure the independence and impartiality of the office, allowing the official to investigate corruption without fear of executive reprisal or future career concerns.

74. (C) State Commission for Women – Constitutional Body
The State Public Service Commission and State Election Commission are constitutional bodies because they are explicitly mandated by the Constitution. In contrast, the State Commission for Women is a statutory body, as it was established by an Act of the State Legislature. Similarly, the State Information Commission is a statutory body created under the Right to Information Act.

75. (D) Ensuring sustainable management of water resources and adjudicating user disputes
State Water Resources Regulatory Authorities are responsible for the holistic management of water within the state. Their functions include promoting sustainable water use, determining tariffs for different sectors, and adjudicating disputes between water users or departments. They provide a regulatory framework to ensure that water is distributed equitably and that various stakeholders follow established guidelines for conservation and efficient usage.

76. (D) Yes, as per the MP Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act
In Madhya Pradesh, the Lokayukta has broad powers that include the authority to investigate complaints against the Chief Minister. Unlike some other states where the Chief Minister might be exempt or require special permission, the Madhya Pradesh Act brings the state's highest political executive within the purview of the anti-corruption ombudsman, promoting accountability and transparency at the highest levels of governance.

77. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The 102nd Amendment gave constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes. Following this, the Supreme Court ruled in the Maratha reservation case that states had lost the power to identify backward classes. This interpretation led to significant legal debate, eventually resulting in the 105th Amendment, which restored the states' original power to maintain their own lists of backward communities.

78. (D) It was abolished by the Government of Madhya Pradesh
The Madhya Pradesh State Administrative Tribunal was established to resolve service disputes of state employees. However, the state government later moved for its abolition, which was eventually approved. Following its closure, service-related cases and disputes involving state government employees are now directly heard by the High Court. This change shifted the

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Amendment clarified and restored the power of state governments to maintain their own lists of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. State Commissions for Backward Classes continue to advise governments on the inclusion or exclusion of communities based on local socio-economic and educational criteria.

45. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Narmada Control Authority is an inter-state body established by the Central Government. It is not limited to only two states. Instead, it includes representatives from the four basin states: Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. This multi-state composition is essential for the integrated management of the Narmada River basin and the implementation of the water sharing tribunal's final award.

46. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The District Planning Committee is designed to promote decentralized planning. By consolidating development plans prepared by local Panchayats and Municipalities, it ensures that local needs are integrated into the broader district development strategy. This process facilitates a bottom-up approach where planning begins at the grassroots level and is coordinated by a representative body at the district level for final implementation.

47. (B) 20
The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution mandates the establishment of a Tribal Advisory Council in states with Scheduled Areas. The Council consists of a maximum of twenty members. Three-fourths of these members must be representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assembly. This ensures that the council remains a representative body focused on the welfare and advancement of tribal communities.

48. (B) Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1960
Co-operative societies in Madhya Pradesh are regulated by the state-specific legislation passed in 1960. This Act provides the legal framework for the registration, management, and audit of various types of cooperatives, including credit societies and marketing federations. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, appointed under this Act, exercises administrative and quasi-judicial powers to ensure the smooth functioning of these democratic economic institutions.

49. (A) 2, 3, 1
Consumer protection in India follows a three-tier quasi-judicial hierarchy. The District Commission handles cases at the local level with the lowest pecuniary jurisdiction. The State Commission acts as the next level, handling higher-value cases and appeals from the district. The National Commission sits at the apex, dealing with the most significant claims and national-level appeals. This structure ensures accessible consumer justice.

50. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The State Human Rights Commission possesses the powers of a civil court while investigating complaints. This includes summoning witnesses and requiring the discovery of documents. However, the Commission itself does not have the power to award monetary compensation directly from its own funds. It can only recommend that the state government or concerned authority provide compensation or take legal action against violators.

51. (D) Its recommendations are binding on the State Government
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body that provides recommendations on the fiscal relationship between the state and local bodies. While the Governor is required to place these recommendations before the State Legislature, they are not legally binding on the government. The state government has the discretion to accept or reject the commission's suggestions regarding tax sharing and grants-in-aid.

52. (D) They hear appeals against the orders of the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions
State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions are statutory bodies with both original and appellate jurisdiction. They hear original cases where the value of goods or services falls within their specified pecuniary limits. Additionally, they serve as the first appellate authority for consumers or businesses aggrieved by the decisions made by District Commissions,

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not automatically designate the Chief Minister as their head. The Chairperson is typically chosen according to the rules made by the state legislature. In many states, a cabinet minister or an elected member of the committee may serve as the head, ensuring local or ministerial oversight.

88. (A) States Reorganization Act, Passage of MP Lokayukta Act, 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Enactment of RTI Act
The reorganization of states occurred in 1956, while the Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta Act was passed in 1981. This was followed by the landmark 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1992, which revitalized local governance. Finally, the Right to Information Act was enacted in 2005. This timeline shows the evolution of state administration from boundary formation to increasing transparency and accountability in governance.

89. (B) The Supreme Court of India
To protect the independence of the Information Commission, the removal process for the State Chief Information Commissioner mirrors that of the Public Service Commission members. The Governor can only remove them on the grounds of misbehavior after the Supreme Court has conducted an inquiry and confirmed the charges. This judicial oversight prevents the executive from removing the commissioner for political or arbitrary reasons.

90. (A) The expense of the Commission is subject to the annual vote of the Assembly
The administrative expenses of the State Public Service Commission are not subject to the annual vote of the State Legislature. Instead, they are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. This is a crucial constitutional safeguard that prevents the legislature from using financial control to influence the commission's functioning, thereby ensuring its independence and impartiality in recruitment.

91. (B) One-half of the total number of members
The GST Council operates on a consensus-based model where both the Centre and the States are represented. For a meeting to be valid, a quorum of one-half of the total number of members must be present. This ensures that a significant majority of states and the central government participate in making decisions regarding tax rates and policy changes under the GST framework.

92. (C) Article 243ZA
While Article 243K deals with elections for rural Panchayats, Article 243ZA specifically empowers the State Election Commission to conduct elections for urban Municipalities. It vests the commission with the same powers of superintendence, direction, and control over the electoral process in urban areas. Together, these articles ensure that all local government elections in the state are handled by a single independent body.

93. (C) 1979
The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was constituted in 1969 to resolve water sharing issues between Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. After ten years of deliberation, the tribunal gave its final award in 1979. This award specified the allocation of water and the sharing of costs and benefits from the Sardar Sarovar Project, leading to the creation of the Narmada Control Authority.

94. (C) Biodiversity Management Committees
The Biological Diversity Act mandates the creation of Biodiversity Management Committees at the local level, including Panchayats and Municipalities. These committees are responsible for preparing People's Biodiversity Registers and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of local biological resources. The State Biodiversity Board provides technical guidance and support to these local bodies to ensure decentralized conservation efforts across the state.

95. (A) The Governor of the State
In the event of a vacancy or when the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission is unable to perform their duties, the Governor of the state has the power to appoint one of the other members to act as the Chairman. This ensures that the commission continues to function smoothly and fulfill its recruitment and advisory responsibilities without interruption until a permanent appointment is made.

96. (B) One year
The Protection of Human Rights Act sets a statute of limitations on the investigative powers

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IV. The Governor can issue an ordinance even if the matter is completely outside the legislative competence of the State Legislature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and III only

7. Which Article of the Constitution of India strictly mandates the requirement of a Governor for every state?
(A) Article 154
(B) Article 153
(C) Article 155
(D) Article 156

8. Which of the following officials is NOT appointed by the Governor of a State?
(A) The Advocate General of the State
(B) The Judges of the State High Court
(C) The State Election Commissioner
(D) The Chairman of the State Public Service Commission

9. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Governor's right to send messages to the House under Article 175(2).
(A) The Governor can send messages regarding a Bill pending in the Legislature.
(B) The Governor requires the prior permission of the Chief Minister to send a message to the House.
(C) The Governor can send messages regarding any other matter.
(D) The House is constitutionally bound to consider the matter required by the message with all convenient dispatch.

10. What is the normal term of office of a Governor as provided under Article 156?
(A) Four years from the date he enters upon his office, unless removed by the state assembly.
(B) Six years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier, according to the state rules.
(C) Five years from the date he enters upon office, subject to the pleasure of the President.
(D) Five years, a term which cannot be curtailed or reduced under any normal circumstances.

11. Which of the following best describes the nature of the discretionary powers of the Governor under Article 163?
(A) The Governor can act in his discretion only when specifically directed by the Prime Minister's Office.
(B) Discretionary powers are routinely used to bypass the Council of Ministers in all administrative matters.
(C) The discretionary powers of the Governor can be overruled by a simple majority vote in the Legislature.
(D) If a question arises regarding the Governor's discretion, the Governor's decision shall be final.

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12. What is the constitutional convention regarding the appointment of a Governor to a particular state?
(A) The Governor must belong to the ruling party currently in power at the Union Government level.
(B) The Governor must be a natural-born citizen and long-term resident of the state concerned.
(C) The President consults the Chief Minister of the concerned state before making the appointment.
(D) The State Legislative Assembly must pass a formal resolution confirming the proposed appointment.

13. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Governor:
I. The Governor appoints the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission.
II. The Governor has the power to remove the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission.
III. The Governor appoints the State Election Commissioner.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

14. Under Article 160, who acts as the Governor of a state in the event of sudden death or resignation if no alternate arrangement has been made by the President?

CHAPTER 15

Governor of Madhya Pradesh : Role, Powers and Functions

1. According to Article 158, which of the following is NOT a condition of the Governor's office?
(A) The Governor shall not be a member of either House of Parliament.
(B) The Governor shall not hold any other office of profit.
(C) The Governor shall not be a member of a House of the Legislature of any State specified in the First Schedule.
(D) The Governor is permitted to continue acting as a member of a local panchayat.

2. When the Legislative Assembly is hung and no single party has a clear majority, how does the Governor exercise discretion in government formation?
(A) The Governor must dissolve the assembly immediately if no single party secures a majority.
(B) The Governor requests the President to appoint a Chief Minister through a special decree.
(C) The Governor invites the leader of the largest party or pre-poll alliance to form the government.
(D) The Governor conducts fresh general elections within one month of the assembly's first meeting.

3. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the appointment of a Governor under Article 155?
(A) The Governor is indirectly elected by an electoral college consisting of the State Legislature.
(B) The Governor is appointed by the Chief Justice of India after consultation with the Collegium.
(C) The Governor is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
(D) The Governor is nominated by the Inter-State Council upon the specific advice of the Cabinet.

4. Match the articles in List-I with the subject matter in List-II:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 163
Q. Article 174
R. Article 200
S. Article 213
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Assent to Bills
2. Ordinance-making power of Governor
3. Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor
4. Summoning and proroguing the Assembly
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

5. Which of the following constitutional processes is applicable for the removal of a Governor?
(A) Impeachment by the State Legislative Assembly following a special resolution.
(B) Removal by the President through the formal withdrawal of pleasure.
(C) Impeachment by the Parliament of India after a judicial inquiry.
(D) Removal through a mandatory public referendum conducted in the state.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor's Ordinance-making power:
I. An ordinance has the same force and effect as an Act of the State Legislature.
II. Every ordinance must be laid before the Legislative Assembly and ceases to operate six weeks from its reassembly.
III. The Governor can withdraw an ordinance at any time.

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was revised. The State Commission now hears cases where the value of the consideration paid for goods or services is between 50 lakh and 2 crore rupees. This change was implemented to reduce the burden on the National Commission and ensure faster disposal of consumer disputes at appropriate levels.

62. (A) Must have been a Chief Justice of a High Court or a Judge of a High Court
The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act of 2019 expanded the eligibility criteria for the Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission. Previously, only a retired Chief Justice of a High Court could be appointed. Now, a person who has been a Judge of a High Court is also eligible for the post. This ensures a wider pool of qualified judicial experts for the position.

63. (A) Chief Ministers of all States
The GST Council is a constitutional body composed of the Union Finance Minister, the Union Minister of State for Finance, and the Finance or Taxation Ministers of all states. While the Chief Minister is the political head of a state, they are not ex-officio members of the GST Council. Instead, they nominate a member of their cabinet to represent the state's interests in tax deliberations.

64. (C) Gwalior
The headquarters of the Madhya Pradesh Board of Revenue is located in Gwalior. Historically, Gwalior has been a center for revenue administration in the region. The Board functions as the apex court for revenue laws in the state and supervises the work of Commissioners and Collectors regarding land records and agricultural revenue, providing a final layer of departmental judicial review.

65. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The 97th Amendment Act introduced Part IXB to the Constitution, providing a framework for the democratic and professional management of co-operative societies. While the amendment gives these bodies constitutional protection, co-operatives that operate within the boundaries of a single state remain a state subject. Therefore, the state government is responsible for their regulation through state-specific laws and administrative oversight.

66. (A) It ensures the determination of electricity tariffs was removed from direct political control
The creation of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions was a major reform aimed at professionalizing the power sector. By making these commissions responsible for setting electricity tariffs, the process became more transparent and technical. This shift reduced direct political interference in pricing, allowing for a more balanced approach that considers both the financial viability of power utilities and the interests of various consumer categories.

67. (B) 4
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission typically consists of a Chairman and other members. According to the state's administrative notifications and standard practices, the maximum number of members is generally set at four, excluding the Chairman. These members are appointed by the Governor and must include individuals with significant experience in government service, ensuring the commission can handle recruitment processes efficiently.

68. (B) Judge of a High Court
To ensure the independence of the State Election Commission, the Constitution provides that the State Election Commissioner can only be removed in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of a High Court. This involves a rigorous process requiring a motion in Parliament and an inquiry into misbehavior or incapacity, protecting the official from arbitrary removal by the state government.

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69. (C) 1996
The Madhya Pradesh State Minorities Commission was established under the state legislation passed in 1996. This statutory body was created to safeguard the interests of minority communities within the state. It evaluates the progress of their development, monitors the implementation of constitutional safeguards, and makes recommendations to the state government for the socio-economic and educational advancement of these communities.

70. (C) An appeal against the order of the Commissioner or Settlement Commissioner
The Board of Revenue acts as the final appellate authority within the revenue department's

(A) The Chief Minister of the State
(B) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(C) The Chief Justice of the State High Court
(D) The Advocate General of the State

15. How does the Governor exercise his financial powers concerning a Money Bill?
(A) The Governor can withhold his assent to a Money Bill permanently, causing it to lapse.
(B) The Governor can return a Money Bill for reconsideration of the State Legislature.
(C) The Governor can introduce a Money Bill directly into the State Legislative Council.
(D) A Money Bill is introduced in the Assembly only on the prior recommendation of the Governor.

16. According to Article 157, which of the following is a constitutional qualification required for appointment as Governor?
(A) He must have completed the age of thirty-five years.
(B) He must have completed the age of thirty years.
(C) He must be a resident of the state where he is appointed.
(D) He must be a registered voter in the state concerned.

17. In which of the following situations is the Governor constitutionally obligated to reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President?
(A) If the Bill contains provisions that would derogate the powers of the State High Court
(B) If the Bill relates to the alteration of the boundaries of a district
(C) If the Bill is a Money Bill introduced by the ruling party
(D) If the Bill proposes to increase the salary of the Members of the Legislative Assembly

18. In the event of an additional charge of another state being given to a Governor, how are the emoluments and allowances allocated?
(A) The salary is allocated between the states as the President may by order determine.
(B) The Governor receives a double salary drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India.
(C) The state with the larger population pays the entire salary of the appointed Governor.
(D) The Parliament passes a specific monthly appropriation act to determine the salary.

19. Under which constitutional provision does the Governor have the power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislative Assembly?
(A) Article 163
(B) Article 200
(C) Article 213
(D) Article 174

20. Identify the correct statement regarding the Governor's role in the appointment of the Council of Ministers.
(A) The Governor appoints the Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
(B) The Governor appoints the Ministers independently without any consultation.
(C) The Governor appoints the Ministers on the recommendation of the President.
(D) The Governor appoints the Ministers through a selection committee headed by the Chief Justice.

21. Which constitutional provision deals with the Contingency Fund of the State placed at the disposal of the Governor?
(A) Article 266
(B) Article 280
(C) Article 267
(D) Article 360

22. What is the fundamental principle established by the Supreme Court in the B.P. Singhal case (2010) regarding the removal of Governors?
(A) Governors can only be removed through a formal impeachment motion passed by both Houses of Parliament.
(B) The removal of a Governor cannot be arbitrary or unreasonable, and is subject to judicial review.
(C) The President's pleasure in removing a Governor is absolute and entirely immune from any judicial review.
(D) Governors are constitutionally required to resign whenever there is a change of government at the Centre.

23. The salary and allowances of the Governor of a state are charged on which of the following funds?
(A) The Consolidated Fund of India

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the authority of the State High Court.

69. Which of the following accurately describes the Governor's oath of office under Article 159?
(A) To faithfully execute the office and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.
(B) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Chief Minister of the respective state.
(C) To act as a faithful and obedient representative of the Union Government at all times.
(D) To ensure the ruling party maintains its political majority in the assembly session.

70. Who determines the salary and allowances of the Governor of a state?
(A) The State Legislative Assembly
(B) The President of India
(C) The Parliament of India
(D) The Union Ministry of Home Affairs

71. Which of the following is NOT an executive power of the Governor?
(A) Adjudicating disputes between two states
(B) Submitting a report to the President recommending the imposition of President's Rule
(C) Making rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the state government
(D) Demanding information from the Chief Minister relating to the administration of the state

72. Match the situations in List-I with the corresponding action of the Governor in List-II:
List I: (Situations)
P. Loss of confidence in the Ministry
Q. No clear majority in elections
R. Breakdown of constitutional machinery
S. Bill endangers the State High Court
List II: (Governor's Action)
1. Recommends President's Rule
2. Dismisses the Council of Ministers
3. Exercises discretion to appoint Chief Minister
4. Reserves the Bill for the President
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

73. Which of the following is the correct logical sequence of steps in the formation of a state government involving the Governor?
(A) Declaration of Election Results → Invitation to the Leader of Majority Party → Floor Test → Oath of Office
(B) Declaration of Election Results → Invitation to the Leader of Majority Party → Oath of Office → Floor Test
(C) Invitation to the Leader of Majority Party → Declaration of Election Results → Oath of Office → Floor Test
(D) Floor Test → Declaration of Election Results → Invitation to the Leader of Majority Party → Oath of Office

74. Read the following statements regarding the pardoning power:
Statement I: The Governor has the power to pardon a death sentence under Article 161.
Statement II: The President has the exclusive power to pardon a death sentence under Article 72.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

75. Read the following statements regarding state legislation:
Statement I: The Governor can use a 'pocket veto' over state legislation by simply keeping a bill pending indefinitely without taking any action.
Statement II: The Constitution of India prescribes a strict time limit of thirty days within which the Governor must assent to or return a bill.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is

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laws to Scheduled Areas under all known circumstances.

32. Which of the following is NOT a condition of the Governor's office under Article 158?
(A) The Governor shall not hold any other office of profit.
(B) The Governor must publicly declare his assets to the State Legislature annually.
(C) The Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences.
(D) The Governor's emoluments and allowances shall not be diminished during his term of office.

33. Under which of the following constitutional situations does the Governor NOT act in his discretion?
(A) While recommending the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356
(B) While appointing the Advocate General of the State
(C) While appointing a Chief Minister when no party has a clear majority
(D) While reserving a bill for the consideration of the President

34. Assertion (A): The Governor cannot promulgate an ordinance when the State Legislative Assembly is in session.
Reason (R): The ordinance-making power is meant to deal with unforeseen or urgent matters when the legislature is not in session to pass a law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. What function does the Raj Bhavan primarily serve as an institutional office?
(A) It serves as the official residence and venue for constitutional protocols and ceremonies.
(B) It functions as the permanent headquarters of the State Legislative Assembly operations.
(C) It acts as the primary registry office for the State High Court and its administration.
(D) It serves as the official secretariat for the Chief Minister's daily executive operations.

36. Identify the correct statement regarding the removal of the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission.
(A) The Governor appoints the Chairman, but only the President can remove him on specific grounds.
(B) The Governor appoints and can independently remove the Chairman of the State PSC.
(C) The Chief Minister appoints the Chairman, and the Governor removes him.
(D) The Governor can remove the Chairman if the State Assembly passes a resolution with a simple majority.

37. Read the following statements regarding state financial procedures:
Statement I: The Governor's recommendation is required for the presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (State Budget) before the State Legislature.
Statement II: The State Legislature can vote on demands for grants even without the recommendation of the Governor.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

38. What happens if the Governor returns an ordinary bill for reconsideration and the State Legislature passes it again without amendments?
(A) The Governor must reserve the bill for the President regardless of the House's decision.
(B) The Governor can reject it permanently by exercising a special power called pocket veto.
(C) The bill automatically lapses and cannot be reconsidered by the state legislature again.
(D) The Governor is constitutionally bound to give his assent to the reconsidered bill.

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39. Arrange the following constitutional provisions regarding the Governor in the correct sequential order as they appear in the Constitution:
1. Term of office of Governor
2. Appointment of Governor
3. Executive power of State
4. Qualifications for appointment as Governor

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

40. According to constitutional conventions, the relationship between the Governor and the Chief Minister should ideally be characterized by:
(A) Complete subordination of the State Chief Minister to the authority of the Governor.
(B) The Governor taking all policy decisions while the Chief Minister implements the same.
(C) Absolute non-interference where the Governor never seeks information from the Chief Minister.
(D) Mutual consultation and keeping the Governor informed about state administrative affairs.

41. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Governor's role concerning state universities.
(A) The Governor holds the position of Chancellor of universities in an ex-officio capacity.
(B) The Governor must act on the aid and advice of the Council while acting as Chancellor.
(C) The powers of the Governor as Chancellor are defined by the respective State University Acts.
(D) The Governor appoints the Vice-Chancellors of state universities according to the law.

42. When can the Governor exercise discretion in the dismissal of the Council of Ministers?
(A) Whenever the Governor disagrees with a policy decision or social program of the Cabinet.
(B) When there is a minor public protest or media campaign against the current state government.
(C) When the Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the Assembly and refuses to resign.
(D) When the ruling political party changes its state president or organizational structure.

43. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the Governor's powers:
(A) Proroguing the Assembly — Legislative Power
(B) Appointing the Advocate General — Judicial Power
(C) Causing the Annual Financial Statement to be laid — Financial Power
(D) Submitting report under Article 356 — Discretionary Power

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44. Read the following statements regarding the removal of a Governor:
Statement I: The Constitution explicitly states the grounds upon which a Governor may be removed by the President.
Statement II: The Supreme Court in the B.P. Singhal case ruled that a Governor cannot be removed purely on the ground that a new government has taken over at the Centre.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

45. The Governor ensures that the Annual Financial Statement is laid before the State Legislature. Under which Article is this provision located?
(A) Article 112
(B) Article 266
(C) Article 202
(D) Article 280

46. Which of the following represents the correct order of sequence of actions in the state legislative process concerning a non-money bill?
(A) Introduction of Bill → Passing by Assembly → Assent by Governor → Publication in Gazette
(B) Assent by Governor → Introduction of Bill

→ Passing by Assembly → Publication in Gazette
(C) Passing by Assembly → Assent by Governor → Introduction of Bill → Publication in Gazette
(D) Introduction of Bill → Assent by Governor → Passing by Assembly → Publication in Gazette

47. What is the cause and effect relationship if the Governor exercises his power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly?
(A) It results in the immediate removal of all Judges of the High Court.
(B) It brings the current life of the Assembly to an end, necessitating general elections.
(C) It merely suspends the meetings of the Assembly for a few weeks.
(D) It automatically enforces President's Rule in the state.

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor's role in President's Rule under Article 356:
I. The Governor submits a report to the President detailing the breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state.
II. The preparation of this report is carried out by the Governor on the binding advice of the Council of Ministers.
III. Once President's Rule is imposed, the Governor typically administers the state on behalf of the President.
IV. The Governor acts as the Chancellor of universities during President's Rule.
V. The Governor's report under Article 356 is entirely immune from judicial review.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and V only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, IV and V only

49. The concept of "pleasure of the President" regarding the Governor's term is legally interpreted to mean:
(A) The President exercises the power to remove a Governor on the aid and advice of the Union Council of Ministers.
(B) The President can remove the Governor at any time based solely on personal whim without any constitutional constraints.
(C) The President must obtain a resolution from the State Assembly to withdraw his pleasure.
(D) The Governor continues to hold office even after the President withdraws his pleasure, until a successor is elected.

50. Match the Governor's actions in List-I with the nature of the power in List-II:
List I: (Governor's Action)
P. Recommending a Money Bill
Q. Promulgating an Ordinance
R. Appointing a Chief Minister in a hung assembly
S. Granting pardon under Article 161
List II: (Nature of Power)
1. Executive Power
2. Legislative Power
3. Financial Power
4. Discretionary Power
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

51. Which of the following is a key exception to the general rule that the Governor acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers?
(A) While giving assent to a minor bill introduced by a cabinet minister in the House.
(B) While summoning the assembly for a regular budget session of the state legislature.
(C) While making routine administrative appointments of various lower-level state officials.
(D) While reserving a bill for the President that endangers the position of the High Court.

52. What is the meaning of the Governor's power of 'suo motu' reservation of bills?
(A) Reserving a bill strictly on the binding advice of the Chief Minister of the concerned state.
(B) Reserving a bill upon receiving a direct written order from the Parliament of the Union.
(C) Reserving a bill only after it has been reviewed and approved by the State High Court.
(D) Reserving a bill independently, using

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exact day the term ends.
(B) Automatically gets reappointed for another five-year term.
(C) Shall continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
(D) Has to seek temporary extension from the Chief Minister.

85. The Governor functions as the head of the state. Which principle best describes this status?
(A) De facto executive
(B) Real executive
(C) De jure (titular) executive
(D) Absolute executive

86. Conceptually, what is the primary difference between the constitutional positions of the President and the Governor?
(A) The President can use discretionary powers, while the Governor has no such powers.
(B) The Constitution provides explicit discretionary powers to the Governor only.
(C) The President is appointed by the states, whereas the Governor is indirectly elected.
(D) The President's oath protects the Constitution, whereas the Governor protects state laws.

87. What is the fundamental purpose of the State Contingency Fund placed at the disposal of the Governor?
(A) To fund the election campaigns of the ruling party in the upcoming state elections.
(B) To enable the Governor to meet unforeseen expenditures pending legislative approval.
(C) To pay the salaries of the High Court judges and the staff of the state judiciary.
(D) To provide personal interest-free loans to the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

88. What happens to a bill if the Governor reserves it for the consideration of the President under Article 200?
(A) The Governor retains a concurrent power to assent to it at any later stage.
(B) The President becomes the sole authority to assent, withhold, or return the bill.
(C) The bill must be returned to the Governor within six months for final approval.
(D) The bill is automatically sent to the Supreme Court for mandatory judicial review.

89. Which statement reflects the Governor's role regarding the Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule?
(A) The Governor is strictly forbidden from interfering in the administration of Scheduled Areas.
(B) The Governor can make regulations for the peace and good government of Scheduled Areas.
(C) The Governor's powers regarding Scheduled Areas are entirely subordinated to the State Assembly.
(D) The Governor can shift populations from Scheduled Areas to non-Scheduled Areas at will.

90. What is the effect of withholding assent to an ordinary bill by the Governor?
(A) The bill ends there and does not become an Act.
(B) The bill immediately goes to the President for reconsideration.
(C) The bill is sent back to the legislature with a mandatory amendment.
(D) The bill is referred to a joint sitting of both houses.

91. Assertion (A): The Governor is essentially a nominee of the Central Government.
Reason (R): The Governor is appointed by the President and holds office during the pleasure of the President.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

92. According to Article 163(2), if any question arises whether a matter is or is not a matter regarding which the Governor is required to act in his discretion:
(A) The matter is immediately referred to the Supreme Court.
(B) The decision of the State Legislative Assembly shall be final.
(C) The decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final.
(D) The matter is referred to the Union Home Minister for resolution.

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(C) Appointing judges of the State High Court
(D) Appointing the Advocate General of the State

62. During ceremonial functions and official protocol in a state, what is the hierarchical position of the Governor?
(A) The Governor is the first citizen and holds the highest rank in state protocol.
(B) The Governor ranks below the Chief Minister in the official state protocol.
(C) The Governor ranks equally with the Chief Justice of the State High Court.
(D) The Governor ranks below the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly at events.

63. Find the odd one out among the situations where a Governor is generally expected to use discretionary power.
(A) Nominating one member of the Anglo-Indian community to the State Assembly
(B) Submitting a report to the President under Article 356
(C) Appointing a Chief Minister when no party has a clear majority
(D) Reserving a bill for the President's consideration

64. Match the provision in List-I with the corresponding details in List-II:
List I: (Provision)
P. Discretionary Powers
Q. Contingency Fund
R. Oath of Office
S. Qualifications
List II: (Details)
1. Administered by Chief Justice
2. Citizen of India, 35 years of age
3. Placed at the disposal of Governor
4. Article 163
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

65. Consider the following statements regarding the ruling in the B.P. Singhal case (2010):
I. The Supreme Court stated that a Governor cannot be removed simply because the Union Government has lost confidence in him.
II. The removal of a Governor requires the prior consent of the Chief Minister of the concerned state.
III. The President's power to remove a Governor is subject to judicial review if it is alleged to be arbitrary or mala fide.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

66. Consider the following statements comparing the Governor with the President:
I. Both have the power to pardon court-martial sentences.
II. Both can be removed through a formal constitutional impeachment process.
III. The Constitution provides explicitly for the Governor to act in his discretion, but does not provide similar explicit discretionary powers for the President.
IV. Both function as part of their respective legislatures.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) II and III only

67. What defines the process of "prorogation" executed by the Governor under Article 174?
(A) Terminating a single daily sitting of the Legislative House in the state.
(B) Bringing the entire life of the Legislative Assembly to a permanent end.
(C) Terminating a session of the House without dissolving the Assembly itself.
(D) Suspending a Member of the Legislative Assembly for various unruly behaviors.

68. In which of the following scenarios is the Governor's action considered totally insulated from judicial review?
(A) Recommending President's Rule under Article 356 maliciously and without reason.
(B) None of the above; Governor's executive actions are subject to judicial review.
(C) Inviting a party to form the government in a completely arbitrary manner after polls.
(D) Reserving a bill that legitimately diminishes

(B) The Public Account of India
(C) The Contingency Fund of India
(D) The Consolidated Fund of the State

24. Under Article 200, when a Bill passed by the State Legislature is presented to the Governor, which of the following options is NOT available to him?
(A) He may give his assent to the Bill.
(B) He may withhold his assent to the Bill.
(C) He may reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President.
(D) He may amend the Bill independently and enact it directly.

25. What is the primary role of the Governor functioning as the Chancellor of state universities?
(A) To conduct the daily academic classes in the university
(B) To appoint the Vice Chancellors of state universities
(C) To determine the syllabus for undergraduate courses
(D) To regulate the tuition fees of private engineering colleges

26. Who administers the oath of office to the Governor of a state as mandated by Article 159?
(A) The President of the Republic of India
(B) The Chief Minister of the respective State
(C) The outgoing Governor of the concerned State
(D) The Chief Justice of the State High Court

27. Which of the following is a fundamental limitation on the ordinance-making power of the Governor under Article 213?
(A) The Governor requires instructions from the President if a similar Bill needs previous sanction.
(B) The Governor can only promulgate ordinances when the State Legislative Assembly is in active session.
(C) The Governor cannot promulgate an ordinance dealing with a subject mentioned in the State List.
(D) An ordinance promulgated by the Governor has permanent validity and cannot be repealed later.

28. Match the articles in List-I with their corresponding provisions regarding the Governor in List-II:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 153
Q. Article 155
R. Article 156
S. Article 159
List II: (Provision)
1. Oath of office
2. Requirement of a Governor for every state
3. Term of office
4. Appointment of Governor
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

29. What is the specific context of the Governor's Address to the Assembly under Article 175?
(A) It is delivered exclusively during the final passing of a Money Bill in the House.
(B) It is an address delivered specifically on the Independence Day session of the House.
(C) It is delivered to address either House or both Houses assembled together at any time.
(D) It is a judicial pronouncement resolving disputes between the Members of the Legislature.

30. Which Article of the Constitution vests the executive power of the State in the Governor?
(A) Article 155
(B) Article 158
(C) Article 161
(D) Article 154

31. What is the specific role of the Governor concerning the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution in a state?
(A) The Governor has absolute power to alter the boundaries of Scheduled Areas without consulting the President.
(B) The Governor is required to dissolve any Panchayat located in a Scheduled Area at his sole discretion.
(C) The Governor must submit an annual report to the President regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas.
(D) The Governor is exempt from applying state

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incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

76. Which of the following correctly describes the Governor's power to grant pardons under Article 161?
(A) The power is unlimited and identically matches the President's power in all respects.
(B) The Governor can grant pardon in cases involving court-martial sentences.
(C) The Governor's pardoning power supersedes the judgments of the Supreme Court.
(D) The power extends to matters to which the executive power of the state extends.

77. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Governor's power to address the State Legislature.
(A) The Governor addresses the legislative assembly at the commencement of the first session after each general election.
(B) The Governor addresses the legislative assembly at the commencement of the first session of each year.
(C) The address outlines the policies and programs of the state government.
(D) The Governor's address is drafted by the Governor personally without any input from the State Cabinet.

78. The tenure of the Advocate General of a state is:
(A) Fixed at five years by the Constitution of India for all states.
(B) Fixed at six years or up to the age of 65 years by state law.
(C) Subject to renewal every two years by the State Legislative Assembly.
(D) Not fixed by the Constitution, holding office during the Governor's pleasure.

79. Find the odd one out regarding the conditions where the Governor must reserve a bill for the President.
(A) Bills derogatory to the powers of the High Court
(B) Bills altering the name of the state
(C) Bills relating to the compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31A
(D) Bills imposing taxes on water or electricity stored by an inter-state river authority

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Governor's message-sending power under Article 175(2).
(A) The Governor can send messages to the House with respect to a pending bill.
(B) The House is required to consider the matter required by the message with all convenient dispatch.
(C) This is a constitutional mechanism for the Governor to communicate formally with the legislature.
(D) The Governor uses this power exclusively to dictate the legislative agenda of the state.

81. In what context is the Governor's role criticized for being "partisan"?
(A) When the Governor aggressively promotes tribal welfare schemes in Scheduled Areas.
(B) When the Governor addresses the State Assembly at the beginning of the calendar year.
(C) When the Governor acts in the political interests of the ruling party at the Centre.
(D) When the Governor insists on visiting universities in the capacity of the Chancellor.

82. Which constitutional convention aims to maintain a harmonious relationship between the Governor and the State Government?
(A) The Chief Minister communicating all decisions of the Council to the Governor.
(B) The Governor routinely attending and presiding over all state cabinet meetings.
(C) The Governor issuing daily press releases criticizing the Chief Minister's policies.
(D) The Governor withholding assent to all bills proposed by the opposition parties.

83. Which constitutional provision mandates the Governor to ensure the appointment of a Minister in charge of tribal welfare in certain states like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Article 163(1)
(B) Article 167
(C) Article 174
(D) Article 164(1)

84. A Governor whose five-year term has expired:
(A) Must vacate the office immediately on the

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discretionary power, without the advice of the Cabinet.

53. Find the odd one out regarding the similarities between the President and the Governor.
(A) Both act as the constitutional head of the executive
(B) Both have the power to promulgate ordinances
(C) Both can pardon, reprieve, or commute death sentences
(D) Both grant assent to bills passed by their respective legislatures

54. If the Governor of a state wishes to resign before the expiry of his five-year term, to whom must he address his resignation letter?
(A) The Chief Justice of the State High Court
(B) The Chief Minister of the State
(C) The President of India
(D) The Vice-President of India

55. Which of the following statements explains the concept of the Governor acting as a 'bridge' between the Centre and the State?
(A) The Governor communicates state developments to the President while ensuring smooth machinery.
(B) The Governor functions solely as an undercover spy for the Central Government in the state.
(C) The Governor completely ignores the Chief Minister and directly reports to the Prime Minister.
(D) The Governor is empowered to transfer state funds directly from the State to the Center.

56. Identify the correct pair representing the official and their appointing authority.
(A) Vice-Chancellor of State University — Governor
(B) State Election Commissioner — Chief Minister
(C) Chairman of State Public Service Commission — President
(D) Advocate General — Chief Justice of High Court

57. Can the Governor return a Money Bill to the State Legislature for reconsideration?
(A) No, the Governor cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration.
(B) Yes, the Governor can return a Money Bill if it contains mathematical errors.
(C) Yes, the Governor can return a Money Bill if the Chief Minister advises him to do so.
(D) Yes, the Governor can return a Money Bill once, but not twice.

58. The controversy surrounding the Governor's office in India is most frequently attributed to:
(A) The partisan use of the office by the Union Government to destabilize opposition-led states.
(B) The total lack of any constitutional provisions defining the scale of the Governor's salary.
(C) The Governor's direct and daily control over the deployment of the state police force.
(D) The Governor's official demand for a permanent seat in the Rajya Sabha representing the state.

59. Which of the following executive actions is officially taken in the name of the Governor of a state?
(A) Transfer of High Court judges
(B) Dismissal of Central government employees working in the state
(C) Execution of all executive action of the Government of the State
(D) Declaration of National Emergency in the state

60. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Governor's powers in a state.
(A) The Governor ensures the implementation of tribal welfare schemes in Scheduled Areas.
(B) The Governor can unilaterally declare any area as a Scheduled Area without consulting the President.
(C) Under Article 164(1), the Governor of certain states must appoint a Minister in charge of tribal welfare.
(D) The Governor acts as the Chancellor of state universities.

61. Which of the following powers is NOT enjoyed by the Governor?
(A) Recommending money bills
(B) Dissolving the Legislative Assembly

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93. When the Chief Justice of the High Court acts as the Governor under Article 160, what salary is he entitled to receive?
(A) He receives only the salary of the Chief Justice.
(B) He receives only half the salary of the Governor.
(C) He receives a consolidated salary determined by the Chief Minister.
(D) He receives the salary and allowances of the Governor.

94. Read the following statements regarding the appointment of Governors:
Statement I: A Governor can hold the additional charge of a neighboring state.
Statement II: The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 facilitated the appointment of the same person as a Governor for two or more states.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

95. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor's assent to Bills under Article 200:
I. The Governor may assent to the Bill, making it an Act.
II. The Governor may withhold assent to the Bill, in which case it does not become an Act.
III. The Governor may return an ordinary Bill for reconsideration of the House.
IV. If the House passes the returned Bill again with or without amendments, the Governor must give his assent.
V. The Governor can return a Money Bill for reconsideration.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V only
(D) II, III, IV and V only

96. Arrange the following steps regarding the legislative process of an ordinary bill and the Governor's role in correct sequence:
1. Reconsideration of the returned bill by the State Legislature
2. Governor returning the bill with a message
3. Presentation of the passed bill to the Governor
4. Governor granting assent to the reconsidered bill
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

97. What defines the difference between prorogation and adjournment in the context of the Governor's powers?
(A) The Governor prorogues a session ending it, while the presiding officer adjourns a sitting.
(B) The Governor adjourns the house daily, while the Speaker prorogues it on an annual basis.
(C) Adjournment dissolves the house entirely, while prorogation only suspends the meetings.
(D) Both are exactly the same powers and are exercised exclusively by the Governor of the state.

98. Under Article 164(1), the Governor of certain states is explicitly tasked with appointing a specific minister. What portfolio must this minister hold?
(A) Minister in charge of Finance
(B) Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare
(C) Minister in charge of Home Affairs
(D) Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs

99. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the convention of consulting the Chief Minister before appointing a Governor.
(A) It is an established convention, not a legally binding constitutional rule.
(B) It helps in ensuring a smooth working relationship between the Governor and the state cabinet.
(C) It was heavily recommended by the Sarkaria

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However, the appointment of High Court judges is a power reserved for the President of India. Although the President consults the Governor of the state concerned during the appointment process, the formal power to sign the warrant of appointment rests entirely with the Union executive.

62. (A) The Governor is the first citizen and holds the highest rank in state protocol.
In the official state hierarchy and protocol, the Governor occupies the highest position, representing the dignity of the state. As the first citizen of the state, the Governor takes precedence over all other officials, including the Chief Minister and the Chief Justice of the High Court, at public functions. This symbolic rank reflects the Governor's status as the representative of the Republic of India.

63. (A) Nominating one member of the Anglo-Indian community to the State Assembly
Situations like recommending President's Rule, appointing a Chief Minister in a hung assembly, or reserving bills are core discretionary functions. Historically, the Governor could nominate an Anglo-Indian member, but this was usually done on cabinet advice rather than independent discretion. Furthermore, the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act ended this nomination provision, making it distinct from the ongoing discretionary powers used for constitutional governance.

64. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Article 163 defines the Governor's discretionary powers and the role of the Council of Ministers. The Contingency Fund of the state is placed at the Governor's disposal to meet unforeseen expenses. The oath of office is administered by the Chief Justice of the State High Court. Constitutional qualifications require a Governor to be an Indian citizen and at least thirty-five years of age.

65. (B) I and III only
In the B.P. Singhal case, the Supreme Court emphasized that Governors are not employees of the Union and cannot be removed just because the central government loses confidence in them. The court also affirmed that while the President has the power to remove a Governor, this action is subject to judicial review if it appears arbitrary or mala fide, ensuring constitutional stability.

66. (A) I and II only
Several differences exist between the President and the Governor. The Governor cannot pardon sentences handed down by a court-martial, a power reserved for the President. Additionally, while the President can be impeached for violating the Constitution, there is no similar impeachment provision for the Governor, who serves at the President's pleasure. Both, however, form part of their respective legislatures and exercise specific discretionary powers.

67. (C) Terminating a session of the House without dissolving the Assembly itself.
Prorogation is a power exercised by the Governor under Article 174 to end a session of the State Legislature. Unlike an adjournment, which only pauses a daily sitting, or dissolution, which ends the life of the assembly, prorogation terminates the entire session. This allows for an interval before the next session begins, while all pending bills remain alive and carry forward to the next sitting.

68. (B) None of the above; Governor's executive actions are subject to judicial review.
No executive action taken by the Governor is completely immune from judicial scrutiny. Whether it involves recommending President's Rule, inviting a party to form a government, or reserving bills, the courts can review the decision to ensure it was made reasonably and without mala fide intent. This judicial oversight prevents the abuse of constitutional power and upholds the principle of the rule of law.

69. (A) To faithfully execute the office and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.
The Governor's oath of office under Article 159 specifically binds the individual to execute the office faithfully. The core of the oath is the commitment to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the law of the land. This solemn promise highlights the Governor's role as a non-partisan guardian of constitutional values within the state, independent of the ruling party's political interests.

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ANSWERS

1. (D) The Governor is permitted to continue acting as a member of a local panchayat.
Article 158 of the Constitution mandates specific conditions to ensure the independence of the Governor's office. A Governor cannot hold any other office of profit or be a member of either House of Parliament or any State Legislature. Since a local panchayat position is considered an office of profit, a Governor must vacate such posts before assuming their official duties.

2. (C) The Governor invites the leader of the largest party or pre-poll alliance to form the government.
In a hung assembly where no single party wins an absolute majority, the Governor uses discretionary power to ensure stable government formation. Traditionally, the leader of the single largest party or a pre-poll alliance is invited to demonstrate a majority on the floor of the House. This process prevents immediate dissolution and upholds the democratic mandate through a constitutional procedure.

3. (C) The Governor is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
Under Article 155, the Governor of a State is appointed directly by the President of India. Unlike the President, who is indirectly elected, the Governor is a nominee of the Central Government. The appointment is formalized through a warrant signed by the President. This mechanism ensures that the Governor acts as a vital link between the Union and the States.

4. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Article 163 provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor. Article 174 empowers the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislative Assembly. Article 200 deals with the Governor granting or withholding assent to bills. Article 213 outlines the power to promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session to handle urgent legislative matters.

5. (B) Removal by the President through the formal withdrawal of pleasure.
A Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President as per Article 156. Unlike the President or judges, the Constitution does not provide a formal impeachment process for the removal of a Governor. The President can remove the Governor at any time, usually on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers, by formally withdrawing the expression of pleasure.

6. (B) I, II and III
The Governor can issue ordinances under Article 213 when the legislature is not in session. These ordinances carry the same weight as legislative acts and can be withdrawn at any time. However, they must be laid before the assembly upon reassembly and cease to operate after six weeks. Importantly, an ordinance cannot exceed the legislative competence of the State Legislature.

7. (B) Article 153
Article 153 of the Constitution explicitly states that there shall be a Governor for each state. The Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 modified this provision to allow for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states. This ensures that every state has a constitutional head to oversee the executive functions and maintain legal stability.

8. (B) The Judges of the State High Court
The Governor has the power to appoint various state officials, including the Advocate General, the State Election Commissioner, and the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission. However, the appointment of High Court judges is made by the President of India. While the Governor is consulted during this judicial appointment process, they do not possess the formal authority to appoint them.

9. (B) The Governor requires the prior permission of the Chief Minister to send a message to the House.
Article 175(2) empowers the Governor to send messages to the House regarding pending

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powers are used for reporting on constitutional breakdown or appointing a Chief Minister.

44. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The Constitution does not specify any grounds for the removal of a Governor by the President. This lack of criteria was addressed in the B.P. Singhal case, where the Supreme Court ruled that a Governor cannot be removed merely due to a change in the central government. While the President's pleasure is required, the removal must not be arbitrary or politically motivated.

45. (C) Article 202
Article 202 of the Constitution requires the Governor to ensure that the Annual Financial Statement, also known as the state budget, is laid before the State Legislature each financial year. This statement outlines the estimated receipts and expenditures of the state government. The Governor's role in this process is a key financial power, ensuring that the government's fiscal plans are presented for legislative scrutiny.

46. (A) Introduction of Bill → Passing by Assembly → Assent by Governor → Publication in Gazette
The legislative process for a non-money bill begins with its introduction in the House. After deliberation and voting, if the bill is passed, it is presented to the Governor for assent. Once the Governor grants assent, the bill becomes an Act of the State Legislature. The final step is its publication in the official Gazette, which marks the law's formal enforcement.

47. (B) It brings the current life of the Assembly to an end, necessitating general elections.
Dissolution is a powerful constitutional tool that terminates the current life of the Legislative Assembly. Unlike prorogation, which merely ends a session, dissolution means the House ceases to exist, and new general elections must be conducted to form a fresh assembly. The Governor typically exercises this power on the advice of the Chief Minister or when no stable government can be formed.

48. (B) II and V only
When the Governor submits a report under Article 356, they act in their discretion and not on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, such reports are not immune from judicial review. The Supreme Court can examine if the report was based on relevant material or if the Governor acted with mala fide intent in recommending the dismissal of a state government.

49. (A) The President exercises the power to remove a Governor on the aid and advice of the Union Council of Ministers.
The phrase "pleasure of the President" indicates that the Governor does not have a fixed security of tenure. In India's parliamentary system, the President acts on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers. Therefore, the decision to appoint or remove a Governor effectively rests with the Central Government. However, the judiciary can intervene if the removal is found to be arbitrary.

50. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Recommending a Money Bill is a financial power that ensures executive control over taxation. Promulgating an ordinance is a legislative power used when the assembly is in recess. Appointing a Chief Minister in a hung assembly is a discretionary power used to resolve political deadlocks. Granting a pardon under Article 161 is an executive power that allows the Governor to provide legal relief.

51. (D) While reserving a bill for the President that endangers the position of the High Court.
The Governor is generally bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers, but certain situations require independent action. Reserving a bill that derogates the powers of the High Court is a mandatory constitutional duty under Article 200. In such cases, the Governor must act to protect the independence of the judiciary, even if the state government advises otherwise, ensuring the constitutional balance.

52. (D) Reserving a bill independently, using discretionary power, without the advice of the Cabinet.
Suo motu reservation refers to the Governor's discretionary power to reserve a bill for the President's consideration without being advised to do so by the State Council of Ministers. This power is used when the Governor believes a bill is against the national interest, violates the Constitution, or conflicts with Central laws. It

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18. (A) The salary is allocated between the states as the President may by order determine.
When a person is appointed as the Governor of two or more states, their emoluments and allowances are shared among the states concerned. The specific proportion of this allocation is determined by the President of India through a formal order. This arrangement prevents a double salary burden on any single state while ensuring the Governor receives their full constitutional pay and benefits.

19. (D) Article 174
Article 174 of the Constitution grants the Governor the authority to manage the sessions of the State Legislature. Under this provision, the Governor can summon either House to meet, prorogue the sessions, and dissolve the Legislative Assembly. These powers are typically exercised on the advice of the Council of Ministers to ensure the smooth functioning of the state's legislative machinery.

20. (A) The Governor appoints the Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
While the Governor appoints the Chief Minister based on legislative majority, all other ministers in the Council are appointed by the Governor only on the specific advice of the Chief Minister. This reflects the principle of collective responsibility and parliamentary democracy. The Governor has no independent discretion in selecting individual ministers and must follow the list provided by the head of government.

21. (C) Article 267
Article 267 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of the Contingency Fund of the State. This fund is placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable advances to be made for meeting unforeseen expenditures. Such spending is subject to subsequent authorization by the State Legislature. This mechanism allows the state government to respond quickly to emergencies and urgent financial needs.

22. (B) The removal of a Governor cannot be arbitrary or unreasonable, and is subject to judicial review. In the B.P. Singhal case, the Supreme Court ruled that although a Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President, this power is not absolute or unfettered. The removal of a Governor must not be arbitrary, capricious, or based on partisan grounds. Consequently, the President's decision to remove a Governor is subject to judicial review if it is found unreasonable.

23. (D) The Consolidated Fund of the State
The salary, allowances, and other expenditures relating to the office of the Governor are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State. This means these expenses are not subject to the annual vote of the State Legislature, ensuring the financial independence and dignity of the Governor's office. This constitutional protection prevents the legislature from using financial pressure to influence the Governor's performance.

24. (D) He may amend the Bill independently and enact it directly.
Under Article 200, a Governor has four options when a bill is presented: grant assent, withhold assent, return it for reconsideration, or reserve it for the President. The Governor has no constitutional authority to independently amend a bill or enact legislation directly. Any changes required must be suggested through a message to the legislature, which then decides whether to accept those amendments.

25. (B) To appoint the Vice Chancellors of state universities
In most states, the Governor acts as the ex-officio Chancellor of state universities. In this statutory capacity, the Governor is responsible for appointing the Vice-Chancellors based on the recommendations of search committees. While they oversee the general administration and presiding over convocations, they do not participate in daily academic activities or determine fees, as those tasks are handled by university bodies.

26. (D) The Chief Justice of the State High Court
Article 159 requires every Governor to take an oath or affirmation before entering upon their office. This oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court of the concerned state. If the Chief Justice is unavailable, the senior-most judge of that High Court present performs this duty. The oath emphasizes the Governor's commitment to protecting and defending the Constitution.

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Commission to reduce Center-State friction.

(D) Violation of this convention makes the appointment of the Governor unconstitutional and void.

100. The concept of the Governor as the "Constitutional Head" implies that:

(A) The Governor exercises all executive powers based solely on personal judgment.

(B) The Governor is directly responsible to the people of the state through elections.

(C) The Governor can suspend the Constitution in the state whenever he wishes.

(D) The Governor generally acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.

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of Ministers. It is the primary venue where the Governor meets foreign dignitaries and hosts official state functions, reflecting the dignity of the gubernatorial office.

36. (A) The Governor appoints the Chairman, but only the President can remove him on specific grounds.
The Chairman of the State Public Service Commission is appointed by the Governor, but their removal follows a different procedure to ensure independence. Only the President can remove the Chairman, following a reference to the Supreme Court and a subsequent inquiry. This safeguard prevents the state executive from exerting undue influence or removing commission heads for political reasons, thereby maintaining institutional integrity.

37. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Under constitutional provisions, the Governor is responsible for causing the Annual Financial Statement to be laid before the House. This recommendation is a prerequisite for the budgetary process. Additionally, no demand for a grant can be made in the State Legislature except on the recommendation of the Governor. Therefore, the legislature cannot independently vote on grants without this formal executive endorsement.

38. (D) The Governor is constitutionally bound to give his assent to the reconsidered bill.
Under Article 200, if the Governor returns an ordinary bill for reconsideration and the House passes it again, with or without changes, the Governor must grant assent. This provision ensures that the final legislative authority rests with the elected representatives of the people. Once a bill is passed a second time, the Governor's suspensive veto is exhausted, and the bill becomes law.

39. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The Constitution lists provisions for the Governor in a specific logical sequence. Article 154 deals with the executive power of the state. It is followed by Article 155, which covers the appointment of the Governor. Article 156 then outlines the term of office, and Article 157 sets the qualifications for appointment. This order establishes the office before defining its tenure and entry requirements.

40. (D) Mutual consultation and keeping the Governor informed about state administrative affairs.
Article 167 defines the duties of the Chief Minister, which include communicating all decisions of the Council of Ministers and providing information on state administration to the Governor. This relationship is built on mutual respect and consultation. The Governor acts as the constitutional head while the Chief Minister leads the executive, and regular communication ensures that the Governor can effectively perform their role.

41. (B) The Governor must act on the aid and advice of the Council while acting as Chancellor.
While acting as the Chancellor of state universities, the Governor derives powers from specific university statutes rather than the general executive provisions of the Constitution. In this statutory role, the Governor is not strictly bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. They are expected to exercise independent judgment in university matters, such as the appointment and removal of Vice-Chancellors.

42. (C) When the Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the Assembly and refuses to resign.
The Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, which is linked to maintaining the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. If a government loses its majority and refuses to resign after a floor test, the Governor can exercise discretionary power to dismiss the Council. This action is necessary to uphold constitutional norms and ensure that the executive remains accountable to the legislature.

43. (B) Appointing the Advocate General — Judicial Power
The appointment of the Advocate General under Article 165 is an executive power of the Governor, not a judicial one. Executive powers include making high-level appointments and formulating rules for government business. Legislative powers involve summoning or proroguing the assembly, while financial powers relate to budgets and money bills. Discretionary

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27. (A) The Governor requires instructions from the President if a similar Bill needs previous sanction.
The ordinance-making power under Article 213 is subject to specific limitations. The Governor cannot promulgate an ordinance without instructions from the President if a bill containing similar provisions would have required the President's previous sanction. This ensures that the state executive does not use ordinances to bypass the constitutional requirement for presidential approval on matters of significant national or legal importance.

28. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Article 153 mandates a Governor for every state. Article 155 governs the appointment of the Governor by the President. Article 156 specifies the term of office, generally five years subject to the President's pleasure. Article 159 provides for the oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court. These articles together define the core framework of the gubernatorial office.

29. (C) It is delivered to address either House or both Houses assembled together at any time.
Article 175 grants the Governor the right to address either House of the State Legislature or both Houses assembled together. This is a formal way for the Governor to communicate with the legislators. Unlike the special address at the start of a year or after elections, this address can be delivered at any time to discuss important state matters or legislative priorities.

30. (D) Article 154
Article 154 of the Constitution vests the executive power of the State in the Governor. These powers are exercised by the Governor either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution. This establishes the Governor as the formal head of the state executive, although the actual day-to-day administration is conducted by the Council of Ministers and the bureaucracy.

31. (C) The Governor must submit an annual report to the President regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas.
Under the Fifth Schedule, the Governor has special responsibilities toward Scheduled Areas. They must submit an annual report, or whenever required, to the President regarding the administration of these regions. The Governor also has the power to direct that specific laws of Parliament or the State Legislature shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or shall apply with certain modifications and exceptions.

32. (B) The Governor must publicly declare his assets to the State Legislature annually.
Article 158 lists several conditions for the Governor's office, including the prohibition on holding other offices of profit and the entitlement to rent-free official residences. It also ensures that the Governor's emoluments cannot be diminished during their term. However, there is no constitutional requirement in Article 158 mandating that the Governor must publicly declare their assets to the State Legislature on an annual basis.

33. (B) While appointing the Advocate General of the State
The Governor acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers in most executive functions, including the appointment of the Advocate General. Discretionary powers are reserved for specific situations like recommending President's Rule, appointing a Chief Minister in a hung assembly, or reserving bills for the President. In routine appointments like the Advocate General, the Governor must follow the cabinet's recommendation.

34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 213 stipulates that the Governor can only promulgate ordinances when the State Legislature is not in session. This power is intended to address urgent legislative needs that cannot wait for the next assembly session. If the legislature is active, laws must follow the normal legislative process. Therefore, the necessity for immediate action during a recess justifies this executive power to legislate.

35. (A) It serves as the official residence and venue for constitutional protocols and ceremonies.
Raj Bhavan is the official residence of the Governor in each state. Beyond being a home, it serves as the institutional hub for high-level constitutional activities, such as swearing-in ceremonies for the Chief Minister and Council

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acts as a check on state legislative overreach by the Union.

53. (C) Both can pardon, reprieve, or commute death sentences
While the President and the Governor share several executive, legislative, and pardoning powers, their authority regarding death sentences differs significantly. The President has the exclusive power to grant a full pardon for a death sentence. The Governor can only suspend, remit, or commute a death sentence but lacks the constitutional authority to grant a complete pardon to a person sentenced to death by a court.

54. (C) The President of India
A Governor who wish to resign before completing their five-year term must submit a written resignation letter addressed to the President of India. This is because the President is the appointing authority for the Governor. The resignation becomes effective from the date it is accepted by the President, at which point the office is declared vacant and temporary arrangements are made if necessary.

55. (A) The Governor communicates state developments to the President while ensuring smooth machinery.
The Governor plays a dual role as the constitutional head of the state and as a representative of the Central Government. By submitting regular reports and communicating state administrative developments to the President, the Governor ensures that the Union remains informed about the state's welfare. This "bridge" function helps maintain the federal balance and ensures the state's governance aligns with the constitutional framework.

56. (A) Vice-Chancellor of State University — Governor
The Governor, as the ex-officio Chancellor of state universities, holds the authority to appoint Vice-Chancellors based on specified legal procedures. Other officials like the State Election Commissioner and the Advocate General are also appointed by the Governor. However, the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission is appointed by the Governor but removed by the President, while High Court judges are appointed by the President.

57. (A) No, the Governor cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration.
Under Article 200, when a Money Bill is presented to the Governor, they may either grant assent or withhold it, but they cannot return it to the House for reconsideration. This is because Money Bills are introduced only after the Governor's prior recommendation. Prohibiting the return of Money Bills prevents delays in financial administration and ensures that the state's fiscal operations continue smoothly.

58. (A) The partisan use of the office by the Union Government to destabilize opposition-led states.
The Governor's office is often criticized when it is perceived as serving the political interests of the ruling party at the Centre. Friction occurs when Governors use discretionary powers, such as recommending President's Rule or reserving bills, in a way that appears to undermine opposition-led state governments. This has led to calls for reforms to ensure the Governor remains a neutral constitutional arbiter.

59. (C) Execution of all executive action of the Government of the State
Under Article 166, all executive actions of the Government of a State are formally taken in the name of the Governor. While the actual decisions are made by the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers, the Governor remains the titular head. This ensures that every government order, contract, and high-level appointment is legally validated through the authority of the state's highest constitutional office.

60. (B) The Governor can unilaterally declare any area as a Scheduled Area without consulting the President.
The Governor has significant powers regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule, but the authority to declare or modify these areas rests solely with the President of India. The Governor's role is to report on the administration of these areas and regulate the application of state or federal laws within them to protect the interests of the tribal population.

61. (C) Appointing judges of the State High Court
The Governor possesses various powers, such as recommending money bills, dissolving the assembly, and appointing the Advocate General.

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bills or other matters. This is a discretionary constitutional right that does not require the permission or advice of the Chief Minister. Once a message is sent, the House is constitutionally obligated to consider the matter mentioned in the message with all convenient dispatch and legislative priority.

10. (C) Five years from the date he enters upon office, subject to the pleasure of the President.
According to Article 156, a Governor normally serves a five-year term starting from the date they enter office. However, this term is not fixed and is subject to the pleasure of the President. This means the President can remove the Governor or the Governor can resign at any time before the completion of the five-year period through a formal notice.

11. (D) If a question arises regarding the Governor's discretion, the Governor's decision shall be final.
Article 163 specifies that the Governor generally acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers except in matters where discretion is required. If a dispute arises over whether a specific matter falls within the Governor's discretionary powers, the Governor's own decision is considered final. Furthermore, the validity of such discretionary acts cannot be questioned merely because the advice was bypassed.

12. (C) The President consults the Chief Minister of the concerned state before making the appointment.
While not a written constitutional requirement, an established political convention exists where the President consults the Chief Minister of a state before appointing a Governor. This practice aims to ensure a harmonious working relationship between the constitutional head and the elected state government. This convention helps minimize potential friction and promotes smoother administrative cooperation between the Union and the state levels.

13. (B) I and III only
The Governor is responsible for appointing the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission and the State Election Commissioner. However, the power to remove the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission is vested solely in the President of India, not the Governor. This distinction ensures the independence and security of tenure for members of such important state-level constitutional bodies.

14. (C) The Chief Justice of the State High Court
Under Article 160, the President can make provisions for the discharge of the Governor's functions in unforeseen contingencies. In practice, if a Governor's office falls vacant due to sudden death or resignation and no successor is immediately available, the Chief Justice of the State High Court is typically sworn in to perform the duties of the Governor until a new appointment.

15. (D) A Money Bill is introduced in the Assembly only on the prior recommendation of the Governor.
The Governor exercises significant financial powers, particularly regarding Money Bills. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the State Legislative Assembly without the Governor's prior recommendation. Once passed by the legislature, the Governor can give or withhold assent but cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration. This ensures the executive maintains control over state finances and the budgetary legislative process.

16. (A) He must have completed the age of thirty-five years.
Article 157 sets out only two primary constitutional qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a Governor. The individual must be a citizen of India and must have completed thirty-five years of age. Other requirements, such as not being a resident of the state concerned, are traditional conventions rather than strictly mandated constitutional qualifications for holding this high office.

17. (A) If the Bill contains provisions that would derogate the powers of the State High Court
Article 200 mandates that the Governor must reserve any bill for the President's consideration if it endangers the position or powers of the State High Court. This is a compulsory constitutional obligation rather than a discretionary choice. Such reservation ensures that state legislatures do not pass laws that undermine the independence or the essential constitutional jurisdiction of the higher judiciary in India.

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70. (C) The Parliament of India
While the Governor's salary is charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State, the actual amount and the nature of allowances are determined by the Parliament of India by law. This ensures uniform standards across the country and protects the Governor from any local political influence that might arise if the state legislature had the power to adjust their pay or benefits.

71. (A) Adjudicating disputes between two states
The Governor possesses many executive powers, such as making rules for government business, demanding information from the Chief Minister, and reporting on the breakdown of constitutional machinery. However, adjudicating disputes between states is not within the Governor's jurisdiction. Under Article 131, the Supreme Court of India has the exclusive original jurisdiction to resolve legal disputes that arise between two or more states.

72. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
When a Ministry loses confidence, the Governor can dismiss the Council of Ministers. In a hung assembly, the Governor uses discretion to appoint a Chief Minister. If the constitutional machinery breaks down, the Governor recommends President's Rule. Finally, if a bill endangers the High Court, the Governor is mandated to reserve it for the President's consideration to protect judicial independence.

73. (B) Declaration of Election Results → Invitation to the Leader of Majority Party → Oath of Office → Floor Test
After the declaration of election results, the Governor identifies the leader of the party or alliance with a majority and invites them to form the government. The leader and ministers are then administered the oath of office. Finally, the newly appointed government is required to prove its majority on the floor of the House through a floor test within a specified time frame.

74. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Under Article 161, the Governor can grant pardons and remissions for various offenses but is specifically barred from pardoning a death sentence. The power to grant a full pardon to a person sentenced to death rests exclusively with the President of India under Article 72. Therefore, while both have judicial relief powers, the President's authority is broader regarding capital punishment cases.

75. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Constitution does not prescribe a specific time limit for the Governor to grant assent to a bill. Consequently, a Governor can effectively use a 'pocket veto' by keeping a bill pending indefinitely without taking action. While the Governor can return a bill "as soon as possible," there is no thirty-day rule, allowing the executive to delay legislation through inaction.

76. (D) The power extends to matters to which the executive power of the state extends.
Article 161 grants the Governor the power to pardon, reprieve, or remit punishments for offenses against any law relating to a matter that falls within the executive competence of the state. This power is subject to cabinet advice and does not cover court-martial sentences or the power to fully pardon a death sentence, which are exclusive to the President of India.

77. (D) The Governor's address is drafted by the Governor personally without any input from the State Cabinet.
The Governor delivers a special address after each general election and at the start of the first session every year. This address is essentially a statement of the government's policies and upcoming legislative agenda. Because the Governor is the constitutional head, this speech is drafted by the State Cabinet, not by the Governor personally, reflecting the collective policies of the elected government.

78. (D) Not fixed by the Constitution, holding office during the Governor's pleasure.
The Advocate General is the highest law officer of the state, appointed by the Governor under Article 165. The Constitution does not fix a specific term of office for the Advocate General; they serve during the pleasure of the Governor. This usually means that the Advocate General resigns when the state government changes, as the appointment is made based on cabinet advice.

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(A) Article 162
(B) Article 163
(C) Article 164
(D) Article 165

8. In Madhya Pradesh, the apex decision-making body that shapes state government policies and takes decisions on major administrative issues is the:
(A) State Planning Commission
(B) Cabinet
(C) State Secretariat
(D) Directorate of Administration

9. If a minister in Madhya Pradesh breaches the oath of secrecy, what is the most likely constitutional effect?
(A) The minister is automatically disqualified from the Legislative Assembly
(B) The Chief Minister can advise the Governor to dismiss the minister
(C) The High Court initiates suo motu criminal proceedings
(D) The Election Commission of India bans the minister from future elections

10. In the event of the sudden death or resignation of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, what is the immediate effect on the Council of Ministers?
(A) The Council of Ministers continues to function under the senior-most minister
(B) The Governor takes over the direct administration of the state
(C) The Council of Ministers automatically dissolves
(D) The Chief Secretary temporarily leads the Council of Ministers

11. Match the following roles within the Madhya Pradesh state administration (List I) with their primary functions (List II).
List I: (Roles)
P. Political Executive
Q. Permanent Executive
R. Cabinet Secretary
S. Chief Minister
List II: (Functions)
1. Preparation of cabinet agenda
2. Formulation of public policies
3. Implementation of policies and impartial advice
4. Allocation of portfolios
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

12. Match the following Constitutional Articles (List I) with their corresponding provisions regarding the state executive (List II).
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 163
Q. Article 164(1)
R. Article 164(2)
S. Article 167
List II: (Provisions)
1. Duties of Chief Minister regarding furnishing information to Governor
2. Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor
3. Collective responsibility to the Legislative Assembly
4. Appointment of Chief Minister and other Ministers
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

13. Who typically acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the Council of Ministers in the Madhya Pradesh government?
(A) The Chief Secretary
(B) The Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister
(C) The Home Secretary
(D) The Advocate General

14. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the categories of ministers in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Cabinet Minister - Attends cabinet meetings only upon special invitation
(B) Minister of State (Independent Charge) - Directly responsible to a Cabinet Minister
(C) Deputy Minister - Assists Cabinet Ministers or Ministers of State in their parliamentary duties
(D) Parliamentary Secretary - Sworn in by the Governor as a member of the core cabinet

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must later seek the legislature's approval to replenish the fund.

88. (B) The President becomes the sole authority to assent, withhold, or return the bill.
When the Governor reserves a bill for the President under Article 200, the Governor's role in that bill's legislative process effectively ends. The President then has the power to either grant assent, withhold assent, or direct the Governor to return the bill to the state legislature for reconsideration. In this scenario, the Governor cannot independently grant assent to the bill at any later stage.

89. (B) The Governor can make regulations for the peace and good government of Scheduled Areas.
Under the Fifth Schedule, the Governor has the authority to make regulations specifically for the peace and good government of Scheduled Areas. This includes the power to restrict the transfer of land and regulate the business of money-lending in these regions. Such regulations must be submitted to the President for assent, highlighting the Governor's special role in protecting tribal rights and interests.

90. (A) The bill ends there and does not become an Act.
When a Governor withholds assent to a bill passed by the State Legislature, the bill fails to become law and its legislative journey ends. This "absolute veto" is typically exercised on the advice of the Council of Ministers, especially if a new government wants to stop a bill passed by its predecessor. Without the Governor's signature, the proposed legislation cannot be enforced.

91. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Governor is often viewed as a nominee of the Central Government because they are appointed by the President on the advice of the Union Cabinet. Since the Governor also holds office during the pleasure of the President, the Union government maintains significant control over their tenure. This appointment and removal structure establishes the Governor as a key representative of the Union within the state.

92. (C) The decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final.
Article 163(2) addresses situations where the scope of the Governor's discretionary power is questioned. If a doubt arises whether a matter requires the Governor to act in their discretion, the Governor's own decision on the matter is final and legally binding. This ensures that the Governor's constitutional judgment in discretionary areas cannot be easily challenged, preserving the independence of the gubernatorial office.

93. (D) He receives the salary and allowances of the Governor.
When the Chief Justice or any other individual is appointed to discharge the functions of the Governor under Article 160, they are entitled to the same salary, allowances, and privileges as a regular Governor. This ensures that the person performing the duties of the highest state office receives the appropriate compensation and maintains the dignity associated with the constitutional position during their temporary tenure.

94. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Originally, the Constitution provided for one Governor per state. However, the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 introduced a change allowing the same person to be appointed as Governor for two or more states simultaneously. This practical modification helps in administrative efficiency and is frequently used when a neighboring state's gubernatorial office falls vacant or for smaller states and union territories.

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95. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Under Article 200, the Governor has several options regarding bills: grant assent, withhold it, or return an ordinary bill for reconsideration. If the legislature passes the returned bill again, the Governor must give assent. However, the statement regarding Money Bills is incorrect; the Governor cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration because it is introduced only with the Governor's own prior recommendation.

96. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The legislative process involving the Governor begins when a passed bill is presented for assent.

79. (B) Bills altering the name of the state
The Governor must reserve bills for the President if they threaten High Court powers, involve compulsory property acquisition, or tax inter-state river electricity. However, altering the name of a state is not a matter for a state bill; it is a power vested in the Parliament of India under Article 3. State legislatures can only express their views on such name changes through resolutions.

80. (D) The Governor uses this power exclusively to dictate the legislative agenda of the state.
Article 175(2) allows the Governor to send messages to the legislature regarding pending bills. This is a formal channel of communication designed to ensure the House addresses certain urgent or important matters. It is not a tool for the Governor to unilaterally dictate the entire legislative agenda, as that is the responsibility of the Council of Ministers in a parliamentary system.

81. (C) When the Governor acts in the political interests of the ruling party at the Centre.
Criticism of the Governor often arises when the office is used to influence state politics in favor of the Central Government. Actions such as recommending President's Rule without sufficient cause or delaying assent to bills passed by opposition-led legislatures are frequently labeled as partisan. Such behavior is seen as a violation of the neutral role the Governor is expected to play in federal governance.

82. (A) The Chief Minister communicating all decisions of the Council to the Governor.
Article 167 creates a mandatory duty for the Chief Minister to keep the Governor informed about all decisions related to state administration and legislative proposals. This ensures that the constitutional head can perform their duties effectively. Consistent communication fosters a harmonious relationship and prevents misunderstandings between the nominal executive and the real executive, maintaining the stability of the state government.

83. (D) Article 164(1)
Under Article 164(1), the Governor of certain states—specifically Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha—is constitutionally required to appoint a Minister in charge of tribal welfare. This minister may also handle the welfare of Scheduled Castes and backward classes. This provision ensures that the unique needs of tribal populations in these states receive dedicated executive attention at the highest level of government.

84. (C) Shall continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
Article 156(3) provides that a Governor shall continue to hold office, notwithstanding the expiration of their five-year term, until their successor assumes charge. This provision prevents a constitutional vacuum in the state. Even if the five-year period ends, the incumbent remains in power with all official authorities until the President appoints a new Governor and they are formally sworn in.

85. (C) De jure (titular) executive
In the Indian parliamentary system, the Governor is the de jure or titular head of the state. This means that while all executive actions are legally taken in the Governor's name, the real power is exercised by the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers. The Governor's role is primarily ceremonial and constitutional, ensuring that the state administration functions according to the law.

86. (B) The Constitution provides explicit discretionary powers to the Governor only.
A major difference between the two offices is that Article 163 explicitly mentions situations where the Governor can act in their discretion. In contrast, the Constitution does not provide the President with similar explicit discretionary powers, although some situational discretion exists. This unique feature reflects the Governor's dual role as a state head and a representative of the Union in a federal system.

87. (B) To enable the Governor to meet unforeseen expenditures pending legislative approval.
The State Contingency Fund is placed at the disposal of the Governor to allow the government to meet urgent and unforeseen expenditures before they are formally authorized by the State Legislature. This ensures that the state can respond immediately to crises or emergencies. Once the expenditure is made, the government

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CHAPTER 16

Council of Ministers and Cabinet System in Madhya Pradesh

1. Consider the following statements regarding the powers and functions of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: The Chief Minister recommends the appointment of other ministers to the Governor.
Statement II: The Chief Minister can reshuffle the portfolios of the ministers at any time.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

2. The doctrine of collective responsibility implies that a minister who disagrees with a major cabinet decision must:
(A) Publicly criticize the decision but remain in the cabinet
(B) Voice opposition in the Legislative Assembly during debates
(C) Resign from the Council of Ministers
(D) Appeal to the Governor to overrule the cabinet

3. Individual ministers in the Madhya Pradesh state government hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. This principle establishes which type of responsibility?
(A) Collective responsibility
(B) Legal responsibility
(C) Individual responsibility
(D) Financial responsibility

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary:
I. The Chief Secretary is the head of the permanent executive in the state.
II. The Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister heads the Chief Minister's Office (CMO).
III. The Chief Secretary's primary duty is limited exclusively to managing the Chief Minister's political affairs.
IV. Both officers are typically selected from the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).
Which of the following combinations represents the incorrect statements?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV

5. As the leader of the House in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which of the following is not a function of the Chief Minister?
(A) Announcing major government policies on the floor of the House
(B) Appointing the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Assembly
(C) Defending the Council of Ministers during a no-confidence motion
(D) Advising the Governor on summoning and proroguing the sessions of the state legislature

6. If a motion of no confidence is passed specifically against a single minister in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, what is the conceptual implication?
(A) Only that specific minister must resign
(B) The entire Council of Ministers must resign
(C) The minister is transferred to a different department
(D) The Governor is obligated to dissolve the assembly immediately

7. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor of Madhya Pradesh?

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amendments that affect the state's jurisdiction
(C) It operates without a Chief Minister, under the sole administrative direction of the Chief Secretary
(D) It restricts itself to routine administration only

40. Identify the correct statement regarding the accountability of the Council of Ministers through Question Hour in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly.
(A) Ministers are not formally obliged to answer any questions raised by members of the opposition parties
(B) Question Hour is exclusively reserved for members of the ruling party to highlight their achievements
(C) Only the Chief Minister is permitted to answer questions during the specified Question Hour period
(D) Ministers must respond to all starred and unstarred questions

41. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor's role in relation to the Council of Ministers:
I. The Governor can reject the advice of the Council of Ministers under all circumstances.
II. The Governor must exercise their functions on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, except where discretion is required.
III. The Governor can dismiss the Council of Ministers even if it enjoys a majority in the Legislative Assembly.
Which of the following combinations represents the incorrect statements?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

42. Which of the following is not a primary function of the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh regarding the implementation of state policies?
(A) Mobilizing popular support for the policies
(B) Exercising political supervision over the state bureaucracy
(C) Conducting judicial trials for the violation of state policies
(D) Securing necessary legislative and financial approvals from the Assembly

43. Consider the following statements about the Oath of Secrecy:
Statement I: A minister must take an oath of secrecy before entering upon their office.
Statement II: The oath of secrecy strictly prohibits the minister from communicating matters brought under their consideration except as required for the due discharge of their duties.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

44. Which of the following is not a designated responsibility of the Chief Secretary in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Acting as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister
(B) Functioning as the chief of the state civil services
(C) Serving as the secretary to the state cabinet
(D) Participating as a voting member in the Legislative Assembly

45. Who was the first Chief Minister of the reorganized state of Madhya Pradesh, assuming office in 1956?
(A) Kailash Nath Katju
(B) Bhagwantrao Mandloi
(C) Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla
(D) Dwarka Prasad Mishra

46. Which of the following best describes the role of the Council of Ministers in relation to the Annual Budget of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Council of Ministers only conducts a formal audit of the state budget after it has been passed
(B) The Council approves budget proposals before their introduction in the Legislative Assembly
(C) The Council of Ministers is entirely bypassed as the Finance Secretary presents it to the Governor
(D) The Council of Ministers can pass the

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15. Consider the following statements about a vote of no confidence:
Statement I: A motion of no confidence can be introduced only in the Legislative Assembly, not in the Legislative Council (if one exists).
Statement II: It must state the specific reasons or grounds on which it is based.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

16. According to Article 164(2) of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers of Madhya Pradesh shall be collectively responsible to which of the following?
(A) The State Legislative Assembly
(B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Parliament of India
(D) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

17. What is the primary role of the Chief Secretary in the Madhya Pradesh administration?
(A) Serving as the chief administrative officer and advisor to the Chief Minister
(B) Acting as the constitutional head of the state under the provisions of the Indian Constitution
(C) Presiding over the legislative sessions of the Legislative Assembly as the principal officer
(D) Auditing the official accounts of the state government to ensure financial transparency and accuracy

18. The constitutional position of the Chief Minister is frequently described as the head of the state government. In this context, which of the following best describes the Chief Minister's role?
(A) De facto executive of the state
(B) De jure executive of the state
(C) Titular head of the state
(D) Permanent executive of the state

19. Select the correct logical sequence of actions when a vote of no-confidence is passed against the Council of Ministers in the state assembly:
(A) Resignation of Cabinet → Imposition of President's Rule → Dissolution of Assembly → Fresh Elections
(B) Passing of Motion → Resignation of Chief Minister → Resignation of entire Council of Ministers → Governor seeks alternative government formation
(C) Resignation of Chief Minister → Appeal to High Court → Governor's intervention → Fresh Elections
(D) Passing of Motion → Dismissal by President → Imposition of Governor's Rule → Fresh Elections

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh cannot exceed 34.
Reason (R): The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act limits the size of the Council of Ministers to 15 percent of the total strength of the State Legislative Assembly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the Anti-Defection Law, which significantly impacts the stability of state cabinets?
(A) Eighth Schedule
(B) Ninth Schedule
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Eleventh Schedule

22. Which of the following statements regarding the qualifications required to become the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The person must be a citizen of India
(B) The person must be at least 30 years of age
(C) The person must be a member of the state legislature or become one within six months
(D) The person must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India

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23. Which of the following accurately defines the role of the Chief Minister as the link between the Governor and the Cabinet?
(A) Any cabinet minister can bypass the Chief Minister to communicate directly with the Governor on policy matters
(B) The Chief Secretary acts as the primary constitutional link rather than the Chief Minister
(C) The Governor can only communicate with the Cabinet through the Speaker of the Assembly
(D) The Chief Minister is the sole channel of communication between the Cabinet and the Governor

24. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the coordination among departments by the Council of Ministers:
(A) Inter-departmental disputes are often resolved in cabinet meetings
(B) The Chief Minister plays a central role in harmonizing the work of various ministries
(C) Cabinet committees are frequently formed to coordinate complex policy issues
(D) The Chief Secretary has no role in inter-departmental coordination

25. Consider the following statements regarding Cabinet Committees in the Madhya Pradesh government:
Statement I: Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional bodies established to reduce the workload of the Cabinet.
Statement II: They are usually headed by the Chief Secretary of the state.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

26. When appointing the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh after a general election where no single party secures a clear majority, what is the most appropriate course of action for the Governor?
(A) Immediately dissolve the newly elected assembly and call for fresh elections to resolve the deadlock
(B) Appoint the Chief Secretary as the caretaker Chief Minister until a majority is proven in the House
(C) Nominate any sitting member of the Legislative Assembly at their sole discretion to form a government
(D) Appoint the leader of the largest party or alliance and require a vote of confidence

27. Which of the following is a direct consequence of coalition governments on cabinet functioning in a state like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It necessitates the formulation of a Common Minimum Programme for policy coordination
(B) It drastically reduces the size of the Council of Ministers
(C) It often leads to the Chief Minister having absolute, unfettered discretion in portfolio allocation
(D) It eliminates the need for cabinet committees

28. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Chief Minister:
I. He presides over the meetings of the state cabinet.
II. He communicates all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the Governor.
III. He can advise the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly at any time.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

29. Which of the following best defines the principle of "Cabinet Secrecy"?
(A) The physical proceedings of the legislative assembly sessions are kept strictly secret from the public
(B) The detailed provisions of the annual state budget are never disclosed to members of the opposition
(C) Ministers are not compelled to disclose advice tendered to the Governor
(D) The election expenditures of the Chief Minister and his cabinet colleagues are treated as confidential

30. Which among the following represents the odd one out in terms of membership in the formal Council of Ministers of a state?

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(A) Cabinet Minister
(B) Minister of State
(C) Deputy Minister
(D) Advocate General

31. During the period between the resignation of a Chief Minister and the assumption of office by a new government, the outgoing government usually continues as a:
(A) Shadow cabinet
(B) National government
(C) Caretaker government
(D) Presidential council

32. Which of the following is the odd one out in the context of typical Cabinet Committees in a state government?
(A) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
(B) Cabinet Committee on Public Accounts
(C) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
(D) Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure

33. Bills drafted by the state government and introduced in the Legislative Assembly by a minister are known as:
(A) Private Member Bills
(B) Public Bills or Government Bills
(C) Ordinance Bills
(D) Constitutional Bills

34. Match the following principles (List I) with their constitutional basis (List II).
List I: (Principles)
P. Collective Responsibility
Q. Individual Responsibility
R. Conduct of Business
S. Duties of Chief Minister
List II: (Constitutional Basis)
1. Article 166
2. Article 164(2)
3. Article 167
4. Article 164(1)
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

35. If a substantial number of MLAs belonging to the ruling party in Madhya Pradesh defect to the opposition, what is the immediate effect on the Council of Ministers?
(A) The government faces a test of majority on the floor of the House
(B) The defecting MLAs automatically become ministers in a new cabinet
(C) The Governor must immediately invoke President's Rule
(D) The state budget is automatically passed by ordinance

36. Consider the following statements regarding Centre-State relations and the State Council of Ministers:
Statement I: The State Council of Ministers is bound to ensure compliance with laws made by Parliament.
Statement II: The Union Government can give executive directions to the state regarding the maintenance of national highways.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

37. Identify the odd one out among the following, which does not represent a component of the permanent executive in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The Minister of State for Home Affairs
(B) The Director General of Police
(C) The Chief Secretary
(D) The District Collector

38. The allocation of portfolios to the ministers in the Madhya Pradesh government is formally done by:
(A) The State Election Commissioner in accordance with the election guidelines
(B) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly as the head of the legislative body
(C) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court as a judicial formality
(D) The Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister

39. Which of the following statements about a 'Caretaker Government' in Madhya Pradesh is correct?
(A) It has the full authority to make major policy decisions and significant financial commitments
(B) It can independently ratify constitutional

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If the Governor chooses to use a suspensive veto, they return the bill to the legislature with a message. The legislature then reconsider the bill and, if passed again, sends it back. Finally, the Governor is constitutionally required to grant assent to the bill after its second passage.

97. (A) The Governor prorogues a session ending it, while the presiding officer adjourns a sitting.
Adjournment and prorogation are distinct parliamentary procedures. Adjournment is the power of the Speaker or Chairman to pause a daily sitting for a specific time. Prorogation is a constitutional power exercised by the Governor under Article 174 to end an entire session of the House. While adjournment does not affect pending business, prorogation terminates the session but does not dissolve the Legislative Assembly itself.

98. (B) Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare
Article 164(1) contains a special provision for the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha, requiring a dedicated Minister for Tribal Welfare. This ensures that the state executive prioritizes the rights and development of tribal communities. The Governor's role is to ensure this appointment is made, reflecting the constitutional commitment to safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Tribes in these specific regions.

99. (D) Violation of this convention makes the appointment of the Governor unconstitutional and void.
Consulting the Chief Minister before appointing a Governor is a significant constitutional convention, but it is not a legally enforceable rule. While failing to follow this convention may lead to political friction and is discouraged by bodies like the Sarkaria Commission, it does not invalidate the appointment. The President's power under Article 155 remains supreme, and any appointment made without consultation is still legally valid.

100. (D) The Governor generally acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
As the constitutional head of the state, the Governor serves as a symbolic leader. In a parliamentary democracy, the real executive authority lies with the Council of Ministers. Therefore, the Governor performs most duties based on the aid and advice of the cabinet. This ensures that the state government remains accountable to the people through their elected representatives while maintaining constitutional continuity.

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budget directly without the formal approval of the Assembly

47. The process of state planning in Madhya Pradesh heavily depends on the policy directions of the Cabinet. This demonstrates:
(A) The marginalization of the permanent executive
(B) The supremacy of the political executive in setting development goals
(C) The redundancy of the State Planning Commission
(D) The legislative dominance over executive functions

48. In the context of state governance, what is the conceptual distinction between "Governor's Rule" and "President's Rule"?
(A) Governor's Rule applies to all states, while President's Rule applies only to Union Territories
(B) Governor's Rule historically applied specifically to Jammu and Kashmir, whereas President's Rule applies to states like Madhya Pradesh under Article 356
(C) They are identical concepts under Article 356 for all Indian states
(D) Governor's Rule is declared during financial emergencies, while President's Rule is for constitutional failures

49. If a minister in Madhya Pradesh loses the confidence of the Chief Minister but refuses to resign, what conceptual mechanism is utilized to resolve this?
(A) The Chief Minister advises the Governor to dismiss the minister
(B) The Chief Minister moves a privilege motion in the Assembly
(C) The Chief Minister appeals to the Supreme Court
(D) The Chief Minister suspends the minister's departmental budget

50. Consider the following categories of the Council of Ministers:
I. Deputy Minister
II. Cabinet Minister
III. Minister of State
Arrange the above categories in descending order of their rank and authority.
(A) II, III, I
(B) III, II, I
(C) II, I, III
(D) I, III, II

51. Which of the following most appropriately describes the relationship between the 'Cabinet' and the 'Council of Ministers'?
(A) The Cabinet is a larger body that includes all members of the Council of Ministers
(B) The terms are constitutionally interchangeable and have the exact same ministerial membership
(C) The Cabinet consists of the permanent executive, while the Council contains the political executive
(D) The Cabinet is a smaller core group within the Council

52. Consider the following statements regarding the interface between the state government and NITI Aayog:
Statement I: The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is a member of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog.
Statement II: The Council of Ministers aligns state planning initiatives with the national development agenda set by NITI Aayog.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

53. When interacting with constitutional bodies like the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission (MPPSC), the role of the Council of Ministers is to:
(A) Directly appoint and remove the members of the Commission
(B) Alter the constitutional mandate of the Commission through an executive order
(C) Advise the Governor on the appointment of the Chairman and members
(D) Assume the interviewing duties of the Commission during emergencies

54. Which of the following functions does not fall under the purview of the State Cabinet?
(A) Formulating the legislative programme for

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the state assembly
(B) Advising the Governor on the appointment of the Advocate General
(C) Adjudicating interstate water disputes
(D) Determining the fiscal policy and finalizing the state budget

55. Consider the following pairs regarding the principles of the Cabinet System:
P. Secrecy - Administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court
Q. Collective Responsibility - Solidarity in decision making
Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?
(A) P only
(B) Q only
(C) Both P and Q
(D) Neither P nor Q

56. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the framing of rules for the allocation of government business in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They are framed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister
(B) They are framed by the Chief Minister at their sole discretion based on administrative convenience
(C) They are framed by the State Legislature through a simple majority vote following a standard debate
(D) They are framed by the Chief Secretary and subsequently approved by the state High Court

57. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chief Minister's role in the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog).
(A) The Chief Minister can veto any national policy implemented by NITI Aayog
(B) The Chief Minister ensures state policies are synchronized with national development goals
(C) The Chief Minister represents the state in the Governing Council
(D) The Chief Minister advocates for the state's resource requirements during meetings

58. Consider the following statements regarding the role of state ministers in Panchayati Raj and local governance:
I. Ministers oversee the implementation of rural development schemes in their respective departments.
II. A minister can arbitrarily dissolve any Gram Panchayat without following statutory procedures.
III. District Planning Committees often involve ministers as chairpersons or members to ensure coordination.
IV. State ministers have no jurisdiction over urban local bodies as they fall under the Union government.
V. The Council of Ministers formulates the broader policy framework for decentralization in the state.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, III, and V
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, IV, and V

59. Under Article 167 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the Chief Minister to:
(A) Appoint the judges of the High Court in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
(B) Submit the annual financial statement directly to the Parliament for its formal consideration
(C) Communicate to the Governor all decisions regarding state administration
(D) Dissolve the State Public Service Commission at will based on executive recommendations

60. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the size limits of the Council of Ministers under the 91st Constitutional Amendment:
(A) The maximum limit is 15 percent of the total members of the Legislative Assembly
(B) States with smaller assemblies are exempt from the minimum limit of 12 ministers
(C) The limit applies equally to the Union Council of Ministers and State Councils of Ministers
(D) The minimum number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, shall not be less than 12

61. If the annual state budget presented by the Finance Minister is defeated in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the effect is:

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(A) The Finance Minister alone must resign from the state government immediately
(B) The budget is sent to the Governor for direct executive approval to avoid a crisis
(C) The Chief Minister must submit the resignation of the Council
(D) The state enters a period of financial emergency automatically under constitutional provisions

62. Which among the following most appropriately describes why the Cabinet is considered the 'nucleus' of the state administration?
(A) It formulates policies and coordinates government activities
(B) It has the power to overrule the Supreme Court on matters of state legislation
(C) It consists exclusively of the most senior civil servants from the state cadre
(D) It conducts the daily sessions of the Legislative Assembly as its primary function

63. A Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Madhya Pradesh government:
(A) Has independent charge and attends Cabinet meetings when invited
(B) Works under the direct supervision of a Cabinet Minister for that specific departmental portfolio
(C) Attends all Cabinet meetings by default as a permanent member of the state decision-making body
(D) Does not have the legal authority to introduce any bills in the Legislative Assembly of the state

64. Consider the following steps in the sequence of policy formulation to implementation in the state government:
I. Cabinet approval of the policy
II. Drafting of policy proposal by the concerned department
III. Implementation by the Directorate/Field officers
IV. Scrutiny by the Chief Secretary/Cabinet Secretary
Which of the following represents the correct logical order?
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) IV, II, I, III

65. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the role of the Council of Ministers in overseeing local governance in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Ministers can dismiss any elected Sarpanch single-handedly
(B) The state government can issue directives to Panchayats regarding the implementation of state schemes
(C) The Council of Ministers ensures adequate devolution of funds to local bodies for development
(D) The Department of Panchayat and Rural Development acts as the nodal agency for this oversight

66. Who among the following does not ordinarily sit in the meetings of the State Cabinet?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) Cabinet Ministers
(D) The Chief Secretary

67. In a coalition government scenario in Madhya Pradesh, the Chief Minister often faces constraints in portfolio allocation due to:
(A) The absolute dictates of the Governor
(B) The rigid rules of the State Election Commission
(C) The demands and political weight of the alliance partners
(D) The lack of qualified MLAs in the assembly

68. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh cannot dismiss a minister individually unless:
(A) The High Court issues a writ of Quo Warranto
(B) The Chief Minister advises the Governor to do so
(C) The Legislative Assembly passes a specific resolution against that minister
(D) The Election Commission recommends the dismissal

69. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the relationship between the State Finance Commission (SFC) and the Council of Ministers.
(A) The recommendations of the SFC are strictly binding on the Council of Ministers
(B) The Governor appoints the SFC members

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of the Chief Secretary
(B) The Chief Minister has lost the majority support in the Assembly
(C) The state is under a financial emergency
(D) The Governor has assumed dictatorial powers

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99. Consider the following pairs regarding the structure of the government:
P. Inner Cabinet - An informal, small core group of crucial ministers
Q. Shadow Cabinet - A parallel administrative body formed by the permanent executive
Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?
(A) P only
(B) Q only
(C) Both P and Q
(D) Neither P nor Q

100. Based on the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, what is the minimum number of ministers (including the Chief Minister) that the state of Madhya Pradesh must have in its Council of Ministers?
(A) 10
(B) 12
(C) 15
(D) 20

(D) The Speaker's decision on a defection petition is subject to judicial review

77. The concept that a minister holds office during the pleasure of the Governor practically means that they hold office during the pleasure of:
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(C) The Speaker of the Assembly
(D) The Chief Minister

78. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: In the Union Government, the Cabinet Secretary heads the civil services.
Statement II: In the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Principal Secretary heads the civil services.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

79. Match the following terms (List I) with their related constitutional articles or concepts (List II).
List I: (Terms)
P. Allocation of Business Rules
Q. Council of Ministers Size Limit
R. Advocate General of State
S. Duty to furnish information
List II: (Articles/Concepts)
1. Article 165
2. Article 167
3. Article 166(3)
4. 91st Amendment Act
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

80. Consider the following statements about the Chief Minister as the head of the state government:
I. He is the chief spokesperson of the state government.
II. He serves as the Chairman of the State Planning Board.
III. He is the Vice-Chairman of the concerned Zonal Council by rotation.
IV. He handles all residual portfolios not allocated to any other minister.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

81. Which of the following statements regarding Parliamentary Secretaries in the state government is correct?
(A) They possess the exact same constitutional powers as Cabinet Ministers in all state matters
(B) They are considered part of the permanent executive alongside the Indian Administrative Service
(C) They are appointed to assist ministers in their work
(D) Their appointment does not count towards the 15 percent limit on the size of the Council of Ministers

82. Which of the following is not a requirement for an individual to be appointed as a minister in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Possessing a minimum educational qualification of graduation
(B) Being a member of the State Legislature, or becoming one within six months
(C) Being a citizen of India
(D) Taking an oath of office and secrecy

83. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates between the resignation of a Chief Minister and the resignation of an ordinary minister?
(A) A minister's resignation dissolves the Assembly, while a Chief Minister's resignation does not
(B) Both resignations have the exact same constitutional effect on the functioning of the state
(C) A Chief Minister submits their resignation to the President, while a minister submits it to the Governor
(D) A Chief Minister's resignation dissolves the entire Council

84. If the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh loses its majority in the Legislative Assembly,

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what is the most appropriate constitutional action?
(A) It should immediately impose financial emergency to maintain state administration
(B) It can continue in power for six months without a majority in the Legislative Assembly
(C) It must resign to allow the Governor to explore alternatives
(D) It can appeal to the President of India to dissolve the High Court of Madhya Pradesh

85. Consider the following statements regarding the tenure of the Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: The Chief Secretary has a fixed constitutional tenure of five years.
Statement II: The Chief Secretary can be removed or transferred by the Chief Minister before their retirement age.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

86. Identify the odd one out regarding the roles usually assigned to senior IAS officers in the Madhya Pradesh state administration.
(A) Principal Secretary to a Department
(B) Advocate General of the State
(C) Chief Secretary
(D) Secretary to the Chief Minister

87. The principle of 'Cabinet Solidarity' requires that:
(A) All ministers must belong to the same political party for the duration of the government
(B) All ministers must vote for government policies in the legislature
(C) The Cabinet must include members from all opposition parties to ensure consensus building
(D) Cabinet meetings must be open to the public to ensure transparency in the decision-making process

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88. Select the correct sequence of events for a Cabinet Bill becoming an Act in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Cabinet Approval → Introduction in Assembly → Passage in Assembly → Assent by Governor
(B) Introduction in Assembly → Cabinet Approval → Assent by Governor → Passage in Assembly
(C) Passage in Assembly → Cabinet Approval → Introduction in Assembly → Assent by Governor
(D) Assent by Governor → Introduction in Assembly → Passage in Assembly → Cabinet Approval

89. Which of the following statements correctly describes the interface between the Council of Ministers and the District Planning Committees (DPCs) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) DPCs are entirely independent of the state government's broader policy and planning framework
(B) Ministers review and guide the work of District Planning Committees
(C) DPCs formulate the state budget which is then merely stamped by the Cabinet without changes
(D) The Council of Ministers has no authority to review the developmental work carried out by DPCs

90. A person who is not a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly can be appointed as a minister, but they will cease to be a minister if they do not become a member of the legislature within:
(A) Three months
(B) Six months
(C) Nine months
(D) One year

91. Consider the following statements regarding the functioning of a Caretaker Government:
Statement I: It is formed to ensure continuity of administration until a new government is established.
Statement II: It possesses the constitutional mandate to initiate sweeping policy changes and sign new major contracts.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

92. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the removal of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Minister can be removed by a simple administrative order of the Chief Secretary
(B) The Governor can remove the Chief Minister at any time without any reason or floor test
(C) The Chief Minister is removed by a no-confidence motion
(D) The State High Court can directly impeach the Chief Minister for cases of maladministration

93. The appointment of a non-member of the legislature as a minister for a maximum period of six months is based on the condition that:
(A) They can be reappointed consecutively for another six months without any requirement for election
(B) They must only hold the position of a Deputy Minister within the state's Council of Ministers
(C) They cannot participate in the proceedings of the Assembly during this specified six-month period
(D) They must be elected to the legislature within that period

94. Which of the following statements about the "Shadow Cabinet" system is correct in the context of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) It is formally recognized in the rules of procedure of the Assembly
(B) It is an institutionalized practice where the opposition forms a parallel cabinet to scrutinize the ruling government
(C) It does not formally exist in the constitutional and political framework of Madhya Pradesh
(D) It is headed by the Governor to monitor the elected government

95. Match the following milestones related to the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh (List I) with their corresponding names (List II).
List I: (Milestones)
P. First Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
Q. First Woman Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
R. Chief Minister during the Bhopal Gas Tragedy
S. First non-Congress Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
List II: (Names)
1. Uma Bharti
2. Arjun Singh
3. Kailash Chandra Joshi
4. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

96. The advice of the Council of Ministers is binding on the Governor in which of the following matters?
(A) Reserving a bill for the consideration of the President
(B) Appointing the members of the State Public Service Commission
(C) Recommending President's Rule in the state
(D) Deciding the amount of royalty to be paid to the autonomous tribal districts

97. Which of the following is not a situation where the Governor of Madhya Pradesh exercises situational discretion independently of the Council of Ministers?
(A) Allocation of portfolios among the appointed ministers
(B) Appointment of a Chief Minister when no party has a clear majority
(C) Dismissal of the Council of Ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of the state legislative assembly
(D) Dissolution of the state legislative assembly if the council of ministers has lost its majority

98. If a Chief Minister's advice to dissolve the Legislative Assembly is rejected by the Governor, it indicates that:
(A) The Governor is acting under the directives

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on the advice of the Council of Ministers
(C) The Council of Ministers reviews the recommendations of the SFC
(D) An action taken report on the SFC's recommendations is laid before the state legislature

70. The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly currently has 230 elected members. Based on the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, what is the maximum number of ministers permitted in the state?
(A) 23
(B) 30
(C) 35
(D) 34

71. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Governor and the Chief Minister:
I. The Governor can summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislative Assembly on his own discretion without the Chief Minister's advice.
II. The Chief Minister acts as the chief spokesperson of the state government and is the chief crisis manager at the political level.
III. The Governor administers the oath of office and secrecy to the ministers.
IV. The Chief Minister's salary and allowances are determined by the Governor.
V. The Council of Ministers advises the Governor on the appointment of the State Election Commissioner.
Which of the following combinations represents the incorrect statements?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II, III, and V only
(C) I, IV, and V only
(D) III and V only

72. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh works as a team and sinks or swims together.
Reason (R): Article 164(2) establishes the principle of collective responsibility to the State Legislative Assembly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

73. Identify the odd one out among the following bodies with which the Madhya Pradesh Council of Ministers interfaces regularly.
(A) State Public Service Commission
(B) State Election Commission
(C) State Finance Commission
(D) Central Bureau of Investigation

74. A nominated member of the State Legislative Assembly can be appointed as a minister in the state cabinet. This concept is:
(A) Valid only if approved by the President of India
(B) Constitutionally invalid, as only elected members can be ministers
(C) Constitutionally valid, provided they take the oath of office
(D) Valid only for the post of Deputy Minister

75. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Council of Ministers in the State Budget:
Statement I: The Annual Financial Statement is caused to be laid before the legislature by the Governor, usually through the Finance Minister.
Statement II: No demand for a grant can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor, advised by the Council of Ministers.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

76. Which of the following statements about the Anti-Defection Law's application in Madhya Pradesh is correct?
(A) It applies only to independent members, not to those elected on party tickets
(B) A minister who defects from their party does not lose their ministerial position
(C) Defecting MLAs can immediately become ministers without getting re-elected

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ANSWERS

1. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The Chief Minister holds the real executive authority within the state government of Madhya Pradesh. Under constitutional provisions, the Governor appoints other ministers only upon the specific recommendation of the Chief Minister. Additionally, the Chief Minister possesses the full power to allocate and reshuffle portfolios among these ministers, ensuring administrative efficiency and political cohesion within the state cabinet at all times.

2. (C) Resign from the Council of Ministers
The principle of collective responsibility mandates that the Council of Ministers operates as a unified entity. This requires all ministers to publicly support and defend every cabinet decision. If a minister finds it impossible to agree with or uphold a major decision made by the cabinet, they are constitutionally and ethically bound to resign from their official position immediately.

3. (C) Individual responsibility
Article 164 of the Indian Constitution outlines the concept of individual responsibility, stating that ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. This implies that the Governor can remove a minister from the council upon the advice of the Chief Minister. This mechanism ensures that each minister remains accountable for the specific administration of their assigned government department.

4. (B) III only
The Chief Secretary serves as the administrative head of the state's permanent executive, overseeing the entire civil service. The Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister manages the Chief Minister's Office. Statement III is incorrect because the Chief Secretary's role is far broader than political affairs, encompassing the coordination of all administrative departments and serving as the official secretary to the cabinet.

5. (B) Appointing the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Assembly
The Chief Minister performs several vital functions as the leader of the House in the Legislative Assembly. These include announcing significant government policies and advising the Governor on summoning or proroguing legislative sessions. However, the Chief Minister does not appoint the Speaker or Deputy Speaker. These presiding officers are instead elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly itself.

6. (B) The entire Council of Ministers must resign
Due to the doctrine of collective responsibility, the Council of Ministers is seen as a singular unit in the eyes of the legislature. If the Legislative Assembly passes a motion of no confidence against any individual minister, it signifies a loss of confidence in the entire government. Consequently, the Chief Minister and all other ministers must resign collectively from office.

7. (B) Article 163
Article 163 of the Indian Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at its head to aid and advise the Governor. This constitutional provision ensures that the Governor, as the formal head of the state, acts in accordance with the advice of the elected representatives. It forms the bedrock of the parliamentary system at state level.

8. (B) Cabinet
The Cabinet serves as the supreme decision-making body in the state administration. It consists of senior ministers who formulate major policies, approve legislative proposals, and make key decisions on administrative issues. While the Council of Ministers is a larger body, the Cabinet functions as its inner core, guiding the overall direction of the government and ensuring coordinated departmental action.

9. (B) The Chief Minister can advise the Governor to dismiss the minister
Ministers are required to take an oath of secrecy before entering office, promising not to disclose

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sensitive government matters. If a minister violates this oath, it constitutes a serious breach of constitutional duty. In such a scenario, the Chief Minister has the authority to advise the Governor to dismiss the concerned minister from the Council of Ministers to maintain integrity.

10. (C) The Council of Ministers automatically dissolves
The Chief Minister is the central pillar of the Council of Ministers, and the council's existence is intrinsically linked to the Chief Minister's tenure. Therefore, the sudden death or resignation of the Chief Minister leads to the automatic dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers. A new council must be formed and sworn in once a new leader is chosen.

11. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
The political executive, comprising elected ministers, focuses on formulating public policies. The permanent executive, consisting of civil servants, ensures policy implementation and provides impartial advice. The Cabinet Secretary, often the Chief Secretary, prepares the cabinet's agenda. The Chief Minister exercises the authority to allocate portfolios among various ministers to ensure the smooth functioning and management of the state government.

12. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Article 163 mandates the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor. Article 164(1) deals with the appointment of the Chief Minister and other ministers by the Governor. Article 164(2) establishes the principle of collective responsibility to the Legislative Assembly. Article 167 outlines the duties of the Chief Minister regarding the communication of administrative information to the Governor.

13. (A) The Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh holds the most senior position in the state's administrative hierarchy. In addition to being the head of the civil services, the Chief Secretary acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the Council of Ministers. This role involves preparing the agenda for cabinet meetings, maintaining records of proceedings, and ensuring the implementation of cabinet decisions.

14. (C) Deputy Minister - Assists Cabinet Ministers or Ministers of State in their parliamentary duties
The state government includes different ranks of ministers. Cabinet ministers form the core decision-making group. Ministers of State may have independent charge or assist cabinet ministers. Deputy Ministers are the lowest rank and are primarily appointed to assist senior ministers in their administrative and parliamentary duties. Parliamentary Secretaries are often appointed but are not considered part of the core cabinet.

15. (A) Statement I only
A motion of no confidence is a procedural tool used by the Legislative Assembly to express its lack of faith in the Council of Ministers. This motion can only be introduced in the lower house. Crucially, a no-confidence motion does not need to specify the reasons for its introduction; it simply tests whether the government still commands a majority.

16. (A) The State Legislative Assembly
Under Article 164(2) of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state. This means they are accountable for all their actions and policies to the elected representatives. If the Assembly passes a no-confidence motion, the entire council must resign, reinforcing the democratic principle that the executive remains subservient to the legislature.

17. (A) Serving as the chief administrative officer and advisor to the Chief Minister
The Chief Secretary is the highest-ranking civil servant in the state and serves as the principal administrative advisor to the Chief Minister. This officer oversees the coordination of all state departments, manages the state's permanent executive, and provides expert guidance on administrative matters. The role is critical for ensuring continuity and efficiency in the implementation of government programs.

18. (A) De facto executive of the state
While the Governor is the de jure or formal head of the state, the Chief Minister is the de facto or real executive head. The Chief Minister wields actual political power, leads the majority party in the legislature, and heads the Council

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of Ministers. All major executive decisions are taken by the Chief Minister and the cabinet in the Governor's name.

19. (B) Passing of Motion → Resignation of Chief Minister → Resignation of entire Council of Ministers → Governor seeks alternative government formation
When a motion of no confidence is passed in the Assembly, the established procedure follows a logical sequence. First, the motion is voted upon and passed. This necessitates the immediate resignation of the Chief Minister. Because the council's existence depends on the leader, the entire Council of Ministers must also resign. Subsequently, the Governor explores options for forming an alternative government.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, introduced a ceiling on the size of the Council of Ministers. It stipulates that the total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, cannot exceed 15 percent of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly. For Madhya Pradesh, with 230 members, this limit is 34, ensuring the cabinet remains manageable and efficient.

21. (C) Tenth Schedule
The Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, added by the 52nd Amendment Act in 1985, contains the Anti-Defection Law. This law was designed to prevent political instability caused by legislators changing parties. It provides for the disqualification of members on grounds of defection, which directly impacts the stability and composition of state cabinets and the ruling government.

22. (B) The person must be at least 30 years of age
To be appointed as the Chief Minister, a person must meet specific constitutional requirements. They must be a citizen of India and a member of the state legislature. The minimum age for a member of the Legislative Assembly is 25 years. Therefore, the requirement of being at least 30 years old is incorrect, as 25 is the actual minimum age.

23. (D) The Chief Minister is the sole channel of communication between the Cabinet and the Governor
The Chief Minister serves as the primary and official link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers. Under Article 167, it is the Chief Minister's duty to communicate all decisions of the council regarding the state's administration and legislative proposals to the Governor. This ensures that the formal head of state is kept informed through a single channel.

24. (D) The Chief Secretary has no role in inter-departmental coordination
Effective governance requires seamless coordination between various government departments. This is achieved through cabinet meetings, the leadership of the Chief Minister, and the use of cabinet committees. The statement that the Chief Secretary has no role in coordination is incorrect, as this officer is the key administrative coordinator who ensures that different departments work together towards common organizational goals.

25. (A) Statement I only
Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional bodies created to handle complex issues and reduce the workload of the main cabinet. They facilitate detailed examination of policy matters. Statement II is incorrect because these committees are typically composed of ministers and are almost always headed by the Chief Minister or other senior ministers, rather than the Chief Secretary, who is a civil servant.

26. (D) Appoint the leader of the largest party or alliance and require a vote of confidence
In a situation where no single party wins a clear majority, the Governor must use situational discretion. The most appropriate and democratic course of action is to invite the leader of the largest single party or a pre-poll alliance to form the government. The Governor then requires the newly appointed Chief Minister to prove their majority on the house floor.

27. (A) It necessitates the formulation of a Common Minimum Programme for policy coordination
Coalition governments consist of multiple parties with different ideologies. To ensure smooth functioning and policy coherence, these

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parties typically negotiate a Common Minimum Programme. This document outlines the shared policy goals and priorities that all alliance partners agree to support during their tenure. It serves as a roadmap for the cabinet to navigate the complexities of multi-party governance.

28. (D) I, II, and III
The Chief Minister holds several critical powers within the state executive. These include presiding over cabinet meetings, where major policy decisions are made, and serving as the official communicator between the council and the Governor. Additionally, the Chief Minister has the authority to advise the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly, which typically leads to the holding of fresh elections.

29. (C) Ministers are not compelled to disclose advice tendered to the Governor
Cabinet Secrecy is a fundamental principle where the deliberations of the cabinet and the advice tendered by ministers to the Governor are kept confidential. This principle is protected under Article 163(3), which states that the nature of the advice given by ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court. This allows for free internal discussions.

30. (D) Advocate General
The Council of Ministers is composed of different ranks of political executives, specifically Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. The Advocate General, while a high-ranking constitutional officer who can participate in legislative proceedings, is not a member of the Council of Ministers. Instead, the Advocate General serves as the primary legal advisor to the state government.

31. (C) Caretaker government
When a Chief Minister resigns or the term of the assembly expires, there is often a brief period before a new government takes office. During this interval, the outgoing Council of Ministers is typically asked to continue in office as a caretaker government. This ensures that the state's administration continues to function, although the caretaker government avoids making major decisions.

32. (B) Cabinet Committee on Public Accounts
Cabinet Committees are executive bodies formed to streamline government decision-making. Common examples include committees on political, economic, and infrastructure affairs. However, the Public Accounts Committee is not a cabinet committee; it is a standing parliamentary committee of the legislature. Its primary role is to examine the audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General to ensure financial accountability and transparency.

33. (B) Public Bills or Government Bills
Legislative proposals introduced in the state assembly are classified based on who introduces them. If a bill is drafted and introduced by a minister representing the Council of Ministers, it is known as a Public Bill or a Government Bill. These bills reflect the official policy of the ruling government and have a high probability of being passed by the legislature.

34. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The constitutional framework for the state executive is defined by several articles. Collective responsibility is found in Article 164(2). Individual responsibility, relating to the pleasure of the Governor, is in Article 164(1). The conduct of government business is governed by Article 166. Finally, Article 167 details the specific duties of the Chief Minister regarding communication with the Governor.

35. (A) The government faces a test of majority on the floor of the House
In the event of large-scale defections from the ruling party, the government's majority in the Legislative Assembly is called into question. The immediate and standard constitutional response is to conduct a floor test. This allows the Council of Ministers to demonstrate whether they still command the support of the majority of the members of the House to continue in power.

36. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
Under the Indian federal structure, the executive power of the state must be exercised in a manner that ensures compliance with parliamentary laws. Furthermore, the Union government has the authority to issue executive directions to states on specific matters, such as the construction and maintenance of means of communication

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declared to be of national or military importance, including national highways.

37. (A) The Minister of State for Home Affairs
The state executive is divided into two parts. The political executive consists of elected representatives like the Chief Minister and Ministers of State, who hold office temporarily. The permanent executive consists of career civil servants such as the Chief Secretary, the Director General of Police, and District Collectors. These officials remain in office regardless of changes in the political government.

38. (D) The Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister
While the Governor is the formal authority who appoints ministers, the actual distribution of specific departments or portfolios is determined by the Chief Minister. The Governor formally allocates these portfolios only upon the specific advice of the Chief Minister. This power allows the Chief Minister to organize the government according to political priorities and individual ministerial expertise.

39. (D) It restricts itself to routine administration only
A caretaker government is a temporary arrangement designed to prevent an administrative vacuum. Because it lacks a fresh or active democratic mandate, its powers are significantly limited by convention. It should refrain from making major policy changes, initiating new large-scale projects, or making significant financial commitments. Its primary responsibility is to carry out the routine, day-to-day administration.

40. (D) Ministers must respond to all starred and unstarred questions
Question Hour is a vital legislative tool for ensuring executive accountability. During this period, members of the assembly can ask ministers various types of questions. Starred questions require oral answers and allow for supplementary questions, while unstarred questions require written responses. Ministers are formally obligated to respond to these inquiries, providing transparency regarding their departmental activities and policies.

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41. (C) I and III only
The Governor generally acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, but possesses discretionary powers in specific constitutional situations. Statement I is incorrect because the Governor's discretion is limited. Statement III is also incorrect because the Governor cannot dismiss a Council of Ministers that still commands a majority in the Assembly. Only when a majority is lost can dismissal occur.

42. (C) Conducting judicial trials for the violation of state policies
The Council of Ministers performs executive and legislative functions, such as supervising the bureaucracy, mobilizing public support for policies, and securing legislative approval for budgets. However, conducting judicial trials is not a function of the executive branch. In the Indian constitutional system, the judiciary is independent, and the task of adjudicating violations of laws is reserved for the courts.

43. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
Every minister must take an oath of secrecy before assuming office, as mandated by the Constitution. This oath serves to protect sensitive information discussed within the government. It strictly prohibits ministers from revealing any matter brought before them for consideration, except when such disclosure is necessary for the proper and lawful discharge of their official duties as a minister.

44. (D) Participating as a voting member in the Legislative Assembly
The Chief Secretary is the principal advisor to the Chief Minister and the administrative head of the state civil services. While they attend cabinet meetings as a secretary, they are not members of the Legislative Assembly. Consequently, they do not have the right to participate in legislative voting. Voting is a privilege reserved exclusively for the elected members of the House.

45. (C) Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla
Following the reorganization of states in 1956, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla was appointed as the first Chief Minister of the newly formed state of Madhya Pradesh. He had previously served as the Premier of the Central Provinces and Berar. His leadership was instrumental during the initial

administrative integration of the various regions that were merged to create the modern state.

46. (B) The Council approves budget proposals before their introduction in the Legislative Assembly
The Council of Ministers plays a central role in the state's financial management. Before the Annual Financial Statement or budget is presented in the Legislative Assembly, all budget proposals must be discussed and approved by the cabinet. This ensures that the budget reflects the collective policy priorities and fiscal strategy of the government before it undergoes legislative scrutiny and final approval.

47. (B) The supremacy of the political executive in setting development goals
While the permanent executive provides technical expertise, the ultimate power to set development goals and define the state's planning priorities rests with the Council of Ministers. This highlights the supremacy of the political executive in a democratic system. The Cabinet provides the overarching policy direction, and the administrative machinery is responsible for translating these political visions into outcomes.

48. (B) Governor's Rule historically applied specifically to Jammu and Kashmir, whereas President's Rule applies to states like Madhya Pradesh under Article 356
In most Indian states, including Madhya Pradesh, a breakdown of constitutional machinery leads to the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356. Historically, "Governor's Rule" was a unique provision under the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. For all other states, the term "President's Rule" is the correct constitutional designation for the central government taking over state administration.

49. (A) The Chief Minister advises the Governor to dismiss the minister
The Chief Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers and maintains its cohesion. If a minister loses the Chief Minister's confidence and refuses to resign voluntarily, the Chief Minister can exercise their authority by advising the Governor to dismiss that minister. This power ensures that the Chief Minister retains control over the team and the direction of the administration.

50. (A) II, III, I
The Council of Ministers is organized into a three-tier hierarchy based on rank and authority. Cabinet Ministers hold the highest rank and lead major departments. Below them are Ministers of State, who may either have independent charge or assist cabinet ministers. Deputy Ministers occupy the third tier and provide assistance to more senior ministers in their various administrative and legislative tasks.

51. (D) The Cabinet is a smaller core group within the Council
The Council of Ministers is a broad constitutional body that includes all categories of ministers. The Cabinet, however, is a smaller, more powerful core group within the Council, consisting only of the highest-ranking Cabinet Ministers. While the Council of Ministers rarely meets as a whole, the Cabinet meets frequently to deliberate on and decide the major policies of the state.

52. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh represents the state as a member of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, which is chaired by the Prime Minister. This platform allows for cooperative federalism. Consequently, the State Council of Ministers works to align state-level planning and developmental initiatives with the national goals and frameworks established through the NITI Aayog's processes.

53. (C) Advise the Governor on the appointment of the Chairman and members
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission is an independent constitutional body. The role of the Council of Ministers is to provide the necessary advice to the Governor regarding the appointment of the Chairman and other members of the Commission. Once appointed, these members have constitutional protection, and the executive cannot remove them at will or interfere with their independent functioning.

54. (C) Adjudicating interstate water disputes
The State Cabinet is responsible for formulating legislative programs, determining fiscal policy, and advising the Governor on major appointments like the Advocate General. However, adjudicating interstate water disputes is not a state-level cabinet function. Under the

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Indian Constitution, such disputes are typically resolved by the Union government through the establishment of specialized tribunals or by the Supreme Court.

55. (B) Q only
Collective responsibility is a core principle of the cabinet system, requiring solidarity and unity in decision-making among all ministers. Pair P is incorrectly matched because the oath of secrecy is administered by the Governor, not the Chief Justice of the High Court. The Governor is the formal authority responsible for swearing in the ministers and ensuring they take the required oaths.

56. (A) They are framed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister
Article 166(3) of the Constitution empowers the Governor to make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the state government. These rules also cover the allocation of said business among the ministers. In practice, the Governor frames these rules based on the advice of the Chief Minister, who determines the most effective administrative structure for the government.

57. (A) The Chief Minister can veto any national policy implemented by NITI Aayog
The Chief Minister plays a significant role in NITI Aayog by representing state interests and ensuring that national policies are synchronized with local needs. However, a Chief Minister does not have the power to veto a national policy implemented by NITI Aayog. The institution works on a consultative basis, and decisions are reached through consensus rather than individual state vetoes.

58. (B) I, III, and V
State ministers oversee departmental rural development schemes and often participate in District Planning Committees to ensure coordination. They also formulate the broader framework for decentralization. Statement II is incorrect because ministers cannot arbitrarily dissolve Panchayats without statutory procedures. Statement IV is incorrect because urban local bodies fall under the state's jurisdiction, not the Union's, according to the Seventh Schedule.

59. (C) Communicate to the Governor all decisions regarding state administration
Article 167 of the Indian Constitution defines the duties of the Chief Minister in relation to the Governor. It specifically mandates that the Chief Minister must communicate all decisions made by the Council of Ministers concerning the administration of the state's affairs and proposals for legislation to the Governor. This duty ensures a continuous flow of information to the formal head of state.

60. (B) States with smaller assemblies are exempt from the minimum limit of 12 ministers
The 91st Amendment stipulates that the Council of Ministers must be at least 12 members. This minimum limit was specifically intended to ensure a functional cabinet size even in states with smaller assemblies. Therefore, statement B is incorrect because smaller states are not exempt from the minimum requirement of 12 ministers, including the Chief Minister, as established by this constitutional amendment.

61. (C) The Chief Minister must submit the resignation of the Council
The annual state budget is the most significant expression of government policy and financial planning. Because the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly, the defeat of the budget is considered a clear vote of no confidence. In such a situation, the Chief Minister is constitutionally required to submit the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.

62. (A) It formulates policies and coordinates government activities
The Cabinet is called the 'nucleus' of the state administration because it is the central power center where all major policy decisions are made. It provides leadership to the entire government, coordinates the activities of various departments, and ensures that the administrative machinery works in a unified direction. It acts as the ultimate steering wheel of the state's executive.

63. (A) Has independent charge and attends Cabinet meetings when invited
A Minister of State with Independent Charge is given full responsibility for a specific department, similar to a Cabinet Minister but with a lower

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purpose is to scrutinize government performance and provide an alternative government-in-waiting, rather than handling administration.

100. (B) 12

The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, set both a maximum and a minimum limit for the size of the Council of Ministers in states. While the maximum is 15 percent of the assembly strength, the amendment explicitly states that the number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state shall not be less than 12. This ensures baseline governance.

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Assembly for all decisions. This creates a situation where they "sink or swim together." Article 164(2) provides the constitutional basis for this solidarity. If the assembly expresses a lack of confidence in the government, the entire cabinet must resign.

73. (D) Central Bureau of Investigation
The Council of Ministers regularly interacts with state-level constitutional and statutory bodies like the State Public Service Commission, State Election Commission, and State Finance Commission for administrative and policy matters. The Central Bureau of Investigation, however, is a central agency under the jurisdiction of the Union government. It does not have a regular, systemic interface with the state cabinet's daily functions.

74. (C) Constitutionally valid, provided they take the oath of office
Under the Indian Constitution, any member of the State Legislature, whether elected or nominated, is eligible to be appointed as a minister. The essential requirement is that they must take the prescribed oath of office and secrecy administered by the Governor. This ensures that the executive can include individuals with specialized knowledge or representing specific groups who might be nominated.

75. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The state budget process involves a close coordination between the Governor and the Council of Ministers. The Governor is constitutionally responsible for causing the budget to be laid before the legislature. Furthermore, no demand for a grant can be introduced in the assembly without the Governor's recommendation, which is provided based on the specific advice and planning of the Council.

76. (D) The Speaker's decision on a defection petition is subject to judicial review
The Anti-Defection Law empowers the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to decide on petitions regarding the disqualification of members. Initially, the law stated the Speaker's decision was final, but the Supreme Court later ruled that such decisions are subject to judicial review by the High Courts and the Supreme Court to ensure they are made without bias or irregularity.

77. (D) The Chief Minister
In the parliamentary system, the phrase "pleasure of the Governor" is a constitutional formality. In practice, the Governor exercises the power to appoint or remove ministers only on the advice of the Chief Minister. This means a minister continues in their position as long as they enjoy the confidence and support of the Chief Minister, who is the real executive head.

78. (A) Statement I only
In the Union Government, the Cabinet Secretary is the highest-ranking civil servant and the head of the civil services. However, statement II is incorrect because, in the state government of Madhya Pradesh, the head of the civil services is the Chief Secretary, not the Principal Secretary. The Chief Secretary provides leadership and administrative oversight to the entire state bureaucracy.

79. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The rules for the allocation of government business are made under Article 166(3). The limit on the size of the Council of Ministers was established by the 91st Amendment Act. The office of the Advocate General for the state is provided for under Article 165. The duty of the Chief Minister to furnish information to the Governor is mandated by Article 167.

80. (D) I, II, III, and IV
The Chief Minister performs several high-level roles beyond heading the cabinet. These include acting as the chief spokesperson for the state government and chairing the State Planning Board. Additionally, the Chief Minister serves as the Vice-Chairman of the relevant Zonal Council on a rotational basis and typically manages all portfolios that have not been specifically assigned to other ministers.

81. (C) They are appointed to assist ministers in their work
Parliamentary Secretaries are members of the state legislature who are appointed to assist ministers in their departmental and legislative duties. While they are often given the rank and status of a minister for ceremonial purposes,

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rank. Unlike regular Ministers of State who assist senior ministers, they manage their portfolios independently. They do not attend all cabinet meetings by default; they are only invited when matters related to their specific department are discussed.

64. (A) II, IV, I, III
The logical sequence for policy implementation begins with the concerned department drafting a formal proposal. This proposal then undergoes administrative scrutiny by the Chief Secretary to ensure it aligns with existing rules and capacities. Next, the Cabinet discusses and grants its formal approval. Finally, the policy is implemented on the ground by field officers and the various directorates of the state.

65. (A) Ministers can dismiss any elected Sarpanch single-handedly
While the state government exercises oversight over local bodies through the Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, this power is governed by specific laws and procedures. A minister cannot dismiss an elected Sarpanch single-handedly or arbitrarily. Such removals must follow the due process of law as laid out in the state's Panchayati Raj Acts, ensuring legal accountability and protection.

66. (A) The Governor
The State Cabinet is a subset of the Council of Ministers, consisting of the Chief Minister and Cabinet-rank ministers. The Chief Secretary attends to record proceedings. However, the Governor, as the formal head of state, does not attend cabinet meetings. The cabinet deliberates independently, and its decisions are subsequently communicated to the Governor by the Chief Minister as per Article 167.

67. (C) The demands and political weight of the alliance partners
In a coalition government, the Chief Minister's authority to select ministers and allocate portfolios is often tempered by political realities. The Chief Minister must negotiate with alliance partners, who often demand specific, high-profile departments in exchange for their support. This process involves balancing political weights and party interests to maintain the stability of the coalition while forming a government.

68. (B) The Chief Minister advises the Governor to do so
Although ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, this pleasure is exercised on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Governor cannot dismiss an individual minister at their own discretion. If the Chief Minister decides that a minister should be removed due to performance, disagreement, or other reasons, they advise the Governor, who then formally carries out the dismissal.

69. (A) The recommendations of the SFC are strictly binding on the Council of Ministers
The State Finance Commission makes recommendations regarding the distribution of financial resources between the state and local bodies. While these recommendations carry significant weight and are carefully reviewed by the Council of Ministers, they are not strictly binding. The government must consider them and present an action-taken report to the legislature, but it maintains final authority on financial allocations.

70. (D) 34
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act limits the size of the Council of Ministers to 15 percent of the total number of members in the state's Legislative Assembly. For Madhya Pradesh, which has an assembly strength of 230 members, 15 percent of 230 equals 34.5. Therefore, the maximum number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, allowed in the state government is 34.

71. (A) I and IV only
Statement I is incorrect because the Governor normally summons and dissolves the assembly only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Statement IV is incorrect because the salaries and allowances of the Chief Minister and other ministers are determined by the State Legislature through law, not by the Governor. The other statements correctly describe the constitutional roles.

72. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Council of Ministers operates under the principle of collective responsibility, which means they are jointly accountable to the Legislative

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within a period of six consecutive months from the date of their appointment. Failure to do so results in their automatic removal from office.

91. (A) Statement I only
A caretaker government's primary purpose is to maintain administrative continuity until a new government is properly sworn in. Statement II is incorrect because, by convention, a caretaker government is expected to avoid taking major policy initiatives, making significant appointments, or entering into large-scale financial contracts. Its mandate is limited to managing essential and routine government functions during the transitional period.

92. (C) The Chief Minister is removed by a no-confidence motion
In a parliamentary democracy, the Chief Minister remains in power only as long as they command the confidence of the majority in the Legislative Assembly. The standard constitutional method for removing a Chief Minister is through a no-confidence motion. If the motion is passed by the House, the Chief Minister and their entire Council of Ministers are obligated to resign immediately.

93. (D) They must be elected to the legislature within that period
The appointment of a non-member of the legislature as a minister is a flexibility provided by the Constitution. The condition for this appointment is that the individual must gain membership in the state legislature through election or nomination within six months. They are not prohibited from participating in assembly proceedings during this time, but they cannot vote until they become formal members.

94. (C) It does not formally exist in the constitutional and political framework of Madhya Pradesh
A "Shadow Cabinet" is a feature of the British parliamentary system where the opposition party forms a parallel group of spokespeople to mirror the ruling cabinet. While some opposition parties in India occasionally use the term informally, it has no formal constitutional or legal recognition in the state of Madhya Pradesh or within the rules of procedure of its legislature.

95. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla was the first Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Uma Bharti served as the state's first woman Chief Minister. Arjun Singh was the Chief Minister at the time of the tragic Bhopal Gas Disaster in 1984. Kailash Chandra Joshi became the first non-Congress Chief Minister of the state, representing the Janata Party after 1977.

96. (B) Appointing the members of the State Public Service Commission
In most administrative matters, such as the appointment of members to the State Public Service Commission, the Governor is bound to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. In contrast, reserving a bill for the President or recommending President's Rule involve the Governor's discretionary powers or constitutional obligations where the advice of the council is not binding.

97. (A) Allocation of portfolios among the appointed ministers
The Governor exercises situational discretion in specific cases, such as appointing a Chief Minister during a hung assembly or dismissing a council that has lost its majority. However, the allocation of portfolios is not a discretionary power. The Governor must follow the advice of the Chief Minister when assigning specific departments to the various ministers appointed to the council.

98. (B) The Chief Minister has lost the majority support in the Assembly
Normally, the Governor must accept the Chief Minister's advice to dissolve the assembly. However, if the Governor rejects this advice, it usually happens because the Chief Minister no longer commands a majority in the House. In such instances, the Governor may believe that an alternative government can be formed without needing to hold fresh elections, thus exercising discretion.

99. (A) P only
An "Inner Cabinet" or "Kitchen Cabinet" is an informal, small group consisting of the Chief Minister and a few trusted colleagues who make key decisions. Pair Q is incorrect because a "Shadow Cabinet" is formed by the political opposition, not the permanent executive. Its

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they are not part of the constitutional Council of Ministers. Their primary role is to provide additional support to the political executive in managing business.

82. (A) Possessing a minimum educational qualification of graduation
The Constitution specifies certain requirements for becoming a minister, such as being a citizen of India and being a member of the state legislature. They must also take the oath of office. However, there is no constitutional requirement for a minister to possess a minimum educational qualification, such as a graduation degree, to hold office within the state government.

83. (D) A Chief Minister's resignation dissolves the entire Council
There is a significant constitutional difference between the resignation of a Chief Minister and an ordinary minister. While the resignation of a single minister merely creates a vacancy that the Chief Minister can fill, the resignation of the Chief Minister leads to the automatic dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers. This is because the Council is headed by the Chief Minister.

84. (C) It must resign to allow the Governor to explore alternatives
If the Council of Ministers loses the support of the majority in the Legislative Assembly, it loses its democratic legitimacy to govern. In this situation, the most appropriate and required constitutional action is for the Chief Minister to submit the council's resignation. This allows the Governor to explore whether an alternative government can be formed or if fresh elections are necessary.

85. (B) Statement II only
Statement I is incorrect because the Chief Secretary does not have a fixed constitutional tenure; the post is held at the discretion of the state government. Statement II is correct as the Chief Minister has the authority to remove or transfer the Chief Secretary before their official retirement age. The selection and tenure of the Chief Secretary often depend on political leadership.

86. (B) Advocate General of the State
Senior Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers in Madhya Pradesh typically hold positions like Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary of a department, or Secretary to the Chief Minister. The Advocate General, however, is a constitutional post that must be held by a person qualified to be a High Court judge. Therefore, it is held by a legal professional rather than a career administrator.

87. (B) All ministers must vote for government policies in the legislature
The principle of cabinet solidarity is an essential part of collective responsibility. It requires that once a decision is made within the cabinet, every minister must support it both inside and outside the legislature. This means all ministers are expected to vote in favor of government policies and bills in the assembly, presenting a unified front for the executive's agenda.

88. (A) Cabinet Approval → Introduction in Assembly → Passage in Assembly → Assent by Governor
The process for a government-sponsored bill begins with the Cabinet discussing and approving the proposal. Once approved, the bill is formally introduced in the Legislative Assembly. If the assembly votes in favor, the bill is considered passed. Finally, it is sent to the Governor for their assent. Once the Governor signs the bill, it officially becomes an Act of law.

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89. (B) Ministers review and guide the work of District Planning Committees
District Planning Committees (DPCs) are established to consolidate plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities. While they operate at the district level, they are not independent of the state government. The Council of Ministers, often through designated district-in-charge ministers, reviews the developmental plans and guides the work of these committees to ensure they align with the state's broader policy goals.

90. (B) Six months
Under Article 164(4), a person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as a minister. However, this is a temporary provision. The individual must be elected or nominated to either house of the state legislature

CHAPTER 17

Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly : Structure and Functioning

1. Consider the following statements regarding the qualifications for membership of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly under Article 173:
Statement I: A candidate must be a citizen of India and must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before an authorized person.
Statement II: A candidate must be at least 30 years of age to be eligible for election to the Legislative Assembly.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

2. Find the odd one out among the types of questions asked during the Question Hour in the Legislative Assembly.
(A) Starred questions
(B) Unstarred questions
(C) Adjournment questions
(D) Short notice questions

3. Match List-I (Constitutional Articles) with List-II (Provisions regarding State Legislature) and select the correct answer using the options provided below.
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 168
Q. Article 173
R. Article 174
S. Article 199
List II: (Provisions regarding State Legislature)
1. Qualifications for membership of the state legislature
2. Definition of Money Bills
3. Constitution of Legislatures in States
4. Sessions, prorogation and dissolution
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

4. If a Minister in the Madhya Pradesh government deliberately misleads the Assembly by withholding vital facts in a statement, which motion is most appropriate for a member to move?
(A) Calling Attention Motion
(B) Substantive Motion
(C) Privilege Motion
(D) Cut Motion

5. Which of the following statements about the Election of the Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is correct?
(A) The Speaker is appointed directly by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) The Speaker is elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst themselves.
(C) The Chief Minister nominates the Speaker, who is then confirmed by the Chief Justice of the High Court.
(D) The senior-most member of the Assembly automatically assumes the permanent office of the Speaker.

6. Which Article of the Constitution requires the Governor to cause to be laid before the state legislature the Annual Financial Statement (Budget)?
(A) Article 199
(B) Article 202
(C) Article 207
(D) Article 212

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7. Which specific range of Articles in the Constitution of India deals with the structure, organization, and functioning of the state legislature, including the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Articles 152 to 167
(B) Articles 168 to 212
(C) Articles 214 to 232
(D) Articles 233 to 237

8. The power to prorogue a session of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is vested exclusively in whom?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(D) The Parliamentary Affairs Minister

9. Consider the following statements regarding an Adjournment Motion in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly:
I. It is introduced to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.
II. It requires the support of at least 50 members to be admitted in the state assembly.
III. It involves an element of censure against the government.
IV. It can be moved by any member, including a Minister.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and III only

10. Which of the following does not constitute a valid ground for disqualification of a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly under Article 191?
(A) Holding an office of profit under the state government, other than an office exempted by state law
(B) Being of unsound mind and standing so declared by a competent court
(C) Being absent from the Assembly for a continuous period of 30 days without permission
(D) Being an undischarged insolvent

11. Match List-I (Committees of MP Assembly) with List-II (Functions/Descriptions) and select the correct answer using the options provided below.
List I: (Committees of MP Assembly)
P. Public Accounts Committee
Q. Estimates Committee
R. Business Advisory Committee
S. Rules Committee
List II: (Functions/Descriptions)
1. Chaired by the Speaker and regulates the timetable of the House
2. Examines the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General
3. Considers matters of procedure and conduct of business in the Assembly
4. Examines the budget estimates and suggests economies in expenditure
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

12. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the reservation of seats in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
(A) Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct proportion to their population shares in the state.
(B) Exactly 35 seats are currently reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes in the State Assembly.
(C) The constitutional reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was repealed by the 104th Amendment Act, 2019.
(D) Exactly 47 seats are currently reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the State Assembly.

13. What is the required quorum to constitute a meeting of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the House, whichever is greater
(B) One-fifth of the total number of members of the House
(C) Fifteen members or one-twelfth of the total number of members of the House, whichever is greater
(D) Fifty members of the House

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14. Which of the following best describes the primary role of the Pro-tem Speaker in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) To preside over the Assembly whenever the regular Speaker is absent or the office is temporarily vacant.
(B) To act as the Leader of the Opposition until a formal leader is officially elected by the largest opposition party.
(C) To swear in new members and preside over the election of the permanent Speaker.
(D) To serve as the primary legal advisor to the Governor regarding parliamentary affairs and legislative protocols.

15. Who certifies whether a particular Bill introduced in the Madhya Pradesh state legislature is a Money Bill or not?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Finance Minister
(C) The Governor
(D) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

16. The legislature of Madhya Pradesh is currently classified as which of the following?
(A) Unicameral legislature consisting of the Governor and the Legislative Assembly
(B) Bicameral legislature consisting of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Council
(C) Unicameral legislature consisting only of the Legislative Assembly
(D) Bicameral legislature consisting of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council only

17. What distinguishes a Censure Motion from a No-confidence Motion in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) A Censure Motion must state the specific reasons or charges for its adoption, while a No-confidence Motion does not need to state reasons.
(B) A Censure Motion can only be moved against the entire Council of Ministers, whereas a No-confidence Motion can be against an individual minister.
(C) Passing a Censure Motion automatically leads to the resignation of the Council of Ministers.
(D) A Censure Motion cannot be moved by the opposition parties.

18. Consider the following statements regarding the history of the Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 provided for the creation of a Legislative Council for Madhya Pradesh.
II. The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Council was formally established in 1957 but abolished in 1969.
III. The President of India never issued the necessary notification to bring the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Council into existence.
Which of the combinations correctly represents the historical facts?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. Which definition best explains the "Zero Hour" in the context of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) The first hour of every parliamentary sitting devoted exclusively to urgent and essential financial business.
(B) The specific time slot reserved for the Governor to address both houses of the State Legislature.
(C) The formal period during which the Assembly is adjourned sine die by the order of the Speaker.
(D) An informal period to raise urgent public matters without the standard notice.

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Governor of Madhya Pradesh can summon the Legislative Assembly to meet at such time and place as they think fit.
Reason (R): The Constitution mandates that six months shall not intervene between the last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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72. Who decides the admissibility of a Cut Motion in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) The Finance Minister
(B) The Speaker
(C) The Chief Minister
(D) The Governor

73. A "Lame-duck session" of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly refers to:
(A) The first session of the calendar year that is officially addressed by the Governor.
(B) The specific parliamentary session held exclusively to pass the annual state budget.
(C) A special session convened during a National Emergency to address security issues.
(D) The last session of an existing Assembly after a new one is elected.

74. When the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is not in session, who has the power to promulgate Ordinances?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Speaker
(C) The Governor
(D) The Chief Justice of the High Court

75. In the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, what is the fundamental difference between a Public Bill and a Private Member's Bill?
(A) A Public Bill deals with state policies, while a Private Member's Bill deals with personal matters.
(B) A Public Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha, whereas a Private Member's Bill is for state use.
(C) A Public Bill requires the Governor's assent, whereas a Private Member's Bill is self-executing.
(D) A Minister introduces Public Bills, while others introduce Private Bills.

76. Which of the following expenditures is NOT "charged" upon the Consolidated Fund of the State of Madhya Pradesh, and thus is subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly?
(A) Emoluments and allowances of the Governor
(B) Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(C) Salaries and pensions of the Judges of the High Court
(D) Salaries and allowances of the Cabinet Ministers of the State

77. Consider the following privileges belonging to the members of the MP Legislative Assembly collectively:
I. The right to publish its reports, debates, and proceedings.
II. The right to exclude strangers from its proceedings.
III. The right to punish members and outsiders for breach of its privileges.
IV. The right to directly overrule the decisions of the State High Court.
V. The right to regulate its own internal procedure.
Which combination correctly identifies the recognized collective privileges of the House?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) I, III, IV, and V only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

78. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of stages in the enactment of the State Budget in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Presentation of Budget, General discussion, Voting on demands for grants, Passing of Appropriation Bill, Passing of Finance Bill
(B) Presentation of Budget, Voting on demands for grants, General discussion, Passing of Finance Bill, Passing of Appropriation Bill
(C) Presentation of Budget, Passing of Appropriation Bill, General discussion, Voting on demands for grants, Passing of Finance Bill
(D) General discussion, Presentation of Budget, Voting on demands for grants, Passing of Appropriation Bill, Passing of Finance Bill

79. The Committee on Public Undertakings in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is tasked with:
(A) Fixing the specific prices of goods produced and sold by state public sector enterprises.
(B) Examining CAG reports and the annual accounts of state public undertakings.
(C) Appointing the managing directors and board members of various state-owned

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a matter of urgent public importance and request an authoritative statement on it, which parliamentary device should they use?
(A) Adjournment Motion
(B) Censure Motion
(C) Calling Attention Motion
(D) Privilege Motion

30. Which motion must be passed in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly to remove the Speaker from office?
(A) A resolution passed by a simple majority of members present and voting
(B) A resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of the House
(C) A no-confidence motion passed by a simple majority against the entire Council of Ministers
(D) A resolution passed by an absolute majority of the total then members of the Assembly

31. When a Bill passed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is presented to the Governor, the Governor may reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President. In which of the following cases is such reservation mandatory?
(A) If the Bill involves expenditure from the state's Consolidated Fund
(B) If the Bill is a Money Bill
(C) If the Bill endangers the position of the State High Court
(D) If the Bill alters the boundaries of local municipalities

32. Which of the following acts as the chairman of the Business Advisory Committee of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(C) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(D) Leader of the Opposition

33. Under the anti-defection law (Tenth Schedule), who decides the questions of disqualification of a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) The Election Commission of India
(B) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court

34. If a person who is not a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is appointed as a Minister, for what maximum period can they continue as a Minister without becoming a member of the House?
(A) Three months
(B) Six months
(C) One year
(D) Until the next general election

35. In the context of the MP Legislative Assembly, what does the term 'Guillotine' refer to?
(A) Voting on all outstanding demands for grants without further discussion.
(B) The discretionary power of the Speaker to expel a disorderly member from the session.
(C) A specific motion moved to immediately dismiss the government due to fiscal failure.
(D) The physical sealing of the assembly doors to ensure the presence of the required quorum.

36. Under Article 192, if any question arises as to whether a member of the MP Legislative Assembly has become subject to any disqualification (other than defection), the matter is referred to the Governor. Whose opinion must the Governor obtain before giving a decision?
(A) The Election Commission
(B) The Speaker of the Assembly
(C) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(D) The Advocate General of the State

37. What is the standard duration of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly under normal circumstances, and from when is it calculated?
(A) Five years from the date appointed for its first meeting
(B) Five years from the date of the declaration of election results
(C) Six years from the date of the swearing-in of the Chief Minister
(D) Five years from the date the Governor addresses the Assembly

38. The privileges of the members of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly primarily include which of the following?

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. A member of the MP Legislative Assembly proposes to reduce the amount of a demand for grant to Re. 1 to represent disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. What is this motion called?
(A) Economy Cut Motion
(B) Token Cut Motion
(C) Policy Cut Motion
(D) Guillotine Motion

22. The readjustment of territorial constituencies in Madhya Pradesh after each census is the primary responsibility of which of the following bodies?
(A) The Election Commission of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The Delimitation Commission of India
(C) The Ministry of Home Affairs
(D) The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly

23. What is the direct consequence if a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly voluntarily gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket they were elected?
(A) They are automatically expelled from the House by the Governor.
(B) They must immediately seek re-election within six months while retaining their seat.
(C) They become an independent member but retain all legislative privileges without penalty.
(D) They are liable to be disqualified under the Anti-defection law (Tenth Schedule).

24. A No-confidence motion against the state government in Madhya Pradesh can only be moved in the:
(A) Governor's office
(B) State Legislative Council
(C) High Court of Madhya Pradesh
(D) State Legislative Assembly

25. Under Article 174 of the Constitution, what happens to pending Bills when the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is dissolved?
(A) All pending Bills lapse regardless of their stage of progression or the nature of the legislative business.
(B) Assembly-pending bills lapse, but those awaiting Governor's assent do not.
(C) No pending Bills lapse; they are all automatically carried forward to the next newly constituted Assembly.
(D) Only Money Bills lapse, while all other ordinary Bills are kept pending for the subsequent Assembly session.

26. What is the current total number of elected seats in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) 200
(B) 230
(C) 288
(D) 320

27. What happens if a Money Bill passed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is not returned by the Legislative Council (if one existed) within 14 days?
(A) The Bill is deemed passed by both Houses in its original form.
(B) The Bill automatically lapses and must be reintroduced as a fresh measure in the House.
(C) A joint sitting of both Houses is immediately convened by the Governor to resolve the deadlock.
(D) The Bill is sent to the President of India for final adjudication on the legislative disagreement.

28. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of events following the constitution of a new Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Appointment of Pro-tem Speaker, Oath of members, Election of Speaker, Governor's Address
(B) Governor's Address, Appointment of Pro-tem Speaker, Election of Speaker, Oath of members
(C) Election of Speaker, Oath of members, Appointment of Pro-tem Speaker, Governor's Address
(D) Oath of members, Governor's Address, Election of Speaker, Appointment of Pro-tem Speaker

29. If a member of the Madhya Pradesh Assembly wishes to call the attention of a Minister to

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47. Match List-I (Types of Motions) with List-II (Key Features) and select the correct answer using the options provided below.
List I: (Types of Motions)
P. Substantive Motion
Q. Substitute Motion
R. Subsidiary Motion
S. Closure Motion
List II: (Key Features)
1. Moved to cut short the debate on a matter before the House
2. Depends upon or relates to another motion or arises from House proceedings
3. An independent proposal dealing with a very important matter
4. Moved in alternative to an original motion
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

48. The salary and allowances of the Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) in Madhya Pradesh are determined by:
(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly by passing a law
(C) The Parliament of India
(D) The Finance Commission of Madhya Pradesh

49. What type of majority is required to pass a Money Bill in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Simple majority of the members present and voting
(B) Special majority of two-thirds of members present and voting
(C) Absolute majority of the total membership
(D) Special majority plus ratification by half of the local bodies in the state

50. Which of the following motions, if admitted and discussed in the MP Legislative Assembly, is traditionally considered to involve an element of censure against the state government?
(A) Privilege Motion
(B) Adjournment Motion
(C) Calling Attention Motion
(D) Motion of Thanks

51. The Public Accounts Committee of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly conventionally has its Chairman appointed from which group?
(A) The ruling party
(B) Independent members
(C) Nominated members
(D) The opposition party

52. Consider the following statements regarding disqualifications for membership of the MP Legislative Assembly under Article 191:
I. Holding an office of profit under the Government of India or the State.
II. Being found guilty of certain electoral offenses.
III. Voluntarily acquiring the citizenship of a foreign state.
IV. Being over 75 years of age.
V. Being an undischarged insolvent.
Which combination of statements represents the INCORRECT grounds for disqualification?
(A) II and III only
(B) IV only
(C) I and V only
(D) II, IV and V only

53. How many members are elected from Madhya Pradesh to the Rajya Sabha, wherein the members of the MP Legislative Assembly constitute the electoral college?
(A) 9
(B) 11
(C) 16
(D) 29

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54. Regarding the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which of the following statements is factual?
(A) The Governor maintains the authority to nominate two members from the community.
(B) The Assembly directly elects one specific representative from the community.
(C) The nomination provision was ended by the 104th Amendment Act, 2019.
(D) There are three special seats reserved for the Anglo-Indian community in the state.

55. If the office of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative

Assembly fall vacant simultaneously, who presides over the sitting of the House?
(A) A member of the Assembly appointed by the Governor for this purpose
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(D) A member belonging to the panel of chairpersons determined by the House

56. The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly does NOT have any formal constitutional role in the removal process of which of the following?
(A) The Speaker of the Assembly
(B) The Deputy Speaker of the Assembly
(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

57. Which committee of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly examines whether the powers to make rules, regulations, and bylaws conferred by the Constitution or delegated by the Legislature are being properly exercised by the Executive?
(A) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
(B) Committee on Public Undertakings
(C) Committee on Government Assurances
(D) Rules Committee

58. The Leader of the Opposition in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is typically the leader of the largest opposition party that has secured at least what percentage of the total seats in the House?
(A) 5%
(B) 10%
(C) 15%
(D) 20%

59. Who among the following administers the oath of office to the newly elected members of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court or another senior judge.
(B) The Chief Minister of the State acting on behalf of the Council of Ministers.
(C) The Governor or a person specifically designated for this purpose.
(D) The Chief Election Commissioner or an authorized deputy from the Commission.

60. What is the effect of the prorogation of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly on the Bills pending before it?
(A) All pending Bills automatically lapse.
(B) Pending Bills do not lapse.
(C) Only Money Bills lapse; ordinary Bills remain active.
(D) Bills pending in committees lapse, but those pending in the House do not.

61. Which of the following actions constitutes a breach of privilege or contempt of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Publishing a fair and accurate report of the public proceedings held inside the House.
(B) Criticizing a general public policy of the current government outside the Legislative House.
(C) Publishing committee proceedings before they are formally presented to the House.
(D) Filing a formal writ petition in the State High Court against a recently passed state law.

62. Match List-I (Parliamentary Terms) with List-II (Meanings) in the context of the MP Legislative Assembly and select the correct answer using the options provided below.
List I: (Parliamentary Terms)
P. Point of Order
Q. Casting Vote
R. Quorum
S. Interpellation
List II: (Meanings)
1. The formal right to ask questions to the government
2. Minimum number of members required to transact business
3. An issue raised by a member regarding a breach of the rules of the House
4. The deciding vote exercised by the Speaker in case of a tie
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

63. A Vote on Account passed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly serves which primary purpose?
(A) To grant an advance for estimated

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expenditure pending budget completion.
(B) To pass the entire budget without detailed discussion due to a severe lack of time.
(C) To approve unforeseen expenditure when no specific formal demand can be made.
(D) To meet additional expenditure on a new service not previously contemplated in the budget.

64. Who determines the salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The Parliament of India
(C) The State Legislature by law
(D) The Consolidated Fund Commission

65. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly and not in a Legislative Council (if it existed).
Reason (R): The Constitution strictly reserves the power of controlling the state's finances to the directly elected representatives of the people.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. Arrange the typical daily schedule of business during a normal sitting of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly in chronological order:
I. Calling Attention / Adjournment Motions
II. Question Hour
III. Legislative Business (Bills, etc.)
IV. Zero Hour
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) IV, II, III, I

67. Consider the following components related to the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) presented in the MP Legislative Assembly:
I. Estimates of revenue and capital receipts
II. Ways and means to raise revenue
III. Estimates of expenditure
IV. Economic survey report of the previous year
Which combination correctly represents the mandatory components of the Budget document itself as per the Constitution?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

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68. What is the maximum gap allowed by the Constitution between two consecutive sessions of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Three months
(B) Four months
(C) Six months
(D) One year

69. If a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly uses unparliamentary language during a speech, who has the final authority to order those words to be expunged from the official record?
(A) The Speaker
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
(D) The Governor

70. If the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly passes a Bill and the Governor returns it for reconsideration, what is the consequence if the Assembly passes the Bill again, with or without amendments?
(A) The Governor can return it for reconsideration a second time.
(B) The Governor must reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President.
(C) The Governor is constitutionally bound to give their assent to the Bill.
(D) The Bill lapses automatically.

71. The concept of "Whip" in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is derived from:
(A) Conventions of the parliamentary system.
(B) The written text of the Constitution of India.
(C) The internal Rules of Procedure of the Assembly.
(D) The Representation of the People Act, 1951.

(A) Full and permanent exemption from paying income tax on all their legislative salaries.
(B) Complete immunity from arrest in any criminal case during their entire term of office.
(C) The statutory right to override local administrative decisions in their respective constituencies.
(D) Freedom of speech in the legislature and immunity from court proceedings.

39. Which Article of the Indian Constitution grants the Governor the power to address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year?
(A) Article 175
(B) Article 176
(C) Article 178
(D) Article 180

40. Which official in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is recognized as the main link between the ruling party and its members to ensure their attendance and secure their support during voting?
(A) The Speaker
(B) The Leader of the House
(C) The Secretary-General of the Assembly
(D) The Chief Whip

41. The Estimates Committee of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly consists of how many members, and from where are they drawn?
(A) 15 members drawn from the ruling party only
(B) Members drawn proportionally from the Assembly, representing all major parties
(C) Members drawn exclusively from the opposition bench
(D) Members nominated directly by the Governor, independent of the Assembly

42. What is the fundamental purpose of the Appropriation Bill in the Madhya Pradesh Legislature?
(A) To impose new taxes on the general public for the purpose of state revenue generation.
(B) To distribute specific administrative funds between the state government and rural panchayats.
(C) To authorize the legal withdrawal of funds from the State's Consolidated Fund.
(D) To allow the state government to borrow specific sums of money from the Reserve Bank of India.

43. Arrange the following stages of passing an Ordinary Bill in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly in the correct chronological sequence:
I. First Reading (Introduction)
II. Assent of the Governor
III. Third Reading (Passing of the Bill)
IV. Second Reading (Detailed consideration)
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) I, IV, III, II
(C) IV, I, III, II
(D) I, III, IV, II

44. Which of the following statements about the Deputy Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is incorrect?
(A) The Deputy Speaker is elected by the Assembly itself from amongst its members.
(B) The Deputy Speaker remains in office usually during the life of the Assembly.
(C) While presiding over the House, the Deputy Speaker has the same powers as the Speaker.
(D) The Deputy Speaker is subordinate to the Speaker and is directly responsible to them.

45. The total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh shall not exceed what percentage of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly?
(A) 10 percent
(B) 12 percent
(C) 15 percent
(D) 20 percent

46. During a National Emergency, the term of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly can be extended by a law of Parliament for a maximum period of:
(A) Six months at a time
(B) One year at a time
(C) Two years at a time
(D) Three years permanently

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corporations.
(D) Directly managing the day-to-day administrative affairs of all loss-making public enterprises.

80. Which member of the MP state executive has the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Assembly but does not have the right to vote?
(A) The Chief Secretary
(B) The Director General of Police
(C) The State Election Commissioner
(D) The Advocate General of Madhya Pradesh

81. If an MLA in Madhya Pradesh continuously absents themselves from all meetings of the Assembly without permission, the House can declare their seat vacant. What is the required period of such absence?
(A) 30 days
(B) 45 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 90 days

82. By what authority can a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly use Hindi or English for transaction of business in the House?
(A) Article 210 of the Constitution
(B) The Speaker's personal directive
(C) The Official Languages Act, 1963
(D) The State Reorganisation Act, 1956

83. The anti-defection law was added to the Constitution by which Amendment Act, heavily influencing the rules of disqualification in the MP Legislative Assembly?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
(D) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992

84. The rule of "sub judice" restricts the members of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from:
(A) Criticizing the functioning of local municipalities
(B) Introducing Private Member Bills related to taxation
(C) Raising matters that are pending judicial decision in any court of law
(D) Discussing the annual budget before it is formally presented

85. The term "Sine Die" adjournment in the context of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly means:
(A) Adjourning the sitting of the House for a specific number of days
(B) Terminating a session of the House completely by the Governor
(C) Adjourning the sitting of the House without naming a day for reassembly
(D) Suspending the House due to lack of quorum

86. When a demand for grant is presented in the MP Legislative Assembly, what power does the Assembly NOT possess?
(A) To assent to the demand
(B) To increase the amount of the demand
(C) To refuse to assent to the demand
(D) To reduce the amount of the demand

87. Which document acts as the ultimate reference for the rules of procedure and conduct of business in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) The general provisions and codes found within the Indian Penal Code of 1860.
(B) Procedural rules framed by the Assembly under Article 208.
(C) Specific directives and orders issued by the Chief Election Commissioner of India.
(D) The administrative manuals published by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

88. Subject Committees and Department-related Committees in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly primarily function to:
(A) Formally appointing senior civil servants to lead various key state government departments.
(B) Scrutinizing the specific demands for grants of various ministries and departments.
(C) Formulating advice for the Governor regarding the imposition of President's Rule.
(D) Framing detailed laws on all subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List independently.

89. Which committee of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly handles petitions

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18. (B) I and III only
The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 initially provided for a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh. However, for the council to become operational, a notification from the President of India was required. Since no such notification was ever issued, the Legislative Council was never formally established or brought into existence in the state, leaving the legislature as a unicameral body.

19. (D) An informal period to raise urgent public matters without the standard notice.
Zero Hour is an informal period in the Legislative Assembly that occurs after the Question Hour and before the regular business begins. During this time, members can raise matters of urgent public importance without giving prior notice. It is a unique Indian parliamentary innovation that allows for immediate discussion on pressing issues that might have emerged very recently.

20. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Governor possesses the constitutional authority to summon the Legislative Assembly for its sessions. While this power is discretionary in appearance, it is bound by the constitutional mandate that no more than six months should elapse between two sessions. Both statements are true as independent facts, but the requirement for periodic sittings acts as a condition rather than the reason.

21. (C) Policy Cut Motion
A policy cut motion is a specific parliamentary device used during the discussion on demands for grants. By proposing to reduce the amount of a demand to a symbolic one rupee, the member expresses a total disapproval of the underlying policy. This is distinct from economy or token cuts, which target specific expenditures or air general grievances respectively.

22. (B) The Delimitation Commission of India
The Delimitation Commission of India is the statutory body responsible for the readjustment of territorial constituencies after each census. This process ensures that every constituency represents a roughly equal number of people, maintaining the principle of fair representation. The commission's orders have the force of law and cannot be challenged in any court, ensuring impartial electoral boundaries.

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23. (D) They are liable to be disqualified under the Anti-defection law (Tenth Schedule).
Under the Tenth Schedule, commonly known as the anti-defection law, a member of the assembly faces disqualification if they voluntarily resign from the political party that sponsored their election. This provision was introduced to ensure political stability and prevent members from switching parties for personal gain. The Speaker makes the final decision regarding such disqualifications based on the evidence.

24. (D) State Legislative Assembly
A no-confidence motion is a vital tool for ensuring the executive's accountability to the legislature. In the context of a state government, this motion can only be introduced and voted upon in the State Legislative Assembly. If the motion is passed by a simple majority, the entire Council of Ministers must resign, as they lose their mandate to govern.

25. (B) Assembly-pending bills lapse, but those awaiting Governor's assent do not.
When the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, bills that are currently pending within the assembly lapse. However, bills that have already been passed by the assembly and are awaiting the Governor's or the President's assent do not lapse. This distinction ensures that completed legislative work is preserved even if the house is dissolved before the final formal approval is granted.

26. (B) 230
The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is composed of 230 elected members. These representatives are chosen through direct elections from various territorial constituencies across the state. This total does not include any nominated members, as the provision for nominating an Anglo-Indian representative was removed by the 104th Amendment Act. The number ensures broad representation for the state's diverse population.

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(C) Token Cut Motion - Reduces the demand to Re. 1
(D) Policy Cut Motion - Reduces the demand by a specific lump sum amount

98. If the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly passes a resolution requesting Parliament to create a Legislative Council in the state, what type of majority is required for this resolution?
(A) Simple majority of the members present and voting in the House.
(B) Special majority as defined under Article 169.
(C) Absolute majority of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly.
(D) Three-fourths majority of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly.

99. During a debate in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, if a member feels that a speaker is deviating from the subject under discussion, what parliamentary device can they use to bring it to the Speaker's attention?
(A) Privilege Motion
(B) Snap Vote
(C) Guillotine
(D) Point of Order

100. Which of the following statements about the dissolution of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is correct?
(A) The Assembly can be dissolved by the Chief Minister directly without any Governor's approval.
(B) The Assembly cannot be dissolved during a National Emergency regardless of the circumstances.
(C) When the Assembly is dissolved, all business pending before it or its committees completely lapses.
(D) The Governor dissolves the Assembly on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Qualifications for assembly membership under Article 173 include Indian citizenship and taking an oath. The age requirement for the Legislative Assembly is specifically set at twenty-five years, not thirty. Candidates must also possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament. Statement one is accurate regarding citizenship and oaths, while statement two incorrectly identifies the minimum age threshold.

2. (C) Adjournment questions
Question Hour is a vital parliamentary proceeding where members ask questions to the government. Typical categories include starred questions requiring oral answers, unstarred questions requiring written responses, and short notice questions for urgent matters. Adjournment questions do not exist as a standard category; instead, an adjournment motion is a separate device used to discuss urgent public issues.

3. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The constitutional framework for state legislatures is organized through specific articles. Article 168 provides for the constitution of legislatures, while Article 173 details the qualifications for membership. Article 174 governs the sessions, prorogation, and dissolution of the house. Finally, Article 199 provides the definition of money bills, which carry distinct procedures compared to ordinary legislative bills.

4. (C) Privilege Motion
A privilege motion is introduced when a member believes a minister or another member has committed a breach of parliamentary privilege. Deliberately misleading the house by providing false information or withholding essential facts constitutes a serious violation. This motion aims to censure the concerned individual and uphold the dignity and truthful nature of proceedings within the assembly.

5. (B) The Speaker is elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst themselves.
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is chosen through an election process where the members of the House select one individual from amongst themselves. This position is not a direct appointment by the Governor or a nomination by the executive. The Speaker serves as the presiding officer, ensuring that the legislative business is conducted according to rules.

6. (B) Article 202
Article 202 of the Indian Constitution mandates the Governor to ensure that the annual financial statement, commonly known as the budget, is presented before the state legislature. This document contains the estimated receipts and expenditures of the state government for that specific financial year. It is a mandatory constitutional requirement to maintain fiscal transparency and legislative control over finances.

7. (B) Articles 168 to 212
The structural and functional aspects of the state legislature are detailed in Part Six of the Indian Constitution. Specifically, Articles 168 to 212 cover the composition, duration, officers, and procedures of state legislative bodies. These provisions ensure that the legislative branch operates within a defined legal framework, maintaining the democratic principles and operational integrity of state governance.

8. (B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
Prorogation refers to the formal termination of a session of the Legislative Assembly. Under the constitutional framework, this power is vested in the Governor, who typically acts on the advice of the state's Council of Ministers. While the Speaker can adjourn the house for short periods, only the Governor can officially end the entire session through a notification.

9. (B) I and III only
An adjournment motion is a procedural device intended to draw attention to a specific

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matter of urgent public importance. Because it interrupts the scheduled business of the house, it is considered a strong parliamentary tool that carries an element of censure against the government. This motion is reserved for matters that are recent, definite, and requiring immediate legislative discussion.

10. (C) Being absent from the Assembly for a continuous period of 30 days without permission
Article 191 outlines various grounds for the disqualification of a member, but the vacation of a seat due to unauthorized absence is governed by Article 190, which sets the period at sixty days. A thirty-day absence is insufficient to constitute a valid ground for declaring a seat vacant under the Constitution.

11. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Legislative committees perform specialized functions to ensure efficient governance. The Public Accounts Committee examines financial reports, while the Estimates Committee analyzes budget estimates for potential savings. The Business Advisory Committee, chaired by the Speaker, regulates the house timetable. The Rules Committee focuses on procedural matters. Together, these committees facilitate thorough scrutiny and organized conduct of assembly business.

12. (C) The constitutional reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was repealed by the 104th Amendment Act, 2019.
Seats in the Legislative Assembly are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on their population ratio. Currently, Madhya Pradesh has thirty-five seats for Scheduled Castes and forty-seven for Scheduled Tribes. The 104th Amendment Act only terminated the nomination of Anglo-Indian members, while extending the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for another ten years.

13. (A) Ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the House, whichever is greater
Quorum represents the minimum number of members required to be present for the assembly to conduct its official business. For the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the quorum is fixed at ten members or one-tenth of the total membership of the House, whichever is higher. If this requirement is not met, the presiding officer must adjourn or suspend proceedings.

14. (C) To swear in new members and preside over the election of the permanent Speaker.
When a new assembly is constituted, the Governor appoints a Pro-tem Speaker, usually the most senior member. The primary responsibilities of this temporary officer include administering the oath of office to the newly elected members and presiding over the process to elect the permanent Speaker. Once the permanent Speaker is chosen, the office of Pro-tem Speaker ceases.

15. (D) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly holds the exclusive authority to certify whether a particular bill is a money bill. This decision is final and cannot be questioned in a court of law or by either house of the legislature or the Governor. This certification is crucial because money bills follow a restricted procedure with limited powers for others.

16. (A) Unicameral legislature consisting of the Governor and the Legislative Assembly
Madhya Pradesh currently follows a unicameral legislative system. This means the state legislature consists of only one house, the Legislative Assembly, along with the Governor. Although the Constitution allows for the creation of a second house, the Legislative Council, through a specific parliamentary process, Madhya Pradesh has not established or notified such a second chamber for its state.

17. (A) A Censure Motion must state the specific reasons or charges for its adoption, while a No-confidence Motion does not need to state reasons.
A censure motion differs from a no-confidence motion because it must specify the reasons or charges for which it is being moved. While a no-confidence motion seeks to remove the government entirely without needing specific grounds, a censure motion targets specific policies or actions. Passing a censure motion does not automatically force the government to resign immediately.

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regarding public grievances and matters of general public interest?
(A) Committee on Privileges
(B) Committee on Petitions
(C) Ethics Committee
(D) General Purposes Committee

90. For an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh to remain in force, it must be approved by the Legislative Assembly within what timeframe after the Assembly reassembles?
(A) Six weeks
(B) Six months
(C) Three months
(D) Fourteen days

91. The Leader of the Opposition in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly enjoys the status and facilities equivalent to that of a:
(A) Minister of State
(B) Cabinet Minister of the State
(C) Deputy Minister
(D) Chief Secretary

92. A motion to discuss a matter of recent and urgent public importance that has been admitted by the Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Assembly is taken up for discussion out of turn. This disrupts normal business. Such a motion is known as:
(A) A Dilatory Motion
(B) A Motion of Thanks
(C) An Adjournment Motion
(D) A Cut Motion

93. Which among the following best describes the application of the Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law) in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) It applies only to nominated members joining a party after six months of tenure.
(B) It applies only to independent members who refuse to vote on any bill in the session.
(C) It does not apply during the election of the Speaker or any other secret ballot vote.
(D) It mandates disqualification if a member defies the party whip.

94. The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly acts as an Electoral College for the election of which of the following?
(A) The President of India and the Vice President of India
(B) The Vice President of India and Members of the Legislative Council
(C) The President of India and Members of the Rajya Sabha from the state
(D) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Members of the Rajya Sabha

95. What is the constitutional standing regarding the adoption of a state language by the Madhya Pradesh Legislature?
(A) It can adopt Hindi or any state language as official.
(B) It is constitutionally bound to adopt only Hindi as its official state language.
(C) It must continue to use English for all its official and legislative communications.
(D) It must use all languages listed in the Eighth Schedule without any specific preference.

96. Match List-I (Functionaries) with List-II (Role of MP Legislative Assembly in their removal) and select the correct answer using the options provided below.
List I: (Functionaries)
P. Speaker of Assembly
Q. Governor of MP
R. Chief Minister of MP
S. Judge of MP High Court
List II: (Role of MP Legislative Assembly in their removal)
1. Removed by a resolution passed by effective majority of the Assembly
2. The Assembly plays no formal role; removed by the President
3. Removed when the Assembly passes a no-confidence motion
4. The Assembly has no role; removed by Parliament process
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

97. Which of the following statements identifies a Correct Pair regarding the types of cut motions used in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Token Cut Motion - Reduces the demand by Rs. 100 to air a specific grievance
(B) Economy Cut Motion - Reduces the demand

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27. (A) The Bill is deemed passed by both Houses in its original form.
In states with a bicameral legislature, the Legislative Council has very limited powers regarding money bills. If the council fails to return a money bill within fourteen days, the bill is automatically considered passed by both houses in its original form. This rule prevents the second house from stalling essential financial legislation that has been approved by the directly elected assembly.

28. (A) Appointment of Pro-tem Speaker, Oath of members, Election of Speaker, Governor's Address
Following the formation of a new assembly, a specific sequence of events occurs to initiate legislative business. First, a Pro-tem Speaker is appointed to administer the oath to new members. After the members are sworn in, they elect a permanent Speaker. Finally, the Governor addresses the house, outlining the government's policies and objectives for the upcoming legislative term.

29. (C) Calling Attention Motion
A calling attention motion allows a member to draw the attention of a minister to an urgent matter of public importance. The member seeks an authoritative statement from the government regarding the issue. This device is less disruptive than an adjournment motion and does not involve an element of censure, making it a common tool for seeking official information.

30. (D) A resolution passed by an absolute majority of the total then members of the Assembly
To remove the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, a resolution must be passed by an effective majority (a majority of all the then members) of the House. This means the resolution requires the support of more than fifty percent of the total existing membership, not just those present and voting. A fourteen-day advance notice is also required before moving such a resolution.

31. (C) If the Bill endangers the position of the State High Court
The Governor has the discretion to reserve certain bills for the President's consideration. However, reservation is mandatory if a bill passed by the state legislature endangers the position and powers of the High Court. This constitutional safeguard ensures that the independence and constitutional status of the judiciary are not compromised by state legislation without federal oversight by the President.

32. (B) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
The Business Advisory Committee is responsible for recommending the time that should be allocated for various items of business in the house. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly acts as the ex-officio chairman of this committee. By presiding over this body, the Speaker ensures that the legislative timetable is managed fairly and efficiently, accommodating both government and opposition business.

33. (B) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is the designated authority to decide on matters concerning the disqualification of members due to defection. While the Speaker's decision was originally final, judicial precedents have established that such decisions are subject to judicial review by High Courts and the Supreme Court on limited legal grounds.

34. (B) Six months
A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as a minister by the Governor. However, the Constitution stipulates that such a person must secure membership in the state legislature within six months of their appointment. If they fail to become a member within this period, they automatically cease to hold the office of minister.

35. (A) Voting on all outstanding demands for grants without further discussion.
The term guillotine refers to a parliamentary procedure used during the final stages of the budget process. When the time allotted for discussing various demands for grants expires, the Speaker puts all remaining demands to a vote immediately, even if they have not been discussed. This ensures that the financial business is completed within the stipulated time frame for the budget.

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no longer any provision for the nomination of Anglo-Indian representatives in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly or other state assemblies.

55. (A) A member of the Assembly appointed by the Governor for this purpose
In the rare event that both the offices of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are vacant, the Governor has the authority to appoint a member of the assembly to perform the duties of the Speaker. This person presides over the house until a new Speaker is elected. This ensures that the legislative proceedings can continue even when the primary leadership positions are empty.

56. (C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
The Legislative Assembly has direct roles in removing the Speaker and Deputy Speaker through resolutions, and it can remove the Chief Minister by passing a no-confidence motion. However, the Governor is appointed by and holds office during the pleasure of the President of India. The state assembly has no formal constitutional role or power in the process of removing the Governor.

57. (A) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
The Committee on Subordinate Legislation is responsible for monitoring the executive's use of delegated powers. It examines whether rules, regulations, and bylaws framed by the government stay within the scope of the authority granted by the legislature or the Constitution. This oversight ensures that the executive does not overstep its bounds when performing its administrative and rule-making duties.

58. (B) 10%
To be officially recognized as the Leader of the Opposition, a member must lead the largest opposition party having at least one-tenth of the total seats in the House. This ten percent threshold ensures that the opposition leader represents a significant portion of the assembly, providing them with the status and facilities equivalent to a cabinet minister for effective parliamentary functioning.

59. (C) The Governor or a person specifically designated for this purpose.
Every member of the Legislative Assembly must take an oath or affirmation before taking their seat. This oath is administered by the Governor of the state or by a person appointed by the Governor for this specific purpose. Usually, a Pro-tem Speaker is designated to perform this duty for all the newly elected members at the start of a new assembly.

60. (B) Pending Bills do not lapse.
Prorogation is the termination of a session but not the dissolution of the house. Crucially, the prorogation of the assembly does not cause any pending bills to lapse. These bills remain active and can be taken up in the next session. However, all other pending notices, motions, or resolutions lapse upon prorogation and must be given fresh notice in the following session.

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61. (C) Publishing committee proceedings before they are formally presented to the House.
A breach of privilege occurs when the rights or immunities of the house or its members are violated. Specifically, publishing the proceedings or reports of a legislative committee before they are officially presented to the house is considered a serious contempt. Such actions undermine the authority of the committee and the assembly's control over its own internal investigative and deliberative processes.

62. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Parliamentary terms define specific procedural actions. A point of order is raised when rules are breached. The casting vote is used by the Speaker to break a tie. Quorum is the minimum attendance required for a sitting. Interpellation refers to the formal right of members to ask questions to the government, ensuring transparency and executive accountability during the legislative sessions.

63. (A) To grant an advance for estimated expenditure pending budget completion.
A Vote on Account is a grant made by the assembly to cover estimated expenditures for a short period before the regular budget is passed. This typically happens at the end of a financial year to ensure that the government has enough funds to function until the full budget and

the Chief Minister, cannot exceed fifteen percent of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly. This provision was introduced to prevent the creation of excessively large cabinets for political patronage and to ensure administrative efficiency.

46. (B) One year at a time
During a National Emergency, Parliament has the power to extend the term of a state Legislative Assembly beyond its normal five-year period. This extension can be granted for a maximum of one year at a time. However, such extensions cannot continue for more than six months after the emergency has ceased to operate, ensuring that elections are held promptly thereafter.

47. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Motions are formal proposals for discussion. A substantive motion is an independent proposal on an important matter. A substitute motion is moved as an alternative to the original. A subsidiary motion depends on another proceeding. Finally, a closure motion is used to end a debate and bring the matter to an immediate vote, preventing further discussion on the issue.

48. (B) The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly by passing a law
The salaries and allowances of members of the Legislative Assembly are not fixed by the Constitution or the Governor. Instead, the State Legislature itself has the power to determine these payments by passing a law. This allows the assembly to adjust compensation according to changing economic conditions and the specific needs of the representatives within the state's fiscal capacity.

49. (A) Simple majority of the members present and voting
Passing a money bill in the Legislative Assembly requires a simple majority. This means the bill must be supported by more than half of the members who are present and voting during that session. While money bills have special procedural requirements regarding their introduction and the role of the Governor, the voting threshold remains a standard simple majority for their approval.

50. (B) Adjournment Motion
An adjournment motion is unique because its admission and discussion traditionally imply a censure of the government. This is because the motion disrupts the normal business of the house to address a failure or urgent problem within the government's jurisdiction. Other motions like calling attention or privilege motions do not necessarily carry this specific weight of formal political censure.

51. (D) The opposition party
By established parliamentary convention, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is usually appointed from the ranks of the opposition party. This practice ensures that the scrutiny of government spending and financial accounts is conducted in a balanced and critical manner. It strengthens the role of the legislature in holding the executive accountable for the proper use of public funds.

52. (B) IV only
Disqualification grounds include holding an office of profit, electoral offenses, and foreign citizenship. Age is not a ground for disqualification unless the individual falls below the minimum required age of twenty-five. There is no upper age limit, such as seventy-five years, for being a member of the assembly. Therefore, being over a certain age is not a valid ground for disqualification.

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53. (B) 11
The members of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly participate in the election of representatives to the Rajya Sabha. Currently, eleven seats are allocated to Madhya Pradesh in the Upper House of Parliament. The MLAs use a system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote to elect these members, who represent the interests of the state at the federal level.

54. (C) The nomination provision was ended by the 104th Amendment Act, 2019.
For many years, the Governor had the power to nominate one member of the Anglo-Indian community to the assembly if they were underrepresented. However, the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019, discontinued this practice. As a result, there is

36. (A) The Election Commission
Article 192 provides that questions regarding the disqualification of a member on grounds other than defection must be referred to the Governor. Before making a final decision, the Governor is constitutionally required to obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and must act according to that opinion. This process ensures an impartial assessment of the member's eligibility to hold office.

37. (A) Five years from the date appointed for its first meeting
The normal term of the Legislative Assembly is five years. This duration is calculated from the date appointed for its first meeting after the general elections. Upon the completion of this five-year period, the assembly is automatically dissolved unless it has been dissolved earlier by the Governor or its term has been extended during a period of National Emergency.

38. (D) Freedom of speech in the legislature and immunity from court proceedings.
Members of the Legislative Assembly enjoy certain privileges to perform their duties effectively. Key among these are the freedom of speech within the legislature and immunity from any legal proceedings in a court regarding anything said or any vote given in the house. These protections are essential for maintaining the independence of the legislative process from external executive or judicial interference.

39. (B) Article 176
Article 176 of the Constitution grants the Governor the power of a special address. This occurs at the commencement of the first session after each general election and at the start of the first session of each calendar year. The address outlines the government's plans and is subsequently debated by the house through a motion of thanks to the Governor.

40. (D) The Chief Whip
The Chief Whip is a crucial figure within a political party in the legislature. They act as the primary link between the party leadership and its members, ensuring that members are present for important votes and follow the party's official line. The whip issues directives regarding how members should vote, and defying such instructions can lead to disqualification under anti-defection laws.

41. (B) Members drawn proportionally from the Assembly, representing all major parties
The Estimates Committee is a standing committee of the assembly that examines budget estimates to suggest economies and improvements in organization. Its members are drawn from the assembly through a system of proportional representation. This ensures that all major political parties in the house have a voice in the committee, reflecting the overall political composition of the entire Legislative Assembly.

42. (C) To authorize the legal withdrawal of funds from the State's Consolidated Fund.
An Appropriation Bill is a legal requirement for the government to withdraw funds from the state's Consolidated Fund. After the assembly votes on the demands for grants, this bill is introduced to provide legal authorization for the planned expenditures. No money can be withdrawn from the state treasury without the enactment of this specific bill by the state legislature.

43. (B) I, IV, III, II
The legislative process for an ordinary bill involves several distinct stages. It begins with the first reading for introduction, followed by a second reading for detailed consideration and potential amendments. After the third reading, where the bill is finally passed by the house, it is sent to the Governor for their assent, which completes the process of making it a law.

44. (D) The Deputy Speaker is subordinate to the Speaker and is directly responsible to them.
The Deputy Speaker is elected by the assembly and holds office as long as they remain a member and the assembly exists. While the Deputy Speaker presides in the Speaker's absence with full powers, they are not subordinate to the Speaker. Instead, they are directly responsible to the House itself, maintaining an independent constitutional status within the legislative framework.

45. (C) 15 percent
Following the 91st Amendment Act of 2003, the size of the Council of Ministers in a state is strictly limited. The total number of ministers, including

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appropriation bill are enacted, usually covering the first few months.

64. (C) The State Legislature by law
The salaries and allowances for the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are not determined by the Governor or the central government. According to the Constitution, these are fixed by the State Legislature through the enactment of specific laws. These payments are charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State, meaning they are not subject to the annual vote of the assembly.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Money bills are subject to strict procedural rules that prioritize the directly elected house. They can only be introduced in the Legislative Assembly, as it represents the people's direct mandate over financial matters. This ensures that the control over taxation and public expenditure remains with the representatives who are directly accountable to the citizens through the electoral process.

66. (B) II, IV, I, III
A typical day in the assembly begins with the Question Hour, followed by the informal Zero Hour. After these, specific motions like calling attention or adjournment motions are typically considered. The remainder of the day is usually dedicated to the main legislative business, such as the introduction and discussion of bills, ensuring an organized flow of parliamentary work and oversight.

67. (A) I, II, and III only
The Annual Financial Statement must include estimates of revenue and capital receipts, the ways and means to raise that revenue through taxes or other measures, and the detailed estimates of expenditure. While an economic survey report is often presented alongside the budget as a supporting document, it is not a mandatory constitutional component of the financial statement itself.

68. (C) Six months
The Constitution requires that the Legislative Assembly meet regularly. Specifically, it stipulates that a period of more than six months must not intervene between the last sitting of one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session. This ensures that the legislature remains active and continues to exercise oversight over the executive throughout the year.

69. (A) The Speaker
The Speaker is the ultimate authority regarding the conduct and decorum of the House. If any member uses unparliamentary, defamatory, or indecent language during their speech, the Speaker has the power to order that those specific words be expunged from the official records of the proceedings. This ensures that the dignity of the legislative record is maintained at all times.

70. (C) The Governor is constitutionally bound to give their assent to the Bill.
If the Governor returns an ordinary bill for reconsideration and the assembly passes it again, with or without amendments, the Governor's options become limited. In this situation, the Governor is constitutionally obligated to give their assent to the bill. This rule prevents the Governor from using a suspensive veto indefinitely against the will of the elected state legislature.

71. (A) Conventions of the parliamentary system.
The concept of a whip is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of India or in the formal Rules of Procedure of the assembly. Instead, it is based on the conventions and practices of the cabinet system of government adopted from the British parliamentary model. These conventions are essential for maintaining party discipline and ensuring organized voting patterns within the legislative house.

72. (B) The Speaker
A cut motion is a tool used by members to express disapproval of specific budget demands. The admissibility of these motions is determined by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Speaker ensures that the motions meet specific criteria, such as being related to a single demand and not dealing with matters currently under judicial consideration or beyond state jurisdiction.

73. (D) The last session of an existing Assembly after a new one is elected.
A lame-duck session refers to the final meeting of an existing Legislative Assembly that takes

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(C) Article 236
(D) Article 235

39. Identify the odd one out concerning the officers constituting the subordinate criminal judiciary in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Sessions Judge
(B) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(C) Judicial Magistrate First Class
(D) Tehsildar

40. To ensure access to justice in tribal and remote areas of Madhya Pradesh, which specific authority coordinates legal aid programs and awareness camps?
(A) The State Finance Commission
(B) The State Tribal Advisory Council
(C) The Bar Council of India
(D) The Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority

41. The Madhya Pradesh High Court Bar Association frequently organizes activities to support the judicial system. Which of the following is NOT typically a function of the Bar Association?
(A) Protecting the welfare and interests of practicing advocates
(B) Formulating laws to be passed by the State Legislature
(C) Ensuring the maintenance of professional standards and ethics
(D) Assisting the court in the smooth administration of justice

42. The Madhya Pradesh High Court Rules govern the procedure and practice of the court. Who is authorized to make these rules?
(A) The State Legislative Assembly
(B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The High Court itself
(D) The Supreme Court of India

43. What defines the legal principle of "Court of Record" as applied to the Madhya Pradesh High Court under Article 215?
(A) The court is required to maintain physical paper records for exactly one century.
(B) Its acts are recorded for perpetual testimony and it can punish for contempt.
(C) The judicial records are accessible only to members of the state legislature.
(D) The court hears only cases that have a recorded history of more than ten years.

44. Read the following statements regarding Commercial Courts in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: Commercial Courts are established at the district level to ensure speedy disposal of high-value commercial disputes.
Statement II: Appeals from the Commercial Courts in Madhya Pradesh bypass the High Court and go directly to the Supreme Court.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

45. The following steps are involved in appointing a judge to the Madhya Pradesh High Court under the collegium system. Arrange them in the correct sequence:
A. President issues the warrant of appointment
B. Chief Justice of the High Court recommends names in consultation with senior judges
C. Chief Justice of India and the Supreme Court collegium approve the recommendation
D. State Government and Governor forward the recommendation to the Union Law Ministry
(A) B, D, C, A
(B) D, B, C, A
(C) B, C, D, A
(D) C, B, D, A

46. Article 224A of the Constitution provides for the appointment of retired judges at sittings of High Courts. Who can request a retired judge to sit and act as a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh acting on the advice of the State Law Ministry.
(B) The Chief Justice of the High Court, with the previous consent of the President.
(C) The President of India acting independently of the state judiciary's request.
(D) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh through a formal cabinet recommendation.

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cannot express themselves in these languages to address the house in their mother tongue, ensuring effective communication among all representatives.

83. (C) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 introduced the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution, establishing the legal framework for disqualification on the grounds of defection. This was a response to frequent party-switching by legislators, which caused political instability. The law applies to elected members of the state assemblies, ensuring they remain committed to the political parties under which they were elected.

84. (C) Raising matters that are pending judicial decision in any court of law
The sub judice rule is a procedural restriction that prevents members from discussing matters that are currently being considered or decided by a court of law. This rule exists to prevent the legislature from influencing the outcome of judicial proceedings and to maintain the separation of powers. It ensures that the judiciary can function without external pressure from legislative debates.

85. (C) Adjourning the sitting of the House without naming a day for reassembly
An adjournment sine die occurs when the Speaker suspends the sitting of the assembly without specifying a particular date or time for the next meeting. This is different from a standard adjournment, which has a set time for reassembling. Prorogation, by contrast, ends the entire session and is done by the Governor, while the Speaker handles adjournments.

86. (B) To increase the amount of the demand
The Legislative Assembly has the power to accept a demand for grant, refuse it, or reduce the amount requested by the government through cut motions. However, the assembly does not have the power to increase the amount of any demand for grant. This restriction ensures that the executive retains the primary responsibility for proposing the state's financial requirements and budget.

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87. (B) Procedural rules framed by the Assembly under Article 208.
While the Constitution provides a broad framework, Article 208 empowers each state legislature to frame its own rules for regulating its procedure and the conduct of its business. These internal rules serve as the primary and ultimate reference for managing debates, motions, and various legislative activities within the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, ensuring orderly and predictable parliamentary functioning.

88. (B) Scrutinizing the specific demands for grants of various ministries and departments.
Department-related standing committees play a vital role in legislative oversight by scrutinizing the specific demands for grants submitted by various government departments. They examine these demands in detail and prepare reports for the assembly. This process allows for a more thorough investigation of the government's spending plans than is possible during general debates on the floor of the house.

89. (B) Committee on Petitions
The Committee on Petitions is the designated body for considering petitions submitted by citizens regarding public grievances or matters of general importance. It provides a platform for the public to bring their concerns directly to the attention of the legislature. The committee examines these petitions and makes recommendations to the government or the house for appropriate remedial action.

90. (A) Six weeks
An ordinance issued by the Governor is a temporary measure that must be approved by the state legislature. Once the assembly reassembles, the ordinance must be laid before it and will cease to operate six weeks from the date of reassembly unless it is approved or a resolution disapproving it is passed by the assembly earlier than that period.

91. (B) Cabinet Minister of the State
The Leader of the Opposition is an essential part of the parliamentary system, providing a shadow cabinet and constructive criticism. To facilitate this role, they are granted a formal status and facilities that are equivalent to those of a Cabinet Minister of the state. This includes

place after the elections for a new assembly have already been held. The members of the old assembly who were not re-elected are referred to as lame ducks. This session is usually short and focuses on finishing urgent business before the new assembly is formally constituted.

74. (C) The Governor
When the Legislative Assembly is not in session and urgent action is required, the Governor has the power to promulgate ordinances. These ordinances have the same force and effect as an act of the legislature. However, they must be laid before the assembly once it reassembles and will expire if not approved within six weeks of the assembly's meeting.

75. (D) A Minister introduces Public Bills, while others introduce Private Bills.
The primary distinction between a public bill and a private member's bill lies in who introduces the legislation. A public bill is introduced by a minister and represents the official policy of the government. In contrast, any member of the assembly who is not a minister can introduce a private member's bill, usually on specific days reserved for such business.

76. (D) Salaries and allowances of the Cabinet Ministers of the State
Certain expenditures are "charged" on the Consolidated Fund and are not voted upon by the assembly, including the Governor's emoluments and the salaries of the Speaker and High Court judges. However, the salaries and allowances of the Cabinet Ministers are not charged; they are voted upon by the Legislative Assembly like most other standard government expenditures and budget demands.

77. (A) I, II, III, and V only
Collective privileges allow the House to function as an independent body. These include the right to publish its own proceedings, exclude strangers from sittings, punish for contempt, and regulate its own internal procedures. However, the legislature does not have the right to directly overrule judicial decisions, as the judiciary remains an independent branch within the constitutional framework of the state.

78. (A) Presentation of Budget, General discussion, Voting on demands for grants, Passing of Appropriation Bill, Passing of Finance Bill
The enactment of the state budget follows a set sequence: first, the presentation of the budget; second, a general discussion; third, voting on the demands for grants; fourth, the passing of the Appropriation Bill to authorize spending; and finally, the passing of the Finance Bill to authorize the collection of taxes. This systematic process ensures thorough financial scrutiny and legal authorization.

79. (B) Examining CAG reports and the annual accounts of state public undertakings.
The Committee on Public Undertakings in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is responsible for overseeing the functioning of state public sector enterprises. It examines the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) along with the annual accounts of these undertakings. The committee ensures financial accountability, transparency, and efficiency, but does not fix prices, appoint officials, or manage daily operations.

80. (D) The Advocate General of Madhya Pradesh
The Advocate General of the state has a unique constitutional position. They have the right to speak and participate in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and its committees. However, since they are not an elected member of the house, they do not possess the right to vote on any resolution, motion, or bill being considered by the state legislature.

81. (C) 60 days
Under the Indian Constitution, if a member of the state assembly is absent from all meetings for a continuous period of sixty days without the permission of the House, their seat may be declared vacant. In calculating this sixty-day period, any time during which the house is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days is typically not included.

82. (A) Article 210 of the Constitution
Article 210 of the Constitution deals with the language to be used in the state legislature. It provides that business shall be transacted in the official language of the state, Hindi, or English. The Speaker can also permit a member who

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CHAPTER 18

High Court of Madhya Pradesh : Jurisdiction and Functioning

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1. Which of the following cities does NOT host a permanent bench or the principal seat of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) Jabalpur
(B) Indore
(C) Gwalior
(D) Bhopal

2. Identify the correct pair regarding the functioning of courts in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Civil Courts - Deal with agrarian land revenue and tenancy disputes in designated districts
(B) Revenue Courts - Function under the direct administrative control of the State High Court
(C) Family Courts - Promote conciliation in marriage and family affairs under the 1984 Act
(D) Commercial Courts - Handle only fundamental rights violation cases in urban jurisdictions

3. A citizen's fundamental right to life is violated by a state action in Madhya Pradesh. The citizen approaches the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. Under which jurisdiction will the High Court primarily entertain this petition?
(A) Original civil jurisdiction
(B) Supervisory jurisdiction
(C) Writ jurisdiction
(D) Advisory jurisdiction

4. Under the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, who serves as the Patron-in-Chief of the Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (MPSLSA)?
(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
(D) The Law Minister of Madhya Pradesh

5. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read them carefully and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The writ jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh High Court under Article 226 is wider than that of the Supreme Court under Article 32.
Reason (R): The High Court can issue writs not only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for any other purpose.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. Which of the following best defines the "Letters Patent" jurisdiction historically associated with High Courts?
(A) Power to issue patents for industrial and scientific inventions in the state
(B) Power to hear appeals against a single judge's judgment in the same court
(C) Power to directly overrule Supreme Court orders through a special procedure
(D) Power to draft statutory legislation for the consideration of the State Assembly

7. Under which specific constitutional provision is the establishment of a High Court for each state mandated?
(A) Article 215
(B) Article 214
(C) Article 216
(D) Article 217

8. In which year did the principal seat of the High Court move from Nagpur to Jabalpur following the reorganization of states?
(A) 1947
(B) 1950
(C) 1956
(D) 2000

9. Match the following authorities with their roles concerning the Madhya Pradesh High Court:
List I: (Authority)
P. President of India
Q. Chief Justice of India
R. Governor of MP
S. State Legislature
List II: (Role)
1. Consulted in the appointment of a High Court Judge
2. Appoints the Judges of the High Court
3. Cannot alter the jurisdiction of the High Court arbitrarily
4. Administers the oath of office
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

10. What defines the supervisory jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh High Court under Article 227 of the Constitution?
(A) The power to transfer cases from subordinate courts to its own docket
(B) The power to advise state government officials on complex legal matters
(C) The power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals in its territory
(D) The power to strike down state and central legislation on constitutional merit

11. What was the effect of the 15th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963 on the functioning of High Courts, including the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) It shifted the principal seat from Nagpur to Jabalpur.
(B) It abolished the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts.
(C) It removed the power of judicial review over state legislation.
(D) It increased the retirement age of High Court judges from 60 to 62 years.

12. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh was initially established as the High Court of Nagpur. In which year was the Letters Patent issued for the creation of the Nagpur High Court?
(A) 1935
(B) 1936
(C) 1947
(D) 1950

13. Which constitutional mechanism ensures the independence of the subordinate judiciary from the state executive in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto is vested in the High Court under Article 235.
(B) The control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto is vested in the Governor.
(C) The subordinate courts are directly managed by the State Public Service Commission.
(D) The State Law Ministry reviews all administrative transfers of judicial magistrates.

14. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the qualifications required for appointment as a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court under Article 217(2)?
(A) The person must be a citizen of India.
(B) The person must have held a judicial office in the territory of India for at least ten years.
(C) The person must have attained the minimum age of 45 years.
(D) The person must have been an advocate of a High Court for at least ten years.

15. Consider the following statements regarding Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Madhya Pradesh High Court:
I. PILs can be filed to protect environmental rights.
II. PILs are strictly limited to cases where the petitioner's own rights are violated.
III. The High Court can take suo motu cognizance of issues affecting the public at large.
IV. PILs can be used to protect the rights of marginalized tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh.
V. Letters and postcards can sometimes be treated as writ petitions under PIL

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jurisdiction.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II, III, and IV only
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, II, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, IV, and V only

16. Match the following Constitutional Articles regarding High Courts with their respective subjects:

List I: (Articles)

P. Article 215
Q. Article 222
R. Article 226
S. Article 227

List II: (Subjects)

1. Power of superintendence over all courts
2. High Court to be a court of record
3. Power to issue certain writs
4. Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

17. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the appellate jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?

(A) It has the power to hear appeals against decisions of the Armed Forces Tribunal.
(B) It hears appeals against judgments delivered by District and Sessions Courts.
(C) It processes both civil and criminal appeals arising from the subordinate courts.
(D) It hears appeals concerning substantial questions of law under the civil procedure.

18. The following judicial officers belong to the subordinate judiciary of Madhya Pradesh. Arrange them in descending order of their hierarchy (highest to lowest):

1. District and Sessions Judge
2. Chief Judicial Magistrate
3. Civil Judge Junior Division
4. Civil Judge Senior Division

Which of the following is the correct sequence?

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

19. The permanent benches of the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Indore and Gwalior were established in 1968 under the provisions of which legislation?

(A) The Government of India Act, 1935
(B) The Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2000
(C) The Constitutional (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
(D) The States Reorganization Act, 1956

20. Who administers the oath of office to a newly appointed judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?

(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh or an individual appointed by him
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The President of India
(D) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

21. Which of the following statements about the advisory jurisdiction of High Courts in India is incorrect?

(A) High Courts do not possess a formal advisory jurisdiction under the Constitution.
(B) The Governor cannot compel the High Court to issue an advisory opinion on laws.
(C) The High Court can provide advisory opinions to the Governor on matters of law.
(D) Advisory jurisdiction is explicitly granted only to the Supreme Court of India.

22. Read the following statements regarding the removal of a High Court judge:

Statement I: A judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court can be removed from office by the Governor on the recommendation of the State Legislature.

Statement II: The procedure for the removal of a High Court judge is identical to that of a Supreme Court judge.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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23. What is the primary constitutional consequence when a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court is transferred to another High Court under Article 222?
(A) The judge loses seniority status and becomes a junior judge in the destination court.
(B) The judge undergoes a fresh confirmation by the legislature of the destination state.
(C) The transfer triggers an automatic reduction in the judge's future retirement benefits.
(D) The judge receives an additional compensatory allowance along with their standard salary.

24. A District Judge in Madhya Pradesh passes an order that suffers from a patent error of law and jurisdictional overreach. Which specific writ should the aggrieved party seek from the Madhya Pradesh High Court to quash this order?
(A) Mandamus
(B) Quo Warranto
(C) Habeas Corpus
(D) Certiorari

25. Consider the following statements regarding the salary and pension of judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court:
I. Salaries and allowances are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.
II. Pensions are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
III. Salaries can be reduced by the State Legislature during normal circumstances.
IV. Salaries are determined by the Parliament by law.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I and II only

26. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court:
I. The appointment is made by the President of India.
II. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh is consulted during the appointment process.
III. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has a constitutional veto over the appointment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I, II, and III
(D) I and II only

27. Read the following statements about the Madhya Pradesh High Court Bar Association:
Statement I: It is a statutory body created directly under the Constitution of India.
Statement II: It plays a crucial role in maintaining professional ethics among advocates practicing in the High Court.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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28. Identify the correct statement regarding additional and acting judges in the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
(A) The President may appoint qualified persons as additional judges for a term up to two years.
(B) An additional judge is appointed for a lifetime term until the age of judicial retirement.
(C) Acting judges are appointed by the Chief Justice of India without executive approval.
(D) Additional judges are not constitutionally required to take a formal oath of office.

29. What is the mandatory retirement age for a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court as per the current constitutional provisions?
(A) 60 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years

30. Which of the following matters does NOT fall under the original jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) Disputes related to the election of Members of Parliament
(B) Disputes related to the election of Members of the State Legislative Assembly
(C) Matters of contempt of the High Court

(D) Inter-state river water disputes involving Madhya Pradesh

31. The following steps are involved in the removal of a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court. Arrange them in the correct order:
A. President passes the removal order
B. Investigation by a three-member inquiry committee
C. Motion signed by requisite number of members introduced in Parliament
D. Motion passed by special majority in both Houses
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) C, B, D, A
(B) B, C, D, A
(C) C, D, B, A
(D) B, D, C, A

32. Which of the following conditions does NOT lead to a vacancy in the office of a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) Resignation by writing addressed to the President
(B) Proceeding on a medical leave of two weeks
(C) Attaining the age of 62 years
(D) Elevation to the Supreme Court

33. Identify the odd one out among the following jurisdictions exercised by the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
(A) Writ Jurisdiction
(B) Advisory Jurisdiction
(C) Appellate Jurisdiction
(D) Supervisory Jurisdiction

34. As per the provisions of the Constitution, what is the prerequisite for the Parliament to extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court from, any Union territory?
(A) A resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the concerned state
(B) An executive order by the President of India
(C) A recommendation by the Chief Justice of India
(D) A law made by Parliament

35. Match the following terms related to the MP High Court with their accurate descriptions:
List I: (Writ Name)
P. Mandamus
Q. Certiorari
R. Prohibition
S. Quo Warranto
List II: (Description)
1. Issued to a person who has detained another unlawfully
2. Issued to a lower court to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction
3. Issued to command a public authority to perform its duty
4. Issued to inquire into the legality of a claim to a public office
5. Issued to quash the order of a lower court or tribunal
(A) P-3, Q-5, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-5, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-5, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-5, R-3, S-4

36. Identify the correct pair regarding the functioning of the legal system in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Article 214 - Establishment of a High Court for each State
(B) Article 226 - Power of the High Court to issue writs for fundamental rights and other purposes
(C) Article 231 - Power to establish a common High Court by the State Legislature
(D) Article 227 - Appointment of District Judges

37. Identify the correct statement regarding Lok Adalats functioning under the aegis of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
(A) The award of a Lok Adalat is final and binding with no provision for appeal.
(B) Lok Adalats follow strict procedural codes defined in the Civil Procedure Code.
(C) Lok Adalats lack jurisdiction over any criminal cases, even compoundable ones.
(D) Advocates are legally prohibited from representing clients in Lok Adalat sessions.

38. Under which Article of the Constitution does the Madhya Pradesh High Court exercise control over the subordinate judiciary, including postings and promotions of persons in the judicial service?
(A) Article 227
(B) Article 233

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a salary, allowances, and administrative support, recognizing the importance of their role in the democratic process.

92. (C) An Adjournment Motion
An adjournment motion is designed to set aside the pre-planned agenda of the house to discuss a matter that is definite, urgent, and of significant public importance. Because it interrupts the scheduled business and requires the Speaker's permission and significant support from members, it is an extraordinary device primarily used to highlight a major failure or emergency situation.

93. (D) It mandates disqualification if a member defies the party whip.
The anti-defection law is strictly applied in the assembly to maintain party discipline. A member can be disqualified if they vote or abstain from voting contrary to any direction issued by their political party without prior permission. This direction is commonly known as the party whip. Defying a whip is a primary ground for disqualification under the Tenth Schedule provisions.

94. (C) The President of India and Members of the Rajya Sabha from the state
The elected members of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly serve as an electoral college for two major national elections. They participate in the election of the President of India alongside members of Parliament and other state assemblies. Additionally, they are the sole electors for members representing the state of Madhya Pradesh in the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of Parliament.

95. (A) It can adopt Hindi or any state language as official.
Under the Constitution, a state legislature has the authority to adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the state, or Hindi, as the official language for all or any of the official purposes of that state. Until such a law is made, English may continue to be used for those purposes that were already being handled in English.

96. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Different officials have different removal processes. The Speaker is removed by an assembly resolution with an effective majority. The Chief Minister is removed if the assembly passes a no-confidence motion. However, the Governor is removed solely by the President, and High Court judges are removed through a complex parliamentary process involving both houses of Parliament, not the state assembly.

97. (A) Token Cut Motion - Reduces the demand by Rs. 100 to air a specific grievance
A token cut motion is a specific type of cut motion where a member proposes to reduce a demand for grant by one hundred rupees. The purpose of this symbolic reduction is not to save money but to ventilate a specific grievance that is within the sphere of responsibility of the state government, allowing for a focused debate.

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98. (B) Special majority as defined under Article 169.
Article 169 provides the procedure for the creation or abolition of a Legislative Council in a state. For this to happen, the Legislative Assembly must pass a resolution supported by a special majority. This means the resolution needs the support of a majority of the total membership of the assembly and at least two-thirds of the members present and voting.

99. (D) Point of Order
A point of order is a procedural device that any member can use to draw the Speaker's attention to a violation of the rules of the house or the Constitution. If a member feels a speaker is irrelevant or deviating from the topic, they can raise this point. The Speaker's decision on a point of order is final and binding.

100. (D) The Governor dissolves the Assembly on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
The dissolution of the Legislative Assembly brings its current life to an end. This power is exercised by the Governor, who typically acts on the binding advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. Once dissolved, fresh general elections must be held to constitute a new assembly, ensuring that the government remains accountable to the people.

47. Which of the following reflects the best approach of the Madhya Pradesh High Court regarding administrative actions of the state government?
(A) It reviews policy decisions based on their overall political and social popularity.
(B) It tests if actions are arbitrary, unreasonable, or violative of natural justice.
(C) It substitutes administrative decisions with those preferred by the judiciary.
(D) It refuses to intervene in any administrative matters regardless of the facts.

48. Which of the following is a negative consequence if the High Court lacked the power of judicial review over state legislation?
(A) The Governor would become the sole interpreter of the Constitution in the state.
(B) The State Legislature could enact laws violating rights without judicial check.
(C) The High Court's original jurisdiction in election petitions would be expanded.
(D) The subordinate courts would be empowered to issue writs of habeas corpus.

49. Identify the correct statement regarding the environmental litigation jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
(A) The High Court retains writ jurisdiction under Article 226 over environmental issues despite the existence of the NGT.
(B) The High Court is barred from hearing environmental matters due to the establishment of the National Green Tribunal (NGT).
(C) Environmental PILs can only be filed by the State Pollution Control Board.
(D) The High Court can impose criminal penalties for environmental degradation without a formal trial.

50. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) He allocates cases and constitutes judicial benches within the High Court.
(B) He serves as the acting Governor of the state in the absence of the Governor.
(C) He can dismiss subordinate civil judges without conducting a formal inquiry.
(D) He can be elevated to the Supreme Court if he meets the necessary criteria.

51. An administrative tribunal in Madhya Pradesh dismisses a government employee without affording them a reasonable opportunity to be heard. The employee approaches the MP High Court. What legal doctrine will the High Court primarily apply to invalidate the tribunal's order?
(A) Doctrine of Eclipse
(B) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
(C) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
(D) Principles of Natural Justice

52. Which of the following represents the most appropriate role of the Madhya Pradesh High Court regarding the protection of tribal rights?
(A) It acts as the executive authority implementing tribal welfare schemes in the state.
(B) It amends the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution to expand designated tribal zones.
(C) It conducts annual census operations for the tribal populations living in the state.
(D) It hears petitions to protect tribal land rights and prevent socio-economic exploitation.

53. Before 1956, the High Court of the Central Provinces and Berar was located at Nagpur. Who was the first Chief Justice of the newly constituted Madhya Pradesh High Court at Jabalpur in 1956?
(A) Justice G.P. Singh
(B) Justice P.V. Dixit
(C) Justice M. Hidayatullah
(D) Justice N.D. Ojha

54. What is a direct legal effect of the Madhya Pradesh High Court issuing a writ of Habeas Corpus?
(A) A public official is compelled to perform a duty mandated by statutory law.
(B) A lower court's unconstitutional order is quashed through judicial intervention.
(C) A person detained unlawfully is produced before the court and set at liberty.
(D) A person is restrained from usurping a public office without legal authority.

55. Consider the following statements about Family Courts in Madhya Pradesh:
I. They are established by the State

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level within a district. Below them are the Civil Judges of the Senior Division, followed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate on the criminal side. The Civil Judge Junior Division occupies the entry-level position in the subordinate judiciary, handling matters with limited pecuniary and criminal jurisdiction for the state.

19. (D) The States Reorganization Act, 1956
The permanent benches of the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Indore and Gwalior were established in 1968 under the authority of the States Reorganization Act, 1956. Section 51 of this act allows the President to establish benches at locations other than the principal seat. This decentralization was necessary to manage the judicial needs of the expansive newly formed state of Madhya Pradesh.

20. (A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh or an individual appointed by him
According to Article 219 of the Constitution, every person appointed as a judge of a High Court must subscribe to an oath or affirmation. This ceremony is conducted before the Governor of the state or some person appointed in that behalf by him. This procedural requirement confirms the judge's commitment to uphold the Constitution and perform their duties without fear or favor.

21. (C) The High Court can provide advisory opinions to the Governor on matters of law.
Unlike the Supreme Court, which possesses advisory jurisdiction under Article 143, High Courts do not have the constitutional authority to issue advisory opinions. The Governor cannot refer legal questions to the High Court for formal advice. High Courts primarily function through original, appellate, and writ jurisdictions, focusing on the adjudication of active disputes and the protection of constitutional and legal rights.

22. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The procedure for removing a High Court judge is identical to that of a Supreme Court judge, requiring a motion in Parliament followed by a special majority. The Governor of a state has no power to remove a High Court judge. Only the President of India can issue the removal order after the constitutional requirements and parliamentary investigations have been completed and approved.

23. (D) The judge receives an additional compensatory allowance along with their standard salary.
Under Article 222 of the Constitution, when a judge is transferred from one High Court to another, they are entitled to receive a compensatory allowance. This allowance is provided in addition to the standard salary and is determined by the Parliament. The transfer process is initiated by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, ensuring administrative efficiency in the judiciary.

24. (D) Certiorari
A writ of Certiorari is sought from the High Court to quash an order already passed by a subordinate court or tribunal. This remedy is applied when the lower court has acted without jurisdiction, exceeded its authority, or committed a patent error of law. It ensures that judicial and quasi-judicial decisions remain consistent with legal standards and do not violate any constitutional principles.

25. (B) I, II, and IV only
The salaries and allowances of High Court judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, while their pensions are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. These financial arrangements are determined by the Parliament to ensure judicial independence. Salaries cannot be reduced to the judge's disadvantage after appointment, except during a declared financial emergency, protecting them from executive or legislative pressure.

26. (D) I and II only
The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court is appointed by the President of India. During the selection process, the President consults the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of Madhya Pradesh. While the state executive provides inputs through the Governor, the Chief Minister does not possess a constitutional veto over the appointment, preserving the independence of the judicial branch.

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retirement practice of a Madhya Pradesh High Court judge?
(A) Practicing law in the Madhya Pradesh High Court
(B) Practicing law in the Supreme Court of India
(C) Practicing law in the Rajasthan High Court
(D) Taking up a position in a statutory tribunal

63. Which of the following statements regarding the transfer of cases by the Madhya Pradesh High Court is incorrect?
(A) It can transfer a case to the Rajasthan High Court without Supreme Court consent.
(B) It can transfer a case from one subordinate civil court to another in the state.
(C) It can transfer a criminal case from a Sessions Court to its own judicial docket.
(D) It exercises the power of transfer to ensure the conduct of a fair and just trial.

64. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) He administers the oath of office to the Governor of the state of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) He has the power to appoint the administrative officers and servants of the court.
(C) He can unilaterally alter the sanctioned judge strength of the MP High Court.
(D) He is responsible for the overall administrative control of the High Court's work.

65. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read them carefully and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The salaries and allowances of the judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment.
Reason (R): This provision ensures the independence of the judiciary from financial coercion by the state executive or legislature.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. What does "Contempt of Court" specifically refer to in the context of the Madhya Pradesh High Court's powers under Article 215?
(A) Civil contempt (disobedience) and criminal contempt (lowering court authority).
(B) Only the failure of a person to appear in court when summoned as a witness.
(C) Criticizing a judicial judgment within the pages of a recognized academic journal.
(D) Appealing a High Court decision to the Supreme Court against a judge's wishes.

67. Under Article 226, the Madhya Pradesh High Court can issue directions, orders, or writs to any person or authority. This includes the government of:
(A) Any state government in India regardless of where the cause of action arose
(B) Only the Union Government regarding matters of national defense or policy
(C) Any government if the cause of action arises within Madhya Pradesh
(D) Only local self-government bodies operating within the district boundaries

68. Which of the following represents the most appropriate outcome when a Lok Adalat in Madhya Pradesh successfully resolves a dispute?
(A) The case is escalated to the High Court for final approval.
(B) Court fees paid by the parties are refunded.
(C) The offending party is sentenced to mandatory imprisonment.
(D) The decree can be immediately appealed in the District Court.

69. Match the following types of writs issued by the MP High Court with their literal meanings:
List I: (Writ Name)
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Quo Warranto
S. Certiorari
List II: (Meaning)
1. We command
2. To be certified
3. You may have the body
4. By what authority
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

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Government in consultation with the High Court.
II. Their primary objective is to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs.
III. Appeals from Family Courts lie directly to the Supreme Court.
IV. Legal practitioners have no absolute right to represent a party before a Family Court.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

56. Consider the following statements regarding Revenue Courts in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Revenue courts are distinct from regular civil courts.
II. Revenue courts are primarily governed by the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959.
III. The High Court has no supervisory jurisdiction over the Board of Revenue in Madhya Pradesh.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only

57. Read the following statements regarding the powers of the MP High Court:
Statement I: The High Court has the power to withdraw a case pending in a subordinate court if it involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.
Statement II: After withdrawing such a case, the High Court is obligated to dispose of the entire case itself and cannot return it to the subordinate court.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

58. Identify the correct pair regarding the structural hierarchy under the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
(A) District Judge - Highest judicial authority in a district for civil matters
(B) Sessions Judge - Highest judicial authority in a district exclusively for revenue matters
(C) Chief Judicial Magistrate - Handles only appeals from the District Judge
(D) Civil Judge Junior Division - Has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction in civil suits

59. Who is empowered to appoint persons other than district judges to the judicial service of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court acting in his sole capacity.
(B) The President of India acting on the recommendation of the Union Law Minister.
(C) The Governor in consultation with the Public Service Commission and the High Court.
(D) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in consultation with the state cabinet.

60. A legislative act passed by the Madhya Pradesh State Assembly is challenged for violating the Basic Structure of the Constitution. Which power of the MP High Court allows it to examine the constitutionality of this act?
(A) Power of Superintendence
(B) Judicial Review
(C) Appellate Jurisdiction
(D) Advisory Jurisdiction

61. The following are steps in the hierarchy of appeals for a civil dispute originating in a rural area of Madhya Pradesh. Arrange them from bottom to top:
1. High Court of Madhya Pradesh
2. Court of Civil Judge Junior Division
3. Supreme Court of India
4. District Court

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

62. Which of the following actions is a negative violation of the rules concerning the post-

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court for a speedier judicial trial.
(B) The court refusing to hear a case due to a lack of proper territorial jurisdiction.
(C) The court relying exclusively on the legal advice provided by the State Cabinet.
(D) The court taking action on its own motion without a formal petition being filed.

79. The Madhya Pradesh High Court exercises appellate jurisdiction over decisions of the Family Courts. What is the time limit generally prescribed to file an appeal in the High Court against a judgment of a Family Court?
(A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 90 days

80. What is the primary cause for establishing permanent benches of the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Indore and Gwalior?
(A) To reduce the financial burden of litigation on the state government treasury.
(B) To provide employment opportunities to advocates residing in those specific regions.
(C) To satisfy political demands made during the state legislative assembly elections.
(D) To decentralize administration and ensure geographical accessibility for litigants.

81. Which of the following exceptions prevents the Madhya Pradesh High Court from interfering in certain matters?
(A) Disputes arising from commercial contracts signed between two private parties.
(B) Writ petitions filed against the actions of state government administrative officers.
(C) Proceedings of the State Legislature on grounds of procedural irregularity.
(D) Laws placed in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution after the year 1973.

82. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The Madhya Pradesh High Court exercises original jurisdiction in matters of admiralty, probate, and matrimonial disputes.
Statement II: The Madhya Pradesh High Court does not have original jurisdiction to try civil suits of high pecuniary value, unlike the Bombay or Delhi High Courts.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

83. The headquarters of the Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (MPSLSA) is located in which city?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Indore
(C) Gwalior
(D) Jabalpur

84. Read the following statements regarding the administration of justice in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: The High Court ensures that customary laws are respected in tribal areas, provided they do not violate fundamental rights.
Statement II: Regular civil courts have completely replaced all traditional tribal dispute resolution mechanisms across the state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

85. Consider the following statements regarding the supervisory jurisdiction of the MP High Court under Article 227:
I. It extends to all courts and tribunals within Madhya Pradesh.
II. It includes the power to call for returns from such courts.
III. It includes the power to make and issue general rules for the practice of such courts.
IV. It extends to tribunals constituted under laws relating to the Armed Forces.
V. It empowers the High Court to settle tables of fees for sheriffs and clerks.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, IV, and V
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, II, III, and V only

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(D) I, III, and V only

86. Which of the following actions cannot be challenged in the Madhya Pradesh High Court through a writ of Mandamus?
(A) An arbitrary refusal by a statutory body to grant a legally required license.
(B) An internal decision of a private company not discharging a public duty.
(C) The failure of a municipal corporation to maintain the safety of public roads.
(D) The refusal of a public university to admit students based on illegal criteria.

87. The Board of Revenue in Madhya Pradesh serves as the highest appellate authority for revenue matters. Where is its principal seat located?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Indore

88. Identify the correct statement regarding the constitution of benches in the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
(A) Division benches must consist of at least four or more experienced judges.
(B) A full bench consists of at least three judges to decide questions of law.
(C) Single judge benches are prohibited from hearing any writ petitions at all.
(D) Only the Chief Justice of India decides the composition of benches in the state.

89. Under the Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act, 1958, which is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in a district?
(A) Court of the Civil Judge Junior Division
(B) Court of the District Judge
(C) High Court of Madhya Pradesh
(D) Board of Revenue

90. Identify the odd one out in the context of the collegium system for the appointment of High Court judges.
(A) Union Minister of Law and Justice
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) Two senior-most judges of the Supreme Court
(D) Chief Justice of the respective High Court

91. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) gained prominence in the Madhya Pradesh High Court primarily to:
(A) Increase the total revenue generated through court fees for the state government.
(B) Relax the rule of "locus standi" to provide justice to the disadvantaged groups.
(C) Replace the traditional civil suit mechanism for resolving local property disputes.
(D) Bypass the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction for all human rights cases.

92. Identify the correct statement regarding the subordinate judiciary in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Civil Judge - Appointed directly by the Chief Minister without a competitive exam.
(B) Chief Judicial Magistrate - Appointed by the Union Public Service Commission of India.
(C) District Judge - Appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court.
(D) Revenue Inspector - Functions under the direct administrative control of the Court.

93. What is the effect of the Madhya Pradesh High Court declaring a state law as unconstitutional?
(A) The law is sent back to the legislature for a mandatory and immediate amendment.
(B) The law remains valid but cannot be applied in the principal seat of Jabalpur.
(C) The law is suspended for six months to allow the state to file a formal appeal.
(D) The law becomes void and unenforceable from the date of the judicial judgment.

94. In the context of judicial review by the MP High Court, which is a negative ground that will NOT typically justify interference with an administrative order?
(A) An instance where the authority acted entirely without any legal jurisdiction.
(B) An order passed in direct violation of the principles of natural justice.
(C) A minor procedural error that did not prejudice any of the involved parties.
(D) A decision suffering from an error of law apparent on the face of the record.

95. The power of the MP High Court to review its own judgments is inherently derived from its status as a:
(A) Court of Record

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(B) Constitutional Court
(C) Appellate Court
(D) Supervisory Court

96. Which of the following is the most appropriate remedy for a person detained by the police in Madhya Pradesh for over 24 hours without being produced before a magistrate?
(A) Filing a civil suit for damages in the District Court
(B) Filing a writ of Habeas Corpus in the MP High Court
(C) Sending a legal notice to the State Home Minister
(D) Applying for an anticipatory bail in the Sessions Court

97. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the Lok Adalats organized by the MPSLSA?
(A) They possess the power to unilaterally grant divorces without mutual consent.
(B) They are organized periodically across Madhya Pradesh.
(C) They can deal with pre-litigation disputes.
(D) They aim to arrive at a compromise or settlement between parties.

98. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: The Madhya Pradesh High Court can issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights to any person residing outside its territorial jurisdiction if the cause of action arises wholly or in part within Madhya Pradesh.
Statement II: The territorial jurisdiction of the MP High Court is strictly limited by the physical boundaries of the state, irrespective of the cause of action.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

99. The Madhya Pradesh High Court Bar Association plays a role in suggesting names for the elevation of advocates to the bench. What is the constitutional minimum period of practice as an advocate required for such elevation?
(A) 5 years
(B) 7 years
(C) 10 years
(D) 15 years

100. If the office of the Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court falls vacant, who appoints the Acting Chief Justice?
(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The outgoing Chief Justice
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The President of India

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(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

70. The District Courts in Madhya Pradesh function under the administrative control of the High Court. If a District Judge imposes a death penalty, what is the required procedure before execution?
(A) The sentence must be confirmed by the Governor.
(B) The sentence must be confirmed by the Supreme Court of India.
(C) The sentence must be confirmed by the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
(D) The sentence can be executed immediately without further confirmation.

71. Identify the odd one out based on the process of removal of constitutional functionaries.
(A) Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(B) Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
(C) Judge of the Supreme Court of India
(D) Chief Election Commissioner of India

72. Who decides disputes regarding the age of a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court acting in his own capacity.
(B) The President of India after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
(C) The Parliament of India through the passage of a simple majority resolution.
(D) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh acting on the advice of the State Legislature.

73. Identify the correct pair regarding judicial review powers of the MP High Court.
(A) Post-constitutional laws - Cannot be subjected to the power of judicial review
(B) Pre-constitutional laws - Subject to review if they violate Article 13 rights
(C) Constitutional Amendments - High Court has the exclusive power to strike them down
(D) Delegated Legislation - Exempt from review by the High Court under Article 226

74. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals specifically with the High Courts in the States?
(A) Part IV
(B) Part V
(C) Part VI
(D) Part VII

75. Identify the correct statement regarding the financial powers related to the MP High Court.
(A) The High Court budget can be reduced by the State Legislature during the budget.
(B) The High Court generates its own revenue and operates as a self-funded entity.
(C) The Union Finance Commission provides funds directly to the High Court accounts.
(D) Administrative expenses of the High Court are charged on the State's Consolidated Fund.

76. Match the following landmark themes with the nature of High Court intervention in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Case/Theme)
P. PIL on Bhopal Gas Tragedy
Q. Judicial Review
R. Tribal Land Alienation
S. Lok Adalat
List II: (Intervention/Mechanism)
1. Quashing an unconstitutional state law
2. Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism
3. Compensation and medical relief for victims
4. Enforcement of the Fifth Schedule protections
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

77. The doctrine of 'Res Judicata' applies to writ petitions in the Madhya Pradesh High Court. What does this mean in practical terms?
(A) A petitioner can file multiple writ petitions on the same cause in various courts.
(B) The High Court is legally bound by the decisions made by the subordinate courts.
(C) Writs can only be issued by the High Court during a declared state of emergency.
(D) A decided writ petition bars a subsequent petition on the same cause of action.

78. What is the meaning of the term "suo motu" cognizance often exercised by the Madhya Pradesh High Court in Public Interest Litigations?
(A) The court transferring a case to a lower

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this selection process. The Governor of the state administers the oath of office to the newly appointed judges. Additionally, the State Legislature is restricted from arbitrarily altering the jurisdiction of the High Court, ensuring its constitutional independence and authority.

10. (C) The power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals in its territory
Under Article 227, the High Court possesses the power of superintendence over all subordinate courts and tribunals within its territorial jurisdiction. This supervisory role allows the court to call for returns, issue general rules, and settle tables of fees. It ensures that lower judicial bodies function within their legal limits and adhere to the principles of justice and procedural fairness.

11. (D) It increased the retirement age of High Court judges from 60 to 62 years.
The 15th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963, introduced several changes to the functioning of High Courts across India. One of the most significant provisions was the increase in the retirement age of High Court judges from sixty to sixty-two years. This amendment aimed to retain experienced judicial officers within the state judiciary to manage the increasing workload and ensure judicial stability.

12. (B) 1936
The High Court of Nagpur was established by a Letters Patent issued by King George V on January 2, 1936. This historical document authorized the creation of the court for the Central Provinces and Berar. Following the reorganization of states in 1956, this institution became the Madhya Pradesh High Court, with its principal seat eventually being relocated to the city of Jabalpur.

13. (A) The control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto is vested in the High Court under Article 235.
Article 235 of the Constitution ensures the independence of the subordinate judiciary by vesting the administrative control of district and lower courts in the High Court. This control includes matters of postings, promotions, and the granting of leave. By insulating these judicial officers from direct executive interference, the Constitution maintains the separation of powers and protects the integrity of the state's legal system.

14. (C) The person must have attained the minimum age of 45 years.
Article 217(2) of the Indian Constitution specifies that a person must be a citizen of India and have held a judicial office or practiced as an advocate for at least ten years to be appointed a High Court judge. There is no specific minimum age of forty-five years mentioned in the constitutional qualifications for this judicial appointment process in the High Court.

15. (D) I, III, IV, and V only
Public Interest Litigation in Madhya Pradesh allows the High Court to address issues like environmental protection and tribal rights. The court can take suo motu cognizance or treat simple letters as petitions, known as epistolary jurisdiction. Crucially, the traditional rule of locus standi is relaxed, meaning any public-spirited individual can seek justice for marginalized groups whose fundamental rights have been violated.

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16. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Article 215 establishes the High Court as a court of record with the power to punish for contempt. Article 222 provides for the transfer of judges between different High Courts. Article 226 grants the power to issue various writs for the protection of rights. Finally, Article 227 gives the High Court the authority of superintendence over all subordinate courts and tribunals.

17. (A) It has the power to hear appeals against decisions of the Armed Forces Tribunal.
The appellate jurisdiction of the High Court covers civil and criminal judgments from subordinate courts like District and Sessions Courts. However, decisions of the Armed Forces Tribunal are specifically excluded from the High Court's supervisory and writ jurisdiction under Article 227. Appeals from such military tribunals usually go directly to the Supreme Court, ensuring a specialized process for national security matters.

18. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
The judicial hierarchy in Madhya Pradesh places the District and Sessions Judge at the highest

ANSWERS

1. (D) Bhopal
The Madhya Pradesh High Court has its principal seat at Jabalpur and maintains permanent benches at Indore and Gwalior. These locations were established to provide better judicial accessibility across the large state. Bhopal, despite being the capital city, is not a seat for a permanent bench, though cases from that region are typically handled by the Jabalpur seat.

2. (C) Family Courts - Promote conciliation in marriage and family affairs under the 1984 Act
Family Courts are established under the Family Courts Act, 1984, to facilitate the conciliation and speedy settlement of disputes related to marriage and family affairs. Unlike regular civil courts that follow rigid procedures, these courts prioritize resolution through mediation. They operate under the High Court's supervision but focus specifically on preserving family structures and ensuring social welfare for litigants.

3. (C) Writ jurisdiction
When a citizen's fundamental rights are violated, the High Court exercises its writ jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Indian Constitution. This power allows the court to issue various writs like Mandamus or Certiorari to protect the right to life and liberty. This jurisdiction is broader than the Supreme Court's because it also covers the enforcement of non-fundamental legal rights.

4. (C) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
Under the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court serves as the Patron-in-Chief of the State Legal Services Authority. This role ensures that the judiciary leads efforts to provide free legal aid to marginalized sections. The authority coordinates with district and taluka levels to organize Lok Adalats and awareness programs.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The writ jurisdiction of a High Court under Article 226 is considered wider than that of the Supreme Court under Article 32. While the Supreme Court can only issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the High Court can issue them for "any other purpose." This includes the protection of statutory rights and regular legal interests for citizens.

6. (B) Power to hear appeals against a single judge's judgment in the same court
Historically, Letters Patent jurisdiction refers to the power granted to certain High Courts through a formal charter. In modern Indian practice, it primarily concerns intra-court appeals. This allows a division bench of the same High Court to hear an appeal against a judgment delivered by a single judge. It serves as an internal mechanism for correcting potential judicial errors.

7. (B) Article 214
Article 214 of the Constitution of India explicitly mandates that there shall be a High Court for each state. This provision forms the foundation of the state judiciary, ensuring that every state has its own highest court of record. Subsequent articles define the constitution, organization, and powers of these courts, establishing them as vital pillars of the Indian legal framework.

8. (C) 1956
Following the enactment of the States Reorganization Act in 1956, the principal seat of the High Court was moved from Nagpur to Jabalpur. This change coincided with the creation of the modern state of Madhya Pradesh. The move was intended to centralize the judiciary within the new borders. The current High Court building in Jabalpur remains a significant architectural landmark.

9. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The President of India is responsible for appointing judges to the High Court, while the Chief Justice of India is consulted during

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27. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The High Court Bar Association is a voluntary professional organization rather than a statutory body created directly by the Constitution. Its primary role is to represent the interests of practicing advocates and maintain professional ethics and standards. By fostering a collaborative environment, the association assists the court in the administration of justice and supports the welfare of the legal community.

28. (A) The President may appoint qualified persons as additional judges for a term up to two years.
Article 224 of the Constitution allows the President to appoint additional judges to a High Court to handle temporary increases in workload or arrears of work. These appointments are made for a specific term, which cannot exceed two years. Additional judges must meet the same qualifications as permanent judges and help in the efficient disposal of pending cases within the judicial system.

29. (B) 62 years
Judges of the High Court in India, including the Madhya Pradesh High Court, hold office until they attain the age of sixty-two years. This retirement age is specified in Article 217 of the Constitution. Upon reaching this age, the judge must vacate their office, although they may still be requested to sit as an acting judge under specific constitutional provisions if necessary.

30. (D) Inter-state river water disputes involving Madhya Pradesh
The High Court has original jurisdiction over election petitions for Parliament and State Legislatures, as well as matters of contempt. However, inter-state river water disputes are specifically excluded from the jurisdiction of all courts, including the High Court. Such disputes are resolved by specialized tribunals established under Article 262 of the Constitution to handle complex issues of water sharing between states.

31. (C) C, D, B, A
The removal of a High Court judge begins with a motion signed by a specific number of members in either House of Parliament. This is followed by a formal investigation by a three-member inquiry committee. If the charges are proven, the motion must be passed by a special majority in both Houses before the President issues the final removal order.

32. (B) Proceeding on a medical leave of two weeks
A vacancy in the office of a High Court judge occurs upon their resignation, retirement at age sixty-two, or elevation to the Supreme Court. Removing a judge through the constitutional process also creates a vacancy. However, temporary absences, such as taking a short medical leave, do not result in a vacancy, as the judge continues to hold their official position during the leave.

33. (B) Advisory Jurisdiction
The Madhya Pradesh High Court exercises writ, appellate, and supervisory jurisdictions as empowered by the Constitution. However, it does not possess advisory jurisdiction, which is a power exclusively granted to the Supreme Court of India under Article 143. While the High Court interprets laws during trials and appeals, it cannot provide formal non-binding legal advice to the executive branch or the Governor.

34. (D) A law made by Parliament
Article 230 of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to a Union Territory or exclude it from one. This can only be accomplished through a formal law enacted by the Parliament. This provision ensures that the central legislature retains control over the judicial administration and territorial reach of High Courts in relation to federal territories.

35. (A) P-3, Q-5, R-2, S-4
Mandamus is a command to a public authority to perform its duty, while Certiorari is used to quash orders of lower courts. Prohibition is issued to prevent a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction. Quo Warranto inquires into the legality of a person's claim to a public office. These writs are essential tools for the High Court to ensure administrative and judicial accountability.

36. (A) Article 214 - Establishment of a High Court for each State
Article 214 of the Indian Constitution mandates the establishment of a High Court for every

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53. (C) Justice M. Hidayatullah
Justice M. Hidayatullah served as the first Chief Justice of the newly constituted Madhya Pradesh High Court in 1956. He played a crucial role in establishing the court's traditions and administrative framework during the transition from Nagpur to Jabalpur. Justice Hidayatullah later went on to serve as the Chief Justice of India and the Vice-President of India, leaving a distinguished legacy in Indian jurisprudence.

54. (C) A person detained unlawfully is produced before the court and set at liberty.
A writ of Habeas Corpus is a fundamental legal tool used to protect personal liberty against unlawful detention. When issued, it requires the detaining authority to produce the person before the court and justify the legal grounds for their detention. If the court finds the detention to be without legal authority, it orders the immediate release of the individual, thereby safeguarding the right to freedom.

55. (A) I, II, and IV only
Family Courts are established to promote conciliation and speedy settlement of family-related disputes. While they are set up by the State Government in consultation with the High Court, appeals from their judgments lie to the High Court, not the Supreme Court. Additionally, legal practitioners do not have an absolute right to represent parties, as the focus is on amicable resolution rather than adversarial litigation.

56. (A) III only
Revenue Courts in Madhya Pradesh are distinct from civil courts and primarily handle land revenue and tenancy matters under the State Land Revenue Code. Contrary to the incorrect statement, the High Court does exercise supervisory jurisdiction over the Board of Revenue and other revenue authorities under Article 227. This ensures that even specialized revenue judicial bodies function within the parameters of the law and the Constitution.

57. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Under Article 228, the High Court can withdraw a case from a subordinate court if it involves a substantial question of law regarding constitutional interpretation. After determining the legal question, the High Court may either dispose of the entire case or return it to the subordinate court with a copy of its judgment on the legal point. This allows the lower court to finalize the case accordingly.

58. (A) District Judge - Highest judicial authority in a district for civil matters
The District Judge serves as the highest judicial authority within a district for all civil matters. This officer also functions as the Sessions Judge when handling criminal cases. The District Judge exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction and possesses administrative control over the subordinate courts in the district. This dual role is central to the effective administration of justice at the local level in Madhya Pradesh.

59. (C) The Governor in consultation with the Public Service Commission and the High Court.
Article 234 of the Constitution provides for the appointment of persons other than district judges to the state judicial service. These appointments are made by the Governor of the state after consulting with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court. This collaborative process ensures that candidates are selected based on merit and suitability, maintaining the quality and independence of the subordinate judiciary.

60. (B) Judicial Review
The power of judicial review enables the High Court to examine the constitutionality of legislative acts passed by the State Assembly. If a law is found to violate the Basic Structure of the Constitution or any fundamental rights, the court has the authority to declare it void. This power ensures that the legislature operates within its constitutional limits and that the supreme law of the land is upheld.

61. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
In the hierarchy of civil appeals, a dispute typically originates in the Court of the Civil Judge Junior Division. Appeals from there generally go to the District Court. If a further appeal is warranted on a substantial question of law, it is heard by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. Finally, the Supreme Court of India serves as the ultimate appellate authority for cases from the state.

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45. (A) B, D, C, A
The appointment of a High Court judge begins with the Chief Justice of the High Court recommending names after consulting senior colleagues. This recommendation is forwarded by the State Government and Governor to the Union Law Ministry. Subsequently, the Chief Justice of India and the Supreme Court collegium review and approve the names. Finally, the President of India issues the official warrant of appointment.

46. (B) The Chief Justice of the High Court, with the previous consent of the President.
Article 224A allows the Chief Justice of a High Court to request a retired judge of that court or another High Court to sit and act as a judge. This request requires the previous consent of the President of India. Such appointments are typically made to address temporary increases in the court's workload and ensure that cases are disposed of in a timely manner.

47. (B) It tests if actions are arbitrary, unreasonable, or violative of natural justice.
When reviewing administrative actions, the High Court examines whether the state government has acted within its legal authority and followed the principles of natural justice. The court does not substitute its own policy preferences for those of the executive. Instead, it ensures that administrative decisions are not arbitrary, unreasonable, or discriminatory, thereby protecting citizens from potential misuse of governmental power and ensuring rule of law.

48. (B) The State Legislature could enact laws violating rights without judicial check.
The power of judicial review allows the High Court to strike down state laws that violate the Constitution or infringe upon fundamental rights. Without this power, the State Legislature could pass legislation that disregards constitutional protections without any judicial oversight. This would undermine the system of checks and balances, potentially leading to the erosion of individual liberties and the rule of law within the state.

49. (A) The High Court retains writ jurisdiction under Article 226 over environmental issues despite the existence of the NGT.
Despite the establishment of the National Green Tribunal for specialized environmental adjudication, the High Court retains its constitutional writ jurisdiction under Article 226. Citizens can still approach the High Court to challenge environmental violations or administrative actions affecting the environment. The High Court's powers are fundamental and cannot be completely ousted by statutory tribunals, ensuring broad judicial protection for environmental and related constitutional rights.

50. (C) He can dismiss subordinate civil judges without conducting a formal inquiry.
The Chief Justice of the High Court performs various administrative duties, such as allocating cases and appointing court staff. He also plays a role in the administrative control of the subordinate judiciary. However, he cannot summarily dismiss subordinate judges. Any dismissal must follow the formal procedures and protections guaranteed under the Constitution, ensuring that judicial officers are not removed without a fair and proper inquiry.

51. (D) Principles of Natural Justice
The principles of natural justice require that no person should be condemned unheard and that every decision-maker must be impartial. If an administrative tribunal dismisses an employee without a fair hearing, the High Court will intervene. By applying these principles, the court ensures that administrative and quasi-judicial bodies act fairly and reasonably, preventing arbitrary exercises of power that violate a person's basic legal rights.

52. (D) It hears petitions to protect tribal land rights and prevent socio-economic exploitation.
The High Court plays a vital role in protecting the rights of tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. It hears petitions related to land alienation, exploitation, and the enforcement of constitutional protections under the Fifth Schedule. By providing a forum for these marginalized groups, the court ensures that their unique socio-economic interests and cultural identities are legally protected against unlawful state actions or private encroachments.

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CHAPTER 19

Three Tier Panchayati Raj System in Madhya Pradesh

1. Which of the following subjects is an exception and NOT included in the 29 functions transferred to Panchayats under the Eleventh Schedule?
(A) Agriculture and agricultural extension
(B) Rural housing
(C) Poverty alleviation programmes
(D) Higher education and universities

2. Identify the negative condition regarding disqualifications for Panchayat membership in Madhya Pradesh. A person is NOT disqualified if they:
(A) Are under 21 years of age
(B) Hold an office of profit under the State Government
(C) Have been a continuous resident of the village for only three years
(D) Have more than two living children, with the third born after January 2001

3. Match List-I (Committees on Panchayati Raj) with List-II (Year of Appointment):
List-I: (Committees on Panchayati Raj)
P. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
Q. Ashok Mehta Committee
R. G.V.K. Rao Committee
S. L.M. Singhvi Committee
List-II: (Year of Appointment)
1. 1986
2. 1985
3. 1977
4. 1957
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

4. Which of the following is a correct pair regarding the standing committees of a Zila Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh and their respective focus areas?
(A) Agriculture Committee - Coordination of various rural housing projects
(B) Communication and Works Committee - Oversight of maternal health schemes
(C) Education Committee - Adult literacy and school administration
(D) Health Committee - Supervision of irrigation and local flood control

5. Which of the following is the odd one out regarding the sources of revenue for a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Property tax on buildings within the village
(B) Corporate tax from industries located nearby
(C) Tolls on vehicles passing through village roads
(D) Fees on markets and fairs held in the village

6. Match List-I (Constitutional Articles) with List-II (Provisions pertaining to Panchayats):
List-I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 243D
Q. Article 243G
R. Article 243I
S. Article 243K
List-II: (Provisions pertaining to Panchayats)
1. State Election Commission
2. State Finance Commission
3. Reservation of seats
4. Powers, authority and responsibilities
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

7. Which committee originally recommended the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system in India?
(A) Ashok Mehta Committee
(B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

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62. (A) Practicing law in the Madhya Pradesh High Court
Article 220 of the Constitution restricts a person who has held office as a permanent judge of a High Court from practicing law in that same court or any subordinate court. However, they are permitted to practice in the Supreme Court and other High Courts where they did not serve as a permanent judge. This rule is intended to maintain judicial propriety and prevent any potential conflict of interest.

63. (A) It can transfer a case to the Rajasthan High Court without Supreme Court consent.
The Madhya Pradesh High Court has the power to transfer cases between subordinate courts within its own territorial jurisdiction to ensure a fair trial. However, it cannot unilaterally transfer a case to a High Court in another state, such as Rajasthan. Such inter-state transfers fall under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India, which ensures that judicial administration across different states remains coordinated.

64. (C) He can unilaterally alter the sanctioned judge strength of the MP High Court.
The Chief Justice of the High Court holds administrative responsibility for the court's functioning, including appointing staff and administering the oath to the Governor. However, the sanctioned strength of judges in a High Court is determined by the President of India, not the Chief Justice. While the Chief Justice may be consulted on the need for more judges, the final authority rests with the central executive.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The salaries and allowances of High Court judges are protected by the Constitution and cannot be changed to their disadvantage after appointment, except during a financial emergency. This constitutional safeguard is essential for maintaining the independence of the judiciary. It prevents the state executive or legislature from using financial pressure or coercion to influence judicial decisions, thereby ensuring that judges can act without fear.

66. (A) Civil contempt (disobedience) and criminal contempt (lowering court authority).
Contempt of court under Article 215 includes both civil and criminal categories. Civil contempt involves the willful disobedience of any judgment, decree, or order of the court. Criminal contempt refers to acts that scandalize the court, lower its authority, or interfere with the due course of judicial proceedings. The power to punish for contempt ensures that the court's dignity is maintained and its orders are respected.

67. (C) Any government if the cause of action arises within Madhya Pradesh
Under Article 226, the High Court can issue writs to any government, including the Union Government, provided that the cause of action arises wholly or in part within the state's territorial jurisdiction. This allows the court to provide remedies even if the seat of the government is located outside the state. It ensures that citizens can seek legal redress locally for grievances occurring within Madhya Pradesh.

68. (B) Court fees paid by the parties are refunded.
When a dispute is successfully settled in a Lok Adalat, the parties are entitled to a refund of the court fees they had previously paid. This incentive encourages people to resolve their conflicts through compromise and mutual agreement rather than protracted litigation. The finality of the Lok Adalat's award helps in reducing the burden on regular courts while providing a cost-effective resolution for the litigants.

69. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The literal meanings of the writs provide insight into their functions: Habeas Corpus means "you may have the body," Mandamus means "we command," Quo Warranto means "by what authority," and Certiorari means "to be certified." Each writ serves a specific purpose in protecting legal rights and ensuring that public authorities and lower courts act within the bounds of their legal and constitutional powers.

70. (C) The sentence must be confirmed by the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, when a Sessions Judge passes a sentence of death, it cannot be executed until it is confirmed by the High Court. This mandatory requirement

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courts, its decisions are subject to the supervisory and writ jurisdiction of the High Court, ensuring that revenue administration remains within the bounds of law.

88. (B) A full bench consists of at least three judges to decide questions of law.
Benches in the High Court are constituted to hear cases based on their complexity and the legal questions involved. A single judge bench handles routine matters, while a division bench consists of two judges. A full bench, comprising at least three judges, is formed to decide significant or substantial questions of law. This system ensures thorough judicial deliberation and consistency in the interpretation of various legal and constitutional provisions.

89. (B) Court of the District Judge
Under the Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act, 1958, the Court of the District Judge is recognized as the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in each district. This court has the authority to hear and decide civil suits of any value unless specifically restricted by law. It also serves as an appellate court for decisions made by lower civil courts within its territory, forming a crucial link in the state's judicial hierarchy.

90. (A) Union Minister of Law and Justice
The collegium system for appointing High Court judges consists of the Chief Justice of India and the two senior-most judges of the Supreme Court, who consult with the Chief Justice of the respective High Court. While the Union Minister of Law and Justice is involved in the administrative processing of these appointments, the Minister is not a member of the judicial collegium itself, which retains primary authority over candidate selection.

91. (B) Relax the rule of "locus standi" to provide justice to the disadvantaged groups.
Public Interest Litigation was introduced to make the legal system more accessible to those who are unable to approach the court themselves. By relaxing the strict rule of "locus standi," the High Court allows any public-spirited individual to file a petition on behalf of marginalized communities. This evolution in legal practice ensures that fundamental rights are protected for all citizens, regardless of their socio-economic status or personal circumstances.

92. (C) District Judge - Appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court.
According to Article 233 of the Constitution, the appointment, posting, and promotion of district judges in a state are made by the Governor. This process is conducted in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction over that state. This requirement ensures that the judiciary has a significant say in the selection of its senior-most subordinate officers, thereby preserving the independence and professional quality of the local judicial system.

93. (D) The law becomes void and unenforceable from the date of the judicial judgment.
When the High Court declares a state law unconstitutional, the law loses its legal validity and becomes unenforceable. This judicial determination means that the law cannot be applied or enforced by the state executive or any other authority. Such a judgment upholds the supremacy of the Constitution and ensures that all legislative actions remain within the prescribed constitutional boundaries, protecting citizens from invalid or harmful state legislation.

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94. (C) A minor procedural error that did not prejudice any of the involved parties.
The High Court typically intervenes in administrative orders when there is a lack of jurisdiction, a violation of natural justice, or a patent error of law. However, minor procedural errors that do not result in any actual prejudice or injustice to the parties involved are generally not considered sufficient grounds for judicial interference. The court focuses on substantial legal and constitutional issues rather than insignificant technical irregularities in the administrative process.

95. (A) Court of Record
As a court of record under Article 215, the High Court has the inherent power to review its own judgments to correct any errors or prevent a miscarriage of justice. This status also empowers the court to punish for its contempt. The records of the court are maintained for perpetual testimony, and their authority ensures that judicial proceedings are conducted with

appeal must be filed within 30 days from the date of the judgment or order. This time limit ensures timely justice and prevents unnecessary delays. However, the High Court may allow a delay if sufficient cause is shown.

80. (D) To decentralize administration and ensure geographical accessibility for litigants.
The establishment of permanent benches at Indore and Gwalior was primarily aimed at decentralizing the judicial administration in Madhya Pradesh. Given the state's large geographical area, having benches in different regions makes the High Court more accessible to litigants living far from Jabalpur. This decentralization reduces travel time and costs for parties involved in legal disputes, thereby facilitating a more efficient and equitable justice delivery system.

81. (C) Proceedings of the State Legislature on grounds of procedural irregularity.
Article 212 of the Constitution prevents the High Court from inquiring into the validity of any proceedings in the State Legislature on the grounds of an alleged irregularity of procedure. This provision upholds the principle of mutual respect and separation of powers between the judiciary and the legislature. It ensures that the internal workings of the legislative assembly remain free from judicial interference, provided they do not violate constitutional mandates.

82. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Madhya Pradesh High Court possesses original jurisdiction in matters like admiralty, probate, and matrimonial disputes. However, it does not have ordinary original civil jurisdiction to hear high-value civil suits directly, which is a power held by certain older High Courts in cities like Mumbai and Delhi. In Madhya Pradesh, such civil cases must be initiated in the appropriate district courts before they can reach the High Court.

83. (D) Jabalpur
The headquarters of the Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority is located in Jabalpur, alongside the principal seat of the High Court. This strategic location facilitates close coordination between the authority and the state's highest judicial office. From Jabalpur, the authority oversees legal aid activities, awareness programs, and the organization of Lok Adalats throughout all districts of Madhya Pradesh, ensuring statewide coverage of legal services.

84. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
While the High Court ensures that valid tribal customary laws are respected, Statement II is incorrect because traditional tribal dispute resolution mechanisms have not been completely replaced by regular civil courts. Many tribal communities continue to use customary systems for local issues. The formal legal system often recognizes and integrates these traditional practices, provided they do not conflict with fundamental rights or established constitutional principles and legal statutes.

85. (C) I, II, III, and V only
Under Article 227, the High Court exercises superintendence over all courts and tribunals in Madhya Pradesh. This includes calling for returns, issuing general rules of practice, and settling fee tables for court officers. However, this power specifically excludes tribunals related to the Armed Forces. This exclusion ensures that military discipline and adjudication remain under a separate specialized framework, while all other judicial bodies remain under the High Court's administrative oversight.

86. (B) An internal decision of a private company not discharging a public duty.
A writ of Mandamus is issued to command a public authority or a statutory body to perform a legal duty that it has failed to execute. This writ cannot be issued against a purely private company or individual that does not perform any public function. Therefore, internal administrative decisions within private organizations fall outside the scope of this specific constitutional remedy, which is reserved for ensuring the accountability of public officials and institutions.

87. (B) Gwalior
The Board of Revenue, which is the highest appellate authority for revenue-related matters in the state, is headquartered in Gwalior. It functions under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959. Although it is a specialized quasi-judicial body separate from the regular civil

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state. Article 226 provides the power to issue writs for both fundamental rights and other legal purposes. Article 231 allows Parliament to establish a common High Court for two or more states. Article 233 deals with the appointment of district judges, rather than the High Court's general powers.

37. (A) The award of a Lok Adalat is final and binding with no provision for appeal.
Lok Adalats are designed as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism to provide speedy and affordable justice. The award passed by a Lok Adalat is considered a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties involved. There is no provision for an appeal against this award, as it is based on the mutual settlement and consent of the parties.

38. (D) Article 235
Article 235 of the Constitution vests the control over district courts and other subordinate courts in the High Court. This includes responsibility for the posting, promotion, and leave of persons belonging to the judicial service of the state. This constitutional mandate ensures that the subordinate judiciary remains independent and functions under the direct administrative supervision of the highest court in the state.

39. (D) Tehsildar
In the criminal judicial hierarchy, the Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, and Judicial Magistrate First Class are key officers responsible for adjudicating criminal cases. A Tehsildar, however, is primarily a revenue officer belonging to the executive branch. While they may exercise certain executive magisterial powers, they are not part of the regular subordinate criminal judiciary under the administrative control of the High Court.

40. (D) The Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority
The Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority is the primary body responsible for coordinating legal aid programs across the state. It focuses on ensuring that justice is accessible to marginalized groups, including those in remote tribal areas. By organizing legal awareness camps and providing free legal services, the authority helps bridge the gap between the law and vulnerable populations in Madhya Pradesh.

41. (B) Formulating laws to be passed by the State Legislature
The Bar Association is responsible for protecting the interests of advocates, maintaining professional ethics, and assisting the court in the administration of justice. However, it does not have the authority to formulate or pass laws, as this is the exclusive constitutional function of the State Legislature. The association primarily influences the legal system through advocacy, representation, and maintaining high standards of legal practice.

42. (C) The High Court itself
Under Article 225 of the Constitution, High Courts have the power to make rules to regulate their own procedures and the sittings of the court. These rules govern various aspects of judicial practice and administrative functioning. While these powers are subject to the provisions of the Constitution and any law made by the appropriate legislature, the High Court remains the primary authority in this area.

43. (B) Its acts are recorded for perpetual testimony and it can punish for contempt.
As a court of record under Article 215, the High Court's proceedings and acts are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are admitted to be of evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any court. Furthermore, the High Court possesses the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself, which includes both civil disobedience and criminal acts that lower its authority.

44. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Commercial Courts are established at the district level to expedite the resolution of high-value commercial disputes. While Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect because appeals from these courts do not go directly to the Supreme Court. Instead, they are heard by the Commercial Appellate Division of the High Court, ensuring a specialized and efficient review process within the state's own judicial framework.

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finality and respect, reflecting the court's high constitutional standing.

96. (B) Filing a writ of Habeas Corpus in the MP High Court
A writ of Habeas Corpus is the most effective remedy for a person who has been unlawfully detained by the police beyond the constitutionally mandated twenty-four-hour period. By filing this writ in the High Court, the aggrieved party can compel the detaining authority to produce the person in court. If the detention is found illegal, the court will order the person's immediate release, thereby upholding the fundamental right to personal liberty.

97. (A) They possess the power to unilaterally grant divorces without mutual consent.
Lok Adalats are primarily designed to facilitate settlements and compromises between parties through mutual agreement. They can deal with pre-litigation and pending cases, including those involving compoundable criminal offenses and civil disputes. However, they do not have the power to unilaterally grant a divorce if there is no mutual consent between the parties. Such substantive matrimonial decisions must be handled by regular courts following the appropriate legal procedures and statutory requirements.

98. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Under Article 226, the High Court can issue writs to persons or authorities outside its territorial limits if the cause of action arises, even in part, within its jurisdiction. Therefore, Statement I is correct. Statement II is incorrect because the court's reach is not strictly limited by state boundaries when a relevant legal event has occurred within the state. This principle ensures that citizens can seek local remedies for actions with statewide legal implications.

99. (C) 10 years
To be eligible for appointment as a High Court judge, the Constitution requires that a person must have been an advocate of a High Court for at least ten years. Alternatively, the person must have held a judicial office in India for at least ten years. This significant period of professional practice or service ensures that candidates possess the necessary legal expertise and experience required to perform high-level judicial functions within the state.

100. (D) The President of India
When the office of the Chief Justice of a High Court falls vacant or when the Chief Justice is unable to perform their duties, the President of India appoints one of the other judges of the court to act as the Chief Justice. This power is exercised under Article 223 of the Constitution. This ensures that the administrative and judicial leadership of the High Court continues without interruption during periods of vacancy or absence.

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serves as a critical safeguard to ensure that the most extreme penalty is only carried out after a thorough review by a higher judicial authority, thereby preventing potential miscarriages of justice in criminal cases.

71. (A) Governor of Madhya Pradesh
Judges of the High Court and Supreme Court, along with the Chief Election Commissioner, are removed through a rigorous parliamentary process involving a special majority. However, the Governor of a state does not have a fixed tenure and serves at the pleasure of the President. This means the Governor can be removed from office at any time by the President without a formal impeachment or parliamentary motion.

72. (B) The President of India after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
If any question arises regarding the age of a High Court judge, the matter is decided by the President of India. This decision is made after a formal consultation with the Chief Justice of India and is considered final under Article 217(3) of the Constitution. This specialized procedure prevents local political or administrative interference and ensures that such sensitive personal matters are resolved at the highest level.

73. (B) Pre-constitutional laws - Subject to review if they violate Article 13 rights
Article 13 of the Constitution provides that any law in force before the commencement of the Constitution remains valid only to the extent it is consistent with Fundamental Rights. The High Court has the power to review these pre-constitutional laws and declare them void if they violate such rights. This ensures that the entire legal framework of the state aligns with the supreme constitutional values established in 1950.

74. (C) Part VI
Part VI of the Indian Constitution contains the provisions relating to the states, including the organization and powers of the High Courts. Chapter V of this part specifically addresses High Courts in the States, covering articles from 214 to 231. This constitutional segment defines the structure of the state judiciary and ensures its independence from the executive and legislative branches of the state government.

75. (D) Administrative expenses of the High Court are charged on the State's Consolidated Fund.
Article 229(3) of the Constitution mandates that the administrative expenses of the High Court, including salaries and allowances for its staff, are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State. This means these expenses are not subject to the annual vote of the State Legislative Assembly. This financial autonomy is crucial for maintaining the operational independence of the High Court from political and executive control.

76. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
High Court interventions in Madhya Pradesh cover diverse areas: PILs have addressed compensation for Bhopal Gas Tragedy victims, while judicial review is used to quash unconstitutional laws. The court also enforces protections for tribal land under the Fifth Schedule and promotes Lok Adalats as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism. These varied functions demonstrate the court's comprehensive role in protecting constitutional rights and ensuring social justice.

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77. (D) A decided writ petition bars a subsequent petition on the same cause of action.
The principle of Res Judicata prevents parties from litigating the same issue multiple times once it has been finally decided by a competent court. In the context of writ petitions, if the High Court has already heard and decided a petition on its merits, a second petition based on the same facts and cause of action is generally not maintainable. This promotes judicial efficiency and finality in legal proceedings.

78. (D) The court taking action on its own motion without a formal petition being filed.
Suo motu cognizance occurs when the High Court takes notice of a legal issue or a violation of rights on its own initiative, without waiting for a formal petition from an aggrieved party. This power is often used in Public Interest Litigations to address serious social or environmental issues. It allows the judiciary to act proactively to protect the public interest and ensure that the law is upheld.

79. (B) 30 days
The appeal against a judgment or order of a Family Court to the High Court is generally governed by the Family Courts Act, 1984. Under this law, an

(C) L.M. Singhvi Committee
(D) G.V.K. Rao Committee

8. In which year did the Government of Madhya Pradesh implement fifty percent reservation for women in Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) 1994
(B) 2001
(C) 2007
(D) 2012

9. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the revenue functions of Gram Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) They are empowered to levy a tax on lands and buildings.
(B) They are authorized to levy income tax on wealthy village residents.
(C) They can collect lighting tax where street lighting is provided.
(D) They can collect fees for using Panchayat rest houses.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The Sarpanch is elected directly by the voters of the Gram Panchayat area.
II. Panchs are elected from respective wards within the Gram Panchayat.
III. The Up-Sarpanch is directly elected by the Gram Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

11. Choose the most appropriate description of the 'Gram Swaraj' concept introduced in Madhya Pradesh in 2001.
(A) Transferring power from Gram Panchayats to District Collectors.
(B) Abolishing the Zila Panchayat tier to reduce administrative costs.
(C) Digitizing all existing land records at the district headquarters.
(D) Establishing self-reliant village republics via Gram Sabha powers.

12. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions.
Reason (R): The Act added Part IX to the Constitution of India, making it mandatory for states to establish a three-tier Panchayati Raj system.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

13. If a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh is dissolved after completing exactly three years of its five-year term, what will be the tenure of the newly elected Panchayat?
(A) A full term of five years
(B) The remainder of the original term (two years)
(C) Six months, until new statewide elections are announced
(D) Three years

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14. What is the most likely effect of a robust Ward Sabha functioning effectively in the grassroots democracy of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Faster centralization of financial powers at the Janpad level.
(B) Massive reduction in the legislative powers of the State Assembly.
(C) Improved transparency in identifying local project beneficiaries.
(D) Total dissolution of the Zila Panchayat's authority over the region.

15. According to Article 243ZD, every state is required to constitute a District Planning Committee. What is its main function in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Conducting the elections for various Zila Panchayat members.
(B) Distributing central funds directly to all Gram Panchayats.
(C) Dissolving non-functioning Janpad

(A) The DPC is chaired by the CEO of the Zila Panchayat.
(B) It is constituted under Article 243ZD of the Constitution.
(C) Four-fifths of members are from districts and municipalities.
(D) The DPC consolidates rural and urban local body plans.

83. Consider the following statements regarding Minor Forest Produce (MFP) under the PESA rules in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Gram Sabhas in PESA areas are empowered with the ownership of minor forest produce.
II. The Gram Sabha can determine the collection, pricing, and sale of MFP like Mahua and Tendu leaves.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

84. Which is the odd one out concerning the disqualification criteria for a Panchayat representative in MP?
(A) Being officially declared as an undischarged insolvent.
(B) Being of unsound mind as declared by a competent court.
(C) Changing political party affiliation after the election.
(D) Failing to pay tax arrears due to the local Gram Panchayat.

85. Which term best defines the transfer of authority, responsibilities, and funds from the central/state government to the Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) Centralization
(B) Deconcentration
(C) Devolution
(D) Delegation

86. Who has the authority to constitute the State Finance Commission in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Governor
(C) The President of India
(D) The State Legislature

87. Identify the correct pair mapping the tier of Panchayat to its designated administrative head in MP.
(A) Gram Panchayat - District Collector of the respective area.
(B) Zila Panchayat - Chief Executive Officer (IAS/SCS).
(C) Janpad Panchayat - Sub Divisional Magistrate of the block.
(D) Gram Sabha - Block Development Officer from the department.

88. Match List-I (Schemes/Missions) with List-II (Key Role of Panchayat in MP):
List-I: (Schemes/Missions)
P. MGNREGA
Q. Jal Jeevan Mission
R. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
S. PMAY (Grameen)
List-II: (Key Role of Panchayat in MP)
1. Constitution of VWSC and operations of in-village water supply
2. Identification of houseless families
3. ODF sustainability and solid/liquid waste management
4. Preparation of labor budget and execution of local public works
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

89. Arrange the following administrative officials of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh in descending order of their hierarchy (from State to Village level):
I. CEO, Zila Panchayat
II. Panchayat Secretary
III. Development Commissioner (Panchayat)
IV. CEO, Janpad Panchayat
(A) III, I, IV, II
(B) I, III, IV, II
(C) III, IV, I, II
(D) I, IV, III, II

90. National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated annually to commemorate the coming into force of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. On which date is it observed?
(A) 24th January
(B) 24th April

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26. Consider the following statements regarding the L.M. Singhvi Committee:
I. It was appointed by the Rajiv Gandhi government.
II. It was the first committee to strongly advocate granting constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

27. What is the primary cause for the establishment of the State Finance Commission in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Reviewing Panchayat finances and recommending fund devolution.
(B) Conducting independent audits of major state departments.
(C) Collecting taxes directly from rural areas for the center.
(D) Approving the state's annual budget before its presentation.

28. How is the Gram Sabha defined under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Avam Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam, 1993?
(A) All persons registered in the village electoral rolls within the Panchayat area.
(B) All members elected to represent the village in the local Gram Panchayat.
(C) The Sarpanch, Up-Sarpanch, and the administrative village secretary.
(D) All residents who pay local property taxes or agricultural land revenues.

29. Consider the following functions related to local governance:
I. Maintenance of rural roads and bridges
II. Formulation of the Union Budget
III. Management of public health and sanitation
IV. Implementation of rural electrification
Which of the following combination of statements correctly represents the functions of a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV

30. Under which Article of the Constitution is the Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission constituted to conduct elections to Panchayati Raj bodies?
(A) Article 243I
(B) Article 243M
(C) Article 243O
(D) Article 243K

31. What is the fundamental definition and purpose of the PESA Act of 1996 in the context of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Enhancing judicial powers for District Courts in urban zones.
(B) Establishing special economic zones within various rural regions.
(C) Extending Part IX to Scheduled Areas for tribal rights.
(D) Restricting the formation of Gram Panchayats in tribal districts.

32. A village in Madhya Pradesh has a population of 800. According to the state norms, is it eligible to have its own independent Gram Panchayat?
(A) Yes, any village with a population above 500 is eligible.
(B) No, the minimum population required is 1,000 residents.
(C) Yes, but only if it merges with a neighboring municipality.
(D) No, a Gram Panchayat requires a minimum of 5,000 people.

33. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)?
(A) Conducting behavioral change campaigns for sanitation
(B) Manufacturing and selling sanitary ware directly to urban markets
(C) Constructing and maintaining community sanitary complexes
(D) Managing solid and liquid waste at the village level

34. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

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Panchayats within the area.
(D) Consolidating plans prepared by rural and urban local bodies.

16. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Ashok Mehta Committee recommendations of 1977.
(A) It proposed Gram Panchayats as the highest tier of local governance.
(B) It recommended a simplified two-tier model of local governance.
(C) It suggested the Zila Parishad be the primary executive planning body.
(D) It recommended mandatory constitutional status for these institutions.

17. Who acts as the ex-officio Secretary of a Janpad Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Block Development Officer / CEO Janpad
(B) Designated District Collector
(C) Senior Panchayat Secretary
(D) Sub-Divisional Magistrate

18. What is the intermediate tier of the Panchayati Raj structure called in the state of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Janpad Panchayat
(B) Panchayat Samiti
(C) Mandal Parishad
(D) Taluka Panchayat

19. When an elected Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh is superseded by the State Government for failing to perform its duties, who immediately assumes its powers and functions until it is reconstituted?
(A) The local village Gram Sabha members.
(B) The State Cabinet or Chief Minister.
(C) The elected Zila Panchayat President.
(D) A State-appointed Administrator.

20. The reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh Panchayats is determined on what basis?
(A) Proportion of their population to the total population of the Panchayat area
(B) Equal representation for all communities
(C) A fixed percentage mandated by the Central Government regardless of population
(D) Discretion of the State Election Commission

21. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Adhiniyam, 1993, came into force in the state after receiving the Governor's assent. In which month and year did it become operational?
(A) January 1993
(B) April 1993
(C) January 1994
(D) November 2000

22. Part IX of the Constitution of India contains provisions related to Panchayats. Under which set of Articles are these provisions outlined?
(A) Articles 239 to 239B
(B) Articles 243 to 243O
(C) Articles 243P to 243ZG
(D) Articles 244 to 244A

23. Which of the following correctly pairs the local governance body with its primary administrative officer in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gram Panchayat - Chief Executive Officer of the district level
(B) Zila Panchayat - State-appointed local Panchayat Secretary
(C) Ward Sabha - Administrative representative for the District Collector
(D) Janpad Panchayat - Block Development Officer / CEO Janpad

24. A Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh receives funds under a national scheme but diverts them to build a religious structure. Which constitutional principle or provision is most directly violated here?
(A) Article 40 of the Directive Principles
(B) The right to freedom of religion
(C) The State Finance Commission's devolution guidelines
(D) The secular nature of development functions under the Eleventh Schedule

25. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of committees formed to evaluate the Panchayati Raj system in India?
(A) Balwant Rai Mehta, L.M. Singhvi, Ashok Mehta, G.V.K. Rao
(B) Ashok Mehta, Balwant Rai Mehta, G.V.K. Rao, L.M. Singhvi
(C) Balwant Rai Mehta, Ashok Mehta, G.V.K. Rao, L.M. Singhvi
(D) L.M. Singhvi, G.V.K. Rao, Ashok Mehta,

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42. Consider the following statements about the Social Audit mechanism in Panchayati Raj in MP:
I. It ensures transparency and accountability in local scheme implementation.
II. The Gram Sabha conducts the social audit of works executed by the Gram Panchayat.
III. It relies solely on external chartered accountants.
IV. Beneficiaries of the schemes have the right to participate and raise objections.
V. Findings of the social audit cannot lead to administrative action against the Sarpanch.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, IV and V

43. Under the Constitution, a state having a population not exceeding a certain threshold may choose not to constitute Panchayats at the intermediate level. What is this threshold?
(A) 10 lakhs
(B) 15 lakhs
(C) 20 lakhs
(D) 25 lakhs

44. Which of the following represents the most appropriate example of a success story or best practice in a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Declaring independence from the district administration.
(B) Bypassing the Gram Sabha to implement personal business.
(C) Abolishing local taxes to increase the leader's popularity.
(D) Achieving ODF Plus status through community participation.

45. What is the minimum qualifying age for contesting a Gram Panchayat election in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

46. Which entity is the odd one out in terms of finalizing the priority list of beneficiaries for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) at the village level?
(A) Ward Sabha
(B) Reserve Bank of India
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) Gram Sabha

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47. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the composition of the Zila Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) It includes members elected from territorial constituencies.
(B) The CEO of the Zila Panchayat is a political representative.
(C) Lok Sabha members in the district are ex-officio members.
(D) The Chairperson is elected indirectly by its elected members.

48. A Gram Sabha in a PESA district of Madhya Pradesh decides to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the village. Under PESA rules, what is the validity of this decision?
(A) Invalid without the prior approval of the State Excise Minister.
(B) Valid, as PESA grants regulation powers over intoxicants.
(C) Valid only if ratified by the respective Zila Panchayat body.
(D) Invalid as only District Collectors can make such key decisions.

49. What constitutes the legal quorum for a Gram Sabha meeting in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) One-third of the total members
(B) One-tenth of the total members
(C) One-fifth of the total members
(D) 50 percent of the total members

50. Consider the following statements highlighting the mandatory features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:
I. Establishment of a three-tier system in all states regardless of population.
II. Direct elections to all seats in Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels.
III. Constitution of a State Election Commission in each state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III

66. Under what circumstance can the State Government in Madhya Pradesh order the supersession of a Gram Panchayat?
(A) Incompetence or persistent default in performing duties.
(B) The Sarpanch asking for more funds than originally allocated.
(C) Refusal to declare a holiday on the Chief Minister's birthday.
(D) The Gram Sabha holding more than four meetings in one year.

67. What is the most appropriate description of the Panchayat's role in the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Providing the construction materials for all village houses.
(B) Collecting housing loan EMIs from each of the beneficiaries.
(C) Identification and validation of beneficiaries via Gram Sabha.
(D) Designing the architectural blueprints for all state housing.

68. Identify the exception. Under the Madhya Pradesh PESA Rules, 2022, the Gram Sabha has the power to manage all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Management and oversight of village markets and local fairs.
(B) Issuing licenses for large-scale mining of major minerals.
(C) Prevention of land alienation of the local tribal population.
(D) Control over local plans and resources for various sub-plans.

69. Consider the following statements regarding funding for Panchayats:
I. The State Government provides grants-in-aid to Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State.
II. The allocation of these funds is often tied to specific centrally or state-sponsored schemes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

70. According to the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Avam Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam 1993, what is the required majority to pass a "No-Confidence Motion" against a Sarpanch?
(A) A simple majority of the present and voting village Panchs.
(B) Unanimous consent of the entire Gram Sabha membership base.
(C) Three-fourths of present Panchs, being more than two-thirds of the total number of Panchs.
(D) A simple majority of the voters within the local Gram Sabha.

71. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Grameen (PMAY-G) in MP:
I. The cost of unit assistance is shared between the Central and State Governments in a 60:40 ratio.
II. The Gram Sabha has absolutely no role in verifying the list of beneficiaries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

72. Which of the following correctly orders the flow of the decentralized planning process under the Panchayati Raj system, from the lowest tier to the final consolidation level in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Zila Panchayat → Janpad Panchayat → Gram Panchayat → District Planning Committee
(B) Gram Panchayat → Janpad Panchayat → Zila Panchayat → District Planning Committee
(C) District Planning Committee → Zila Panchayat → Janpad Panchayat → Gram Panchayat
(D) Gram Sabha → District Planning Committee → Zila Panchayat → Janpad Panchayat

73. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the State Finance Commission (SFC) of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Being formally constituted by the Governor every five years.
(B) Reviewing the financial position of Panchayats and municipalities.

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P. Gram Panchayat
Q. Janpad Panchayat
R. Zila Panchayat
S. Gram Sabha

List-II: (Elected/Appointed Heads)
1. President (Adhyaksha) elected from among Zila members
2. President (Adhyaksha) elected from among Janpad members
3. Sarpanch
4. Chaired by Sarpanch or elected elder in his absence

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

60. Consider the following pair:
Committee - Major Recommendation
G.V.K. Rao Committee - Regular elections to Panchayati Raj institutions and making Zila Parishad the principal body for planning.
Is this pair correct or incorrect?
(A) Incorrect
(B) Correct
(C) Partially correct; it recommended abolition of Zila Parishad
(D) Incorrect; these were recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta committee

61. Which of the following statements about the implementation of the "Gram Swaraj" system in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) It was enacted to operationalize direct democracy at the grassroots level.
(B) It led to the creation of various standing committees of the Gram Sabha to oversee specific village works.
(C) It abolished the position of the Sarpanch completely.
(D) It aimed to make the Gram Sabha the primary decision-making body instead of just a recommending body.

62. In Madhya Pradesh, if a dispute arises regarding the validity of a Panchayat election, to whom is the election petition presented?
(A) The Prescribed Authority appointed by the State Government.
(B) The High Court of Madhya Pradesh located in Jabalpur city.
(C) The Chief Minister's office at the state capital in Bhopal.
(D) The local Gram Sabha meeting held at the village headquarters.

63. Which is the odd one out among the functions generally entrusted to a Janpad Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Framing foreign policy regarding international border trade.
(B) Management of integrated rural development at the block level.
(C) Supervision of Gram Panchayats within the block jurisdiction.
(D) Promotion of agriculture and cottage industries in the block.

64. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of 50% reservation for women in MP Panchayats:
I. It ensures numerical parity for women in local government positions.
II. It guarantees the immediate elimination of patriarchal practices like the 'Sarpanch Pati' phenomenon.
III. It promotes gender-responsive planning in village development.
IV. It applies to the positions of Chairpersons at all three tiers.
V. It has led to higher visibility of women in public spaces and political processes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, IV and V

65. What is a primary cause for the challenges faced in the digitization of Panchayati Raj (e-Panchayat) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Digital literacy issues and poor internet connectivity.
(B) Availability of high-speed internet in remote tribal belts.
(C) A complete ban on computers by the current State Government.
(D) Refusal of citizens to accept government subsidies online.

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statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The State Election Commission in Madhya Pradesh functions independently of the State Government.
Reason (R): The State Election Commissioner can only be removed from office in the manner and on the grounds as a Judge of a High Court.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. Which of the following is considered a major challenge in the successful implementation of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Financial devolution issues and weak capacity building.
(B) Overabundance of central funds leading to reckless spending.
(C) Excessive interference by the Supreme Court in village affairs.
(D) Absence of State Election Commissions throughout the country.

36. A Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh is dissolved when only 4 months remain of its original five-year term. According to the constitutional provisions, what is the mandatory course of action?
(A) No election is necessary for the remainder of the term; elections will be held at the regular schedule.
(B) Elections must be held immediately for a new five-year term.
(C) The State Government must appoint an Administrator for the next 5 years.
(D) The neighboring Gram Panchayat takes over its administration.

37. Identify the correct statement regarding the implementation of MGNREGA through Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Gram Panchayat planning and execution of half of the total works.
(B) Zila Panchayat issuing job cards to every village beneficiary.
(C) Janpad Panchayats having no role in monitoring the local works.
(D) State Finance Commissions directly paying wages to all workers.

38. How many new Articles were added to the Constitution of India under Part IX by the 73rd Amendment Act?
(A) 11
(B) 16
(C) 18
(D) 29

39. Which statement correctly explains why Ward Sabhas are critical for grassroots democracy in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Replacing the Gram Panchayat in all village decision-making.
(B) Serving as the only bodies authorized to collect income taxes.
(C) Acting as the appellate authority for all judicial court cases.
(D) Ensuring localized monitoring and platforms for marginalized groups.

40. Arrange the following steps of the Panchayati Raj election process in Madhya Pradesh in the correct chronological order:
I. Declaration of election results
II. Notification of election dates by the State Election Commission
III. Scrutiny of nomination papers
IV. Filing of nomination papers by candidates
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) IV, II, III, I
(D) III, IV, I, II

41. Consider the following statements regarding the revenue of Gram Panchayats:
I. Gram Panchayats can levy a tax on the registration of cattle sold in the village market.
II. Gram Panchayats rely entirely on their own tax revenues and do not receive any grants from the state government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

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(C) Recommending the taxes and fees to be assigned to Panchayats.
(D) Submitting its final report directly to the Prime Minister.

74. Identify the correct pair regarding the financial resources of a Zila Panchayat in MP.
(A) House tax collected from all village residential households.
(B) Directly collected GST from district-level industrial units.
(C) Share in land and forest revenue assigned by the State.
(D) Minting of local currency coins for use in village markets.

75. Identify the negative statement regarding the functions of a Zila Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Advising the State Government on district development.
(B) Coordinating development plans from Janpad Panchayats.
(C) Executing works common to two or more Janpad Panchayats.
(D) Maintaining daily cleanliness of all village streets.

76. Which of the following is a direct cause for conducting a "Social Audit" in a Gram Panchayat in MP?
(A) Evaluating the spiritual well-being of the village residents.
(B) Preparing local candidates for state assembly elections.
(C) Transferring surplus village funds to the central government.
(D) Ensuring transparency and measuring ground-level impact.

77. Who appoints the State Election Commissioner in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
(D) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh

78. Under the provisions of the PESA Act in Madhya Pradesh, what happens if there is a dispute regarding the acquisition of land in a Scheduled Area for a state development project?
(A) State Government acquisition without any local consultation.
(B) Union Government immediately assuming control of the land.
(C) Dispute being transferred to the International Court of Justice.
(D) Mandatory consultation with local bodies prior to acquisition.

79. Approximately how many Janpad Panchayats (intermediate level) are currently functional in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 55
(B) 100
(C) 313
(D) 500

80. Consider the following actions for a Gram Panchayat aiming for effective local governance in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Utilizing the e-Gram Swaraj portal for accounting and transparency
II. Conducting regular Social Audits of implemented schemes
III. Centralizing all decision-making solely in the hands of the Sarpanch
IV. Maximizing own-source revenue (OSR) through fair tax collection
Which of the above combination of statements represents the best practices?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

81. As of recent administrative setups, the number of Zila Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh strictly corresponds to:
(A) The number of tehsils in the state
(B) The number of revenue divisions in the state
(C) The number of administrative districts in the state
(D) The number of Lok Sabha constituencies in the state

82. Which statement regarding the District Planning Committee (DPC) in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?

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(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

51. Identify the correct statement regarding the powers and functions of a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Power to recruit and appoint state-level civil servants.
(B) Ability to establish and manage local public dispensaries.
(C) Absolute judicial authority to sentence criminals to prison.
(D) Arranging for the lighting of public village streets.

52. Madhya Pradesh provides for the "Right to Recall" elected Panchayat representatives. How much of the tenure must a Sarpanch complete before a recall motion can be initiated against them?
(A) 1 year
(B) 2.5 years
(C) 3.5 years
(D) 4 years

53. Identify the correct statement regarding the e-Panchayat and digitization initiatives in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Unified portal for planning, accounting, and monitoring.
(B) Digitization preventing physical meetings from taking place.
(C) Online auditing of Panchayat accounts via AuditOnline.
(D) Assistance for rural citizens provided by Service Centres.

54. Consider the following statements about Janpad Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Members of the State Legislative Assembly whose constituencies fall within the Janpad block are ex-officio members.
II. All Sarpanchs of the Gram Panchayats within the Janpad area are permanent voting members of the Janpad Panchayat.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

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55. Which of the following functions does NOT belong to the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) Fire services
(B) Minor irrigation, water management, and watershed development
(C) Non-conventional energy sources
(D) Khadi, village and cottage industries

56. Consider the following statements regarding the Jal Jeevan Mission in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) operates as a sub-committee of the Gram Panchayat.
II. The Gram Panchayat is responsible for in-village water supply infrastructure maintenance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

57. Which of the following is an exception to the reservation rules in the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj system?
(A) OBCs being guaranteed exactly 50% reservation status.
(B) Women are guaranteed 50% reservation across all categories.
(C) SCs and STs are provided reservation in proportion to people.
(D) Offices of Chairpersons are reserved for SCs, STs, and women.

58. Given the powers vested in Gram Sabhas under PESA in Madhya Pradesh, what is the likely cause of conflict when a state-level infrastructure project requires tribal land?
(A) Mandatory local consultation and consent from the Gram Sabha.
(B) State Finance Commission refusing to allocate necessary funds.
(C) Janpad Panchayat claiming exclusive rights over urban planning.
(D) PESA rules prohibiting any form of development in tribal areas.

59. Match List-I (Panchayati Raj Authorities in MP) with List-II (Elected/Appointed Heads):
List-I: (Panchayati Raj Authorities in MP)

(C) 15th August
(D) 2nd October

91. If the office of the Sarpanch falls vacant in a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh due to death or resignation, how is the vacancy temporarily filled until a by-election is held?
(A) The District Collector directly assumes the role of Sarpanch.
(B) The Panchs elect an officiating Sarpanch from amongst themselves.
(C) The Up-Sarpanch automatically becomes the permanent Sarpanch for the rest of the term.
(D) The Panchayat Secretary takes over the executive powers of the Sarpanch.

92. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Phase-II of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and the Panchayat's role in MP.
(A) Focusing on sustaining the village's ODF status indefinitely.
(B) Emphasizing Solid and Liquid Waste Management in the area.
(C) Construction of urban sewage plants as the primary goal.
(D) Maintaining the village cleanliness infrastructure and assets.

93. Match List-I (Panchayati Raj Committees) with List-II (Core Recommendation):
List-I: (Panchayati Raj Committees)
P. Balwant Rai Mehta
Q. Ashok Mehta
R. L.M. Singhvi
S. Thungon Committee
List-II: (Core Recommendation)
1. Constitutional status and a fixed tenure for Panchayats
2. Three-tier system of democratic decentralization
3. Two-tier system of Panchayati Raj
4. Constitutional recognition to local bodies (1988)
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

94. Identify the correct statement regarding the composition of the District Planning Committee (DPC) in MP.
(A) Composed entirely of nominated members from various local NGOs.
(B) Rural areas given 100% representation excluding urban bodies.
(C) A Minister of the State Government acts as the Chairperson.
(D) No elected representatives from the Zila Panchayat included.

95. What is the most appropriate benefit of implementing the 'e-Gram Swaraj' portal for Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Streamlined planning, accounting, and transparency portal.
(B) Single window for digital entertainment for local rural youth.
(C) Automatic transfer of land ownership from farmers to the state.
(D) Virtual online elections conducted for the post of Sarpanch.

96. What is a common socio-political effect of the 'Sarpanch Pati' phenomenon observed in some Panchayats of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Empowerment and financial independence of local village women.
(B) De facto control of power by male relatives of the women.
(C) Complete elimination of corruption at the village council level.
(D) Legal prosecution of the male relatives by the Election Commission.

97. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a key feature of the Eleventh Schedule added by the 73rd Amendment?
(A) It lists 29 functional items placed within the purview of Panchayats.
(B) It lists 18 functional items placed within the purview of Municipalities.
(C) It details the salaries and allowances of State Election Commissioners.
(D) It provides the formula for tax distribution by the Central Finance Commission.

98. According to the PESA Act provisions in Madhya Pradesh, the Act is applicable to which of the following areas?

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must be presented to a "Prescribed Authority" designated by the state government. This specialized administrative or judicial officer reviews the case and delivers a decision based on the evidence provided.

63. (A) Framing foreign policy regarding international border trade.
Janpad Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh focus on block-level development, including integrated rural development programs, supervision of Gram Panchayats, and promotion of agriculture and cottage industries. Framing foreign policy is an exclusive power of the central government under the Union List. Local bodies have no jurisdiction over international trade or foreign relations, which are handled at the national level.

64. (B) I, III, IV and V
The 50% reservation for women in Madhya Pradesh has increased their visibility and participation in planning and governance. It applies to membership and chairperson positions across all tiers. However, reservation alone cannot "guarantee" the immediate elimination of patriarchal practices like male relatives exercising de facto power. Such social shifts require long-term cultural change alongside legislative mandates and female empowerment initiatives.

65. (A) Digital literacy issues and poor internet connectivity.
The digitization of Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh faces significant hurdles due to low digital literacy among village-level functionaries and inadequate internet infrastructure in remote areas. While the government promotes e-governance, these practical limitations hinder the seamless adoption of online planning and accounting tools. Overcoming these challenges requires focused training programs and improvements in rural telecommunications and electricity supply.

66. (A) Incompetence or persistent default in performing duties.
The State Government reserves the power to supersede a Gram Panchayat if it is found to be incompetent or persistently fails to perform its legal obligations. This measure is taken to ensure that the administrative functions of local governance are not permanently disrupted. Upon supersession, an administrator is appointed to manage the Panchayat's affairs until a new body is elected.

67. (C) Identification and validation of beneficiaries via Gram Sabha.
In the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen), the role of the local Panchayat is centered on ensuring transparency. The Gram Sabha is responsible for identifying and validating the list of potential beneficiaries based on socio-economic criteria. This localized verification process ensures that the housing assistance is targeted at the most deserving homeless families within the village, preventing misappropriation of funds.

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68. (B) Issuing licenses for large-scale mining of major minerals.
Under PESA rules, the Gram Sabha has significant authority over local markets, the prevention of tribal land alienation, and the management of minor forest produce. However, the power to issue licenses for large-scale mining of major minerals remains with the state and central governments. The Gram Sabha is consulted on minor mineral leases but does not control the high-level industrial mining sector.

69. (C) Both I and II
Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh receive financial support through grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of the State, as recommended by the State Finance Commission. These funds are frequently tied to specific central or state-sponsored schemes like rural roads or sanitation projects. This funding structure ensures that local bodies have the resources to implement specific developmental agendas while maintaining state-level oversight.

70. (C) Three-fourths of present Panchs, being more than two-thirds of the total number of Panchs.
To ensure stability, the law sets a high bar for removing a Sarpanch through a no-confidence motion. It requires a majority of three-fourths of the Panchs present and voting, provided this number is more than two-thirds of the total number of Panchs in the body. This stringent requirement prevents frequent or frivolous removals of the elected head of the Panchayat.

ANSWERS

1. (D) Higher education and universities
The Eleventh Schedule, added via the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, outlines twenty-nine subjects devolved to Panchayati Raj institutions to ensure local self-governance. While these include primary and secondary education, higher education and universities remain under state or central jurisdiction. This division ensures that local bodies focus on grassroots development while complex academic institutions are managed at higher administrative levels.

2. (C) Have been a continuous resident of the village for only three years
Under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, disqualifications include being under twenty-one years, holding an office of profit, or being an undischarged insolvent. However, the duration of residence is generally a qualification for voter registration rather than a ground for disqualification. This ensures that eligible adult residents can participate in local democracy without restrictive residency hurdles.

3. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The evolution of Panchayati Raj in India is marked by several key committees. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was formed in 1957, followed by the Ashok Mehta Committee in 1977. Later, the G.V.K. Rao Committee was appointed in 1985, and the L.M. Singhvi Committee in 1986. Each committee provided recommendations that shaped the current constitutional local governance framework.

4. (C) Education Committee - Adult literacy and school administration
In Madhya Pradesh, Zila Panchayats operate through various standing committees to manage specific sectors. The Education Committee specifically focuses on primary education, adult literacy, and the administration of local schools. Other committees, such as those for agriculture or health, have distinct mandates involving farming or medical services, ensuring specialized oversight for different aspects of rural regional development.

5. (B) Corporate tax from industries located nearby
Gram Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh derive revenue from local sources like property taxes on buildings, market fees, and tolls on vehicles. However, corporate tax is a central tax collected by the Government of India and is not a revenue source for village-level bodies. Local revenue autonomy is limited to specific fees and taxes authorized under state-level legislation.

6. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Part IX of the Constitution contains specific articles governing Panchayati Raj institutions. Article 243D provides for the reservation of seats, while Article 243G defines their powers and responsibilities. Financial oversight is handled by the State Finance Commission under Article 243I, and the conduct of elections is managed by the State Election Commission as mandated by Article 243K.

7. (B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
Appointed in 1957 to review the Community Development Programme, the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was the first to recommend a three-tier Panchayati Raj system. It proposed Gram Panchayats at the village level, Panchayat Samitis at the block level, and Zila Parishads at the district level. This structure remains the foundation of decentralized democratic governance in most Indian states.

8. (C) 2007
Madhya Pradesh implemented fifty percent reservation for women in Panchayati Raj institutions through a legislative amendment in 2007. This progressive step exceeded the minimum one-third reservation mandated by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, significantly enhancing the representation and political participation of women in local governance across the village, block, and district levels.

9. (B) They are authorized to levy income tax on wealthy village residents.
Gram Panchayats are empowered to collect various local revenues, including taxes on

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buildings, lighting charges, and fees for utilizing Panchayat assets like rest houses. However, income tax is strictly a central government subject under the Union List of the Constitution. Local bodies have no legal authority to levy or collect income tax from individuals residing within their jurisdictions.

10. (A) I and II
In the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj system, the Sarpanch and the Panchs are elected directly by the voters of the Gram Panchayat area. Conversely, the Up-Sarpanch is not directly elected by the Gram Sabha; instead, they are elected indirectly by the newly elected Panchs from among themselves during the first meeting of the newly constituted Gram Panchayat.

11. (D) Establishing self-reliant village republics via Gram Sabha powers.
Introduced in 2001, the concept of Gram Swaraj in Madhya Pradesh aimed to institutionalize direct democracy by empowering the Gram Sabha. This shift moved decision-making authority from the elected Gram Panchayat representatives directly to the collective body of village voters. The objective was to create self-reliant village units where residents directly control local development planning and resource management.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions. The Act added Part IX to the Constitution of India, making it mandatory for states to establish a three-tier Panchayati Raj system. This legal framework ensures that rural local bodies have a permanent structure, fixed tenure, and defined powers across all states in the country.

13. (B) The remainder of the original term (two years)
According to Article 243E of the Constitution, a Panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a previous body before the expiration of its term shall continue only for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved body would have continued. This principle ensures that the synchronized election cycle of local bodies across the state is maintained as originally scheduled.

14. (C) Improved transparency in identifying local project beneficiaries.
Ward Sabhas function at a micro-level within the Gram Panchayat, representing smaller territorial units. Their effective operation enhances grassroots democracy by allowing residents to monitor local works closely. This localized participation is crucial for maintaining transparency, especially in the identification of beneficiaries for social welfare schemes, ensuring that assistance reaches those most in need within each specific ward.

15. (D) Consolidating plans prepared by rural and urban local bodies.
Article 243ZD mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee in every state. Its primary role in Madhya Pradesh is to consolidate the various development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities within the district. The committee then prepares a comprehensive draft development plan for the entire district, ensuring coordinated growth between rural and urban areas under a unified vision.

16. (A) It proposed Gram Panchayats as the highest tier of local governance.
The Ashok Mehta Committee, formed in 1977, recommended a departure from the three-tier model, proposing a two-tier system instead. It suggested that the Zila Parishad at the district level should be the primary executive and planning body, with Mandal Panchayats covering groups of villages below it. It did not propose the Gram Panchayat as the highest tier of governance.

17. (A) Block Development Officer / CEO Janpad
The Chief Executive Officer of the Janpad Panchayat, often referred to as the Block Development Officer, serves as its ex-officio Secretary. This official is a state-appointed civil servant responsible for managing the administrative affairs of the intermediate tier. They ensure that the decisions of the Janpad Panchayat are implemented and coordinate between the village and district levels of administration.

NODIA

18. (A) Janpad Panchayat
The Panchayati Raj structure in Madhya Pradesh consists of three tiers: the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Janpad Panchayat at the intermediate block level, and the Zila Panchayat at the district level. While other states may use terms like Panchayat Samiti or Mandal Parishad, Madhya Pradesh specifically designates the intermediate block-level body as the Janpad Panchayat.

19. (D) A State-appointed Administrator.
If the State Government supersedes or dissolves a Gram Panchayat due to failure in performing its legal duties, an administrator is appointed by the state authorities. This individual or designated officer assumes all powers and functions of the Panchayat. This temporary arrangement remains in place until the body is reconstituted through fresh elections within the mandatory six-month period.

20. (A) Proportion of their population to the total population of the Panchayat area
Article 243D of the Constitution mandates the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat. In Madhya Pradesh, this reservation is determined strictly based on the proportion of their population to the total population of the respective Panchayat area. This ensures that these communities receive equitable representation in local governance reflecting their demographic presence.

21. (C) January 1994
Following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, Madhya Pradesh was the first state to enact its own corresponding legislation. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Adhiniyam, 1993, received the Governor's assent and came into operational force in January 1994. This milestone marked the beginning of the modernized, constitutionally mandated three-tier local governance system within the state.

22. (B) Articles 243 to 243O
Part IX of the Constitution was inserted by the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992. It contains sixteen articles, beginning from Article 243 and ending at Article 243O. These provisions cover the definition of the Gram Sabha, the constitution and composition of Panchayats, reservation of seats, duration of the bodies, and the powers of the State Election and Finance Commissions.

23. (D) Janpad Panchayat - Block Development Officer / CEO Janpad
Administrative functions at each level of the Panchayati Raj are handled by designated officers. In Madhya Pradesh, the Janpad Panchayat is administratively headed by the Block Development Officer, who also serves as the CEO of the Janpad. In contrast, the Zila Panchayat is headed by a senior CEO, and the Gram Panchayat is supported by a village-level Panchayat Secretary.

24. (D) The secular nature of development functions under the Eleventh Schedule
Panchayati Raj institutions are mandated to perform developmental tasks listed in the Eleventh Schedule, which focus on socio-economic growth and public welfare. Using public funds for religious structures violates the secular nature of these administrative functions. Such actions deviate from the constitutional purpose of local governance, which is to promote equitable development regardless of religious affiliations or local beliefs.

25. (C) Balwant Rai Mehta, Ashok Mehta, G.V.K. Rao, L.M. Singhvi
The development of Panchayati Raj in India followed a specific chronological path through various committees. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was established in 1957, followed by the Ashok Mehta Committee in 1977. The G.V.K. Rao Committee reviewed the system in 1985, and the L.M. Singhvi Committee provided its influential recommendations for constitutional recognition of these bodies in 1986.

26. (C) Both I and II
The L.M. Singhvi Committee was appointed in 1986 by the Rajiv Gandhi government to prepare a concept paper on revitalizing Panchayati Raj institutions. It was significant for being the first committee to strongly advocate for granting constitutional status and protection to these bodies. Its recommendations laid the groundwork for the subsequent 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.

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(A) All rural areas of Madhya Pradesh
(B) Areas defined as Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution
(C) Only the urban municipalities of tribal districts
(D) Only the districts bordering neighboring states

99. How many mandatory ordinary meetings of the Gram Sabha are statutorily required to be held in a year in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 6

100. Which of the following is the most appropriate overarching objective of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system implemented in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Creating a parallel structure to challenge the State Government.
(B) Acting as tax collection agencies for the Union Government.
(C) Training politicians for state and national legislative bodies.
(D) Decentralizing power and promoting democratic participation.

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often hinder the effective implementation of development projects and the realization of local self-government goals.

36. (A) No election is necessary for the remainder of the term; elections will be held at the regular schedule.
Under the provisions of Article 243E, if the remaining period of the dissolved Panchayat's term is less than six months, it is not necessary to hold a by-election to fill the vacancy. Instead, the administration is managed through transitional arrangements until the regular statewide local body elections are conducted at the scheduled interval as originally planned by the state.

37. (A) Gram Panchayat planning and execution of half of the total works.
The MGNREGA Act mandates that Gram Panchayats are the primary implementation agencies. They are responsible for planning and executing at least fifty percent of the total works in terms of cost. This ensures that local development is driven by village priorities and provides employment opportunities directly to the rural workforce while maintaining community assets and infrastructure.

38. (B) 16
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, inserted a dedicated Part IX titled "The Panchayats" into the Indian Constitution. This part consists of sixteen articles, ranging from Article 243 to Article 243O. These articles established the constitutional framework for the three-tier Panchayati Raj system, defining the structure, composition, powers, and duration of these local self-governance institutions across India.

39. (D) Ensuring localized monitoring and platforms for marginalized groups.
Ward Sabhas are vital for grassroots democracy as they facilitate participation at the micro-level. They provide a specific platform for residents of a ward, including marginalized groups, to discuss localized issues and monitor the progress of projects. This ensures that decision-making is more inclusive and that the specific needs of smaller communities within the Panchayat are addressed.

40. (A) II, IV, III, I
The election process for Panchayati Raj bodies in Madhya Pradesh follows a standardized sequence. It begins with the official notification of election dates by the State Election Commission. This is followed by candidates filing their nomination papers, which then undergo scrutiny for eligibility. Finally, after the polling process is completed, the declaration of election results concludes the democratic cycle.

41. (A) Only I
Gram Panchayats have the authority to levy certain local taxes, such as fees on the registration of cattle sold within village markets. However, they are not financially self-sufficient and do not rely entirely on their own tax revenue. They receive significant financial support through grants-in-aid from the State and Central Finance Commissions to fund their developmental and administrative activities.

42. (A) I, II and IV
Social Audit is a transparency mechanism where the Gram Sabha evaluates the implementation of local schemes. It ensures accountability by allowing beneficiaries to participate and raise objections regarding project execution. While it does not rely solely on external accountants, the process is communal. Findings from social audits can indeed lead to administrative or legal action against representatives for financial irregularities.

43. (C) 20 lakhs
Article 243B of the Constitution provides that states must constitute Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels. However, it offers an exception for smaller states. A state with a population not exceeding twenty lakhs is not required to constitute Panchayats at the intermediate level, allowing them to maintain a two-tier system of local governance instead.

44. (D) Achieving ODF Plus status through community participation.
Achieving ODF Plus status is a significant success for a Gram Panchayat, indicating effective management of solid and liquid waste and sustained sanitation practices. This milestone reflects strong community engagement and the successful implementation of government health initiatives. Such achievements demonstrate the

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potential of local bodies to improve the quality of life through collective action and decentralized administration.

45. (B) 21 years
According to Article 243F of the Constitution, the minimum age required for a person to be eligible to contest elections for any tier of the Panchayati Raj system is twenty-one years. Although the voting age in India is eighteen years, candidates seeking to represent their community in local government must meet this higher age threshold to ensure institutional maturity.

46. (B) Reserve Bank of India
The identification of beneficiaries for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) is a localized process involving multiple tiers of grassroots governance. Ward Sabhas and Gram Sabhas review and validate the priority list based on socio-economic criteria to ensure transparency. The Reserve Bank of India, being the central monetary authority, has no role in the direct selection or validation of these local beneficiaries.

47. (B) The CEO of the Zila Panchayat is a political representative.
The Zila Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh includes members elected from territorial constituencies and ex-officio members like Lok Sabha MPs from the district. The Chairperson is elected indirectly by its members. However, the Chief Executive Officer is not a political representative; they are a senior civil servant from the IAS or State Administrative Service appointed by the government to manage administration.

48. (B) Valid, as PESA grants regulation powers over intoxicants.
The PESA Act empowers Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas to protect the social and cultural identity of tribal communities. This includes the specific power to regulate or prohibit the sale and consumption of intoxicants within the village. Such decisions made by the Gram Sabha are legally valid under PESA rules and do not require prior ministerial approval or district-level ratification.

49. (B) One-tenth of the total members
For a Gram Sabha meeting to be valid in Madhya Pradesh, a legal quorum must be present. This quorum is defined as one-tenth of the total number of members of the Gram Sabha. This requirement ensures that the proceedings and decisions reflect the participation of a representative cross-section of the village electorate, preventing decisions made by a very small group.

50. (B) II and III
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandates direct elections for all seats in Panchayats and the establishment of an independent State Election Commission. While a three-tier system is standard, it is not mandatory for states with populations under twenty lakhs. Thus, the requirement for intermediate-level Panchayats depends on population thresholds, making the three-tier system a conditional rather than universal mandate.

51. (D) Arranging for the lighting of public village streets.
Gram Panchayats are responsible for essential local civic services. Arranging and maintaining street lighting in public areas is a core function devolved to them. They do not have the power to appoint state-level civil servants, exercise high-level judicial authority for imprisonment, or manage specialized medical dispensaries, which are typically under the jurisdiction of the state health or home departments.

52. (B) 2.5 years
The Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Avam Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam includes a provision for the Right to Recall elected representatives. A motion for recall against a Sarpanch can only be initiated after they have served at least half of their five-year term. This specific timeline ensures stability in local governance while providing a mechanism for accountability against non-performing leaders.

53. (C) Online auditing of Panchayat accounts via AuditOnline.
The e-Panchayat initiative in Madhya Pradesh aims to improve governance through technology. AuditOnline is a critical application that facilitates the online auditing of Panchayat accounts, ensuring financial transparency and

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accountability. While other portals assist in planning and service delivery, the systematic digitization of the audit process is a major step toward reducing manual errors and curbing financial irregularities.

54. (A) Only I
In the composition of a Janpad Panchayat, Members of the State Legislative Assembly whose constituencies fall within the block are included as ex-officio members. However, not all Sarpanchs are permanent voting members of the Janpad Panchayat. While they may interact with the block administration, the voting membership of the Janpad body consists primarily of members elected directly from territorial constituencies.

55. (A) Fire services
The Eleventh Schedule contains twenty-nine items such as minor irrigation, khadi industries, and non-conventional energy. Fire services are traditionally a function of urban local bodies and are listed in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution, which pertains to municipalities. Rural Panchayats focus on agricultural development, social welfare, and basic infrastructure rather than specialized urban emergency services like firefighting.

56. (C) Both I and II
Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the Village Water and Sanitation Committee serves as a vital sub-committee of the Gram Panchayat. It is responsible for planning and implementing in-village water supply systems. Furthermore, the Gram Panchayat is tasked with the long-term operation and maintenance of these water assets to ensure the sustainable delivery of clean drinking water to all households.

57. (A) OBCs being guaranteed exactly 50% reservation status.
Reservation rules in Madhya Pradesh provide 50% reservation for women and population-proportional reservation for SCs and STs across all tiers. While OBCs receive reservation, it is generally subject to specific caps and state-level demographic calculations, and is not fixed at exactly 50% for all positions. This differentiates OBC reservation from the guaranteed half-share mandated specifically for women in the state.

58. (A) Mandatory local consultation and consent from the Gram Sabha.
Under the PESA Act, the Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas must be consulted before the state government acquires land for development projects. This mandatory requirement ensures that tribal interests and land rights are protected. Conflicts often arise when large-scale infrastructure projects proceed without obtaining the proper consent or meaningful participation of the local community as required by the law.

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59. (C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
In Madhya Pradesh, the Gram Panchayat is headed by the Sarpanch. The Janpad and Zila Panchayats are led by Presidents, known as Adhyakshas, who are elected by and from among the elected members of those respective bodies. The Gram Sabha meetings are typically chaired by the Sarpanch or, in their absence, by a respected elder chosen by the members.

60. (B) Correct
The G.V.K. Rao Committee, appointed in 1985, emphasized the importance of regular elections and decentralized planning. It famously described the Panchayati Raj institutions of the time as "grass without roots." The committee recommended making the Zila Parishad the principal body for district-level planning and management, significantly influencing the subsequent moves toward constitutional recognition of local self-government.

61. (C) It abolished the position of the Sarpanch completely.
The Gram Swaraj system introduced in Madhya Pradesh in 2001 aimed to make the Gram Sabha the primary decision-making body, rather than just a recommending unit. It established various standing committees of the Gram Sabha to oversee village works. However, it did not abolish the position of the Sarpanch, who remains the elected executive head of the Gram Panchayat administration.

62. (A) The Prescribed Authority appointed by the State Government.
Disputes regarding the validity of a Panchayat election in Madhya Pradesh are not presented directly to the High Court or the Gram Sabha. Instead, the law specifies that such petitions

27. (A) Reviewing Panchayat finances and recommending fund devolution.
Article 243I mandates the Governor to constitute a State Finance Commission every five years. Its primary objective in Madhya Pradesh is to review the financial position of local bodies and recommend principles for the distribution of net tax proceeds between the state and Panchayats. This ensures that local institutions receive adequate financial resources to perform their devolved functions effectively.

28. (A) All persons registered in the village electoral rolls within the Panchayat area.
The Gram Sabha is the fundamental unit of direct democracy in the Panchayati Raj system. As defined by the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Avam Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam, it comprises every person whose name is entered in the electoral rolls for the relevant village area. This body serves as the primary forum for citizens to participate in local governance.

29. (B) I, III and IV
Gram Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh are responsible for local public works like maintaining rural roads, managing public health and sanitation, and implementing rural electrification. These functions are part of the twenty-nine subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Formulating the Union Budget is an exclusive function of the central government and does not fall within the scope of local bodies.

30. (D) Article 243K
The Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission is established under Article 243K of the Constitution. This independent body is responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions. This ensures that the democratic process at the local level remains free, fair, and transparent.

31. (C) Extending Part IX to Scheduled Areas for tribal rights.
The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, commonly known as PESA, extends the 73rd Amendment's provisions to Fifth Schedule areas. In Madhya Pradesh, PESA ensures that tribal communities have the right to self-governance through their traditional Gram Sabhas. It grants them control over local resources, minor forest produce, and traditional social practices.

32. (B) No, the minimum population required is 1,000 residents.
Under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj legislation, a Gram Panchayat is typically constituted for a village or a cluster of villages that has a minimum population of one thousand people. If a single village does not meet this threshold, it is usually combined with neighboring villages to form a joint Gram Panchayat that satisfies the necessary population requirements.

33. (B) Manufacturing and selling sanitary ware directly to urban markets
Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), Gram Panchayats focus on village-level sanitation, including waste management, construction of community toilets, and behavioral change campaigns. Their role is centered on achieving and maintaining open defecation-free status within their jurisdiction. Commercial activities like manufacturing sanitary ware for urban markets are outside the primary administrative and developmental mandate of these rural local bodies.

34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The State Election Commission is designed to function as an independent constitutional body. To safeguard its autonomy from political interference, the Constitution provides that the State Election Commissioner can only be removed from office in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of a High Court, ensuring security of tenure and impartial election management.

35. (A) Financial devolution issues and weak capacity building.
While Panchayati Raj has been institutionalized, it faces significant challenges such as incomplete financial devolution and limited capacity building for local representatives. Many Panchayats struggle with inadequate own-source revenue and a heavy reliance on tied grants. These factors, combined with technical staff shortages,

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71. (A) Only I
The funding for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) is shared between the Central and State Governments in a 60:40 ratio. Contrary to the idea of having no role, the Gram Sabha is actually the primary body responsible for verifying and approving the list of beneficiaries to ensure that housing assistance reaches the most vulnerable and eligible rural residents.

72. (B) Gram Panchayat → Janpad Panchayat → Zila Panchayat → District Planning Committee
Decentralized planning in Madhya Pradesh follows a bottom-up approach. It begins with the development plans prepared by the Gram Panchayat. These are then sent to the Janpad Panchayat for block-level consolidation, followed by the Zila Panchayat for district-wide coordination. Finally, the District Planning Committee integrates these rural plans with urban municipality plans to create a unified district development strategy.

73. (D) Submitting its final report directly to the Prime Minister.
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body formed by the Governor every five years. It reviews the finances of Panchayats and recommends the taxes to be assigned to them. Its final report is submitted to the Governor of the state, who then presents it to the State Legislature. It does not submit reports directly to the Prime Minister of India.

74. (C) Share in land and forest revenue assigned by the State.
Zila Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh do not typically collect house taxes or GST directly. Instead, their financial resources include a share in land revenue and forest revenue assigned by the State Government, along with grants-in-aid. This revenue-sharing model ensures that the district-level body has the funds necessary to coordinate developmental activities across the various blocks and villages within its jurisdiction.

75. (D) Maintaining daily cleanliness of all village streets.
Maintaining daily village cleanliness is an executive function of the Gram Panchayat at the grassroots level. The Zila Panchayat functions primarily as a coordinating and advisory body at the district level. Its duties involve advising the State Government, coordinating Janpad-level plans, and executing works that span multiple blocks, rather than performing routine local maintenance tasks like street sweeping.

76. (D) Ensuring transparency and measuring ground-level impact.
Social Audit is an essential democratic tool used in Madhya Pradesh to ensure that public funds are used correctly. It involves the community reviewing official records to verify that projects were implemented as reported. This process increases transparency, helps identify irregularities, and allows citizens to measure the actual ground-level impact of government schemes within their own village area.

77. (D) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
Under Article 243K of the Constitution, the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor of the state. This appointment ensures that the head of the Commission has the authority and independence to conduct free and fair elections for local bodies. While the Governor makes the appointment, the Commissioner's removal is strictly regulated to prevent arbitrary political interference.

78. (D) Mandatory consultation with local bodies prior to acquisition.
The PESA Act provides special protections for tribal lands in Scheduled Areas of Madhya Pradesh. It mandates that the state government must consult the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level before acquiring land for development projects. This mandatory consultation ensures that the voices and rights of the local tribal population are considered in the regional development process.

79. (C) 313
Madhya Pradesh is divided into 313 development blocks, each of which has a corresponding Janpad Panchayat at the intermediate level of governance. These bodies act as a vital link between the village-level Gram Panchayats and the district-level Zila Panchayats, managing block-level development projects and supervising the implementation of various welfare schemes across their respective rural jurisdictions.

husbandry, and rural housing, providing the legal basis for the functional autonomy of rural local self-governments.

98. (B) Areas defined as Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution
The PESA Act is specifically applicable to regions designated as Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule. These are areas with a high concentration of tribal populations where the standard Panchayati Raj provisions are modified to respect local traditions. In Madhya Pradesh, PESA ensures that these communities have greater control over their resources and traditional systems of self-governance through the Gram Sabha.

99. (C) 4
The Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Avam Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam requires that at least four ordinary meetings of the Gram Sabha be held every year. These meetings are usually scheduled on specific dates like January 26th, April 14th, August 15th, and October 2nd. Regular meetings are mandatory to ensure that the village community remains involved in planning and monitoring local development works.

100. (D) Decentralizing power and promoting democratic participation.
The primary objective of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh is to decentralize power and bring governance closer to the people. By creating local institutions at the village, block, and district levels, the system promotes grassroots democracy. It allows rural citizens to participate directly in decision-making, ensuring that development is tailored to local needs and that power is not concentrated in state capitals.

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89. (A) III, I, IV, II
The administrative hierarchy of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh begins at the state level with the Development Commissioner. Below this is the Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat at the district level, followed by the CEO of the Janpad Panchayat at the block level. The village-level administration is managed by the Panchayat Secretary, who is the lowest-ranking official in this chain.

90. (B) 24th April
National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated on April 24th to commemorate the date in 1993 when the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act came into force. This day recognizes the importance of decentralized governance and honors the contribution of local representatives in building a strong democratic foundation at the grassroots level across the rural landscape of India and Madhya Pradesh.

91. (B) The Panchs elect an officiating Sarpanch from amongst themselves.
If the position of Sarpanch becomes vacant due to death, resignation, or removal, the law provides for a temporary arrangement. The elected Panchs of the Gram Panchayat hold a meeting to elect an officiating Sarpanch from among themselves. This individual performs the duties of the Sarpanch until a formal by-election is held by the State Election Commission to fill the vacancy.

92. (C) Construction of urban sewage plants as the primary goal.
Phase-II of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) focuses on rural areas, emphasizing solid and liquid waste management and sustaining the open defecation-free status of villages. Constructing urban sewage plants is the responsibility of municipal bodies under the urban mission and does not fall within the scope of work for rural Panchayats. Their primary goal is maintaining village-level cleanliness and sanitation infrastructure.

93. (D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Various committees shaped India's Panchayati Raj. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee proposed the three-tier system in 1957. The Ashok Mehta Committee suggested a two-tier model in 1977. The L.M. Singhvi Committee advocated for constitutional status and fixed tenures in 1986, while the Thungon Committee also pushed for constitutional recognition in 1988, leading to the eventual 1992 amendment.

94. (C) A Minister of the State Government acts as the Chairperson.
The District Planning Committee is a high-level body that includes elected representatives from both the Zila Panchayat and Municipalities. In Madhya Pradesh, its chairperson is a Minister of the State Government, typically the one in charge of that specific district. This leadership ensures that the consolidated district development plan has the necessary political support and alignment with state-level development policies.

95. (A) Streamlined planning, accounting, and transparency portal.
The e-Gram Swaraj portal is a significant digital initiative that provides a unified platform for Panchayats to manage their planning and accounting. It enhances transparency by making financial records and project progress available online. This digitization simplifies the administrative workload and allows citizens to monitor how village funds are being spent, promoting greater accountability in the local governance process in Madhya Pradesh.

96. (B) De facto control of power by male relatives of the women.
The 'Sarpanch Pati' phenomenon is a socio-political challenge where male relatives of elected women representatives exercise the actual administrative power. While the woman is the legally elected official, the man manages the meetings and decisions. This practice undermines the objective of women's reservation, which is to empower women to take an active and independent role in local political leadership and decision-making.

97. (A) It lists 29 functional items placed within the purview of Panchayats.
The Eleventh Schedule was added to the Constitution by the 73rd Amendment Act. It enumerates twenty-nine functional items that state governments may devolve to Panchayati Raj institutions. These items cover a wide range of subjects, including agriculture, land improvement, minor irrigation, animal

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80. (A) I, II and IV
Effective local governance in Madhya Pradesh is achieved by adopting transparency tools like the e-Gram Swaraj portal and conducting community-led social audits. Strengthening own-source revenue through local taxation further enhances financial autonomy. Conversely, centralizing decision-making in the hands of the Sarpanch undermines the democratic spirit of collective participation and oversight fundamental to the three-tier Panchayati Raj system.

81. (C) The number of administrative districts in the state
In Madhya Pradesh, the administrative structure of the Panchayati Raj is aligned with the state's revenue districts. Each administrative district has one Zila Panchayat, which serves as the highest tier of rural local self-government. Therefore, any change in the number of districts in the state typically leads to the creation of a corresponding new Zila Panchayat body.

82. (A) The DPC is chaired by the CEO of the Zila Panchayat.
The District Planning Committee is a constitutional body formed under Article 243ZD. In Madhya Pradesh, the DPC is chaired by a Minister of the State Government, often the Minister in charge of that district. While it consolidates plans from local bodies and includes elected members, the administrative head (CEO) does not act as the Chairperson of this high-level committee.

83. (C) Both I and II
Under the PESA rules in Madhya Pradesh, Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas are empowered with the ownership of minor forest produce. They have the legal authority to determine the procedures for collection, fixing prices, and the sale of items like Tendu leaves and Mahua. This ensures that the economic benefits of forest resources remain within the local tribal communities.

84. (C) Changing political party affiliation after the election.
Disqualifications for Panchayat members in Madhya Pradesh typically include insolvency, being of unsound mind, or having tax arrears. Unlike the Parliament or State Assemblies, anti-defection laws regarding party changes do not generally apply as grounds for disqualifying a member of a Gram Panchayat. Most candidates at this level are not officially recognized by party symbols in many states, including local-level contests.

85. (C) Devolution
Devolution is the statutory transfer of powers, responsibilities, and financial resources from the central or state government to local units of self-government. In the context of Panchayati Raj, this process allows local bodies like the Gram Panchayat to exercise authority over specific subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule, making them more autonomous in addressing the needs of their local populations.

86. (B) The Governor
According to Article 243I of the Constitution, the Governor of a state is responsible for constituting a State Finance Commission every five years. This commission reviews the financial health of Panchayats and municipalities and recommends the distribution of tax revenues. The Governor acts on the advice of the state cabinet but holds the constitutional authority to establish this vital financial body.

87. (B) Zila Panchayat - Chief Executive Officer (IAS/SCS).
The administrative head of the Zila Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh is a senior officer, often from the IAS or State Civil Service, designated as the Chief Executive Officer. This official manages the district-level rural administration. In contrast, the Janpad Panchayat is headed by a block-level CEO, and the Gram Panchayat is supported by a village secretary, rather than the District Collector.

88. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh play specialized roles across national missions. In MGNREGA, they prepare labor budgets and execute works. For the Jal Jeevan Mission, they form water committees and manage village infrastructure. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, they focus on waste management and sustainability, while in housing schemes, they are primarily responsible for identifying eligible families through the Gram Sabha.

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CHAPTER 20

Civil Administration and District Administration System in Madhya Pradesh

1. During Parliamentary and State Assembly elections, the District Collector is generally designated as the:
(A) Chief Electoral Officer of the State
(B) General Observer for the Election Commission
(C) Presiding Officer at the polling booth
(D) Returning Officer for the Parliamentary Constituency

2. At the grassroots level of revenue administration in Madhya Pradesh, the basic unit assigned to a Patwari is called:
(A) Janpad
(B) Pargana
(C) Halka
(D) Sarkar

3. Under the provisions of the All India Services Act, the District Collector in Madhya Pradesh is officially appointed by the:
(A) President of India
(B) Central Administrative Tribunal
(C) State Government of Madhya Pradesh
(D) Union Public Service Commission

4. Under the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, the document detailing the customary rights of villagers over unoccupied land and forests is known as:
(A) Khasra
(B) Khatauni
(C) Nistar Patrak
(D) Jamabandi

5. In the context of rural development in Madhya Pradesh, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zila Panchayat is primarily responsible for:
(A) Collecting urban property tax
(B) Executing and monitoring rural development schemes and programs
(C) Conducting judicial trials for rural land disputes
(D) Managing the district police reserves

6. Identify the correct top-to-bottom hierarchical sequence of the following officials in the context of police administration in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Director General of Police
II. Inspector General of Police
III. Superintendent of Police
IV. Town Inspector
V. Head Constable
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) I, III, II, IV, V
(B) I, II, III, V, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV, V
(D) I, II, III, IV, V

7. Which British Governor-General is credited with the creation of the office of the District Collector in India in 1772?
(A) Lord Cornwallis
(B) Warren Hastings
(C) Lord Wellesley
(D) William Bentinck

8. In Madhya Pradesh, the Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO - Revenue) is empowered to perform which of the following primary roles?
(A) Chief auditor of the district treasury
(B) First appellate authority for cases decided by the Tehsildar under the MPLRC
(C) Head of the district police in the absence of the SP
(D) Appointing authority for the District Collector

9. Match the administrative positions in List I with their geographical jurisdictions in List II:
List I: (Administrative Position)

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(C) Consumer Protection Act
(D) Public Service Guarantee Act (Lok Seva Guarantee Act)

45. The District Collector's authority to inspect jails, hospitals, and schools in the district stems from their role as the:
(A) Chief Executive Officer of the district's Zila Panchayat.
(B) Principal Judicial Magistrate for all district criminal trials.
(C) Head of Administration and the Chief Coordinating Officer.
(D) District Health Officer responsible for clinical inspections.

46. The treasury and accounts administration at the district level in Madhya Pradesh ensures:
(A) Overseeing the manufacturing and distribution of state currency notes.
(B) Managing the safe custody of government funds and accounting for payments.
(C) Formulating and implementing autonomous monetary policies for the state government.
(D) Auditing the private financial accounts of major corporate entities in the district.

47. The 'Integrated Financial Management Information System' (IFMIS) utilized by district treasuries in Madhya Pradesh aims to:
(A) Conduct manual audits of various gram panchayat financial registers.
(B) Manage government finances and employee salaries through a real-time system.
(C) Fix the interest rates and lending policies for commercial banking institutions.
(D) Process and sanction loans for private corporate development projects.

48. The Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Madhya Pradesh are designed specifically to:
(A) Implement programs aimed at urbanizing the tribal population.
(B) Develop Scheduled Tribes in contiguous areas with high tribal populations.
(C) Relocate tribal communities to industrial zones located in other states.
(D) Provide extensive corporate tax exemptions to industries within tribal zones.

49. What is the role of the District Planning Committee (DPC) as mandated by the Constitution and implemented in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district
(B) To approve the state budget
(C) To plan and execute military strategies for district defense
(D) To recruit officers for the State Civil Services

50. Which of the following best represents a major challenge faced by district administration in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Complete absence of hierarchical structures
(B) Over-staffing in rural revenue offices
(C) Lack of coordination among multiple line departments
(D) Excessive financial autonomy at the Gram Panchayat level

51. What is the fundamental difference between Khasra and Khatauni in the MP land records system?
(A) Khasra constitutes the record of rights, whereas Khatauni represents the map.
(B) Khasra serves as an urban tax receipt, whereas Khatauni is for rural taxes.
(C) Khasra is managed by the SDO, whereas the Collector maintains the Khatauni.
(D) Khasra is a field book of plots, while Khatauni is a register of landholdings.

52. Select the correct hierarchical order of the public health infrastructure in rural Madhya Pradesh, from the lowest level to the highest.
(A) Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC), District Hospital
(B) Primary Health Centre (PHC), Sub-Health Centre, District Hospital, Community Health Centre (CHC)
(C) Community Health Centre (CHC), Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), District Hospital
(D) District Hospital, Community Health Centre (CHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), Sub-Health Centre

53. The 'Samadhan Ek Din' scheme in Madhya Pradesh is aimed at:

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18. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding the revenue functions of the District Collector in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Assessing and collecting land revenue.
II. Maintaining and updating land records.
III. Adjudicating civil disputes related to marriage and divorce.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. Which official immediately supervises the work of Patwaris in the revenue administration hierarchy of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Block Development Officer (BDO)
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)
(C) Divisional Commissioner
(D) Revenue Inspector (RI)

20. How many administrative divisions currently exist in the state of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 12
(D) 14

21. Police administration in India was originally codified by which colonial legislation?
(A) Government of India Act 1935
(B) Criminal Procedure Code 1898
(C) Police Act 1861
(D) Indian Penal Code 1860

22. As the primary authority for disaster management in the district, the District Collector of Madhya Pradesh serves as the:
(A) Commander of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) battalion
(B) Ex-officio Chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
(C) Director of the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)
(D) Head of the District Red Cross Society only

23. Which of the following correctly describes the relationship between the District Magistrate (DM) and the Superintendent of Police (SP) in districts without a Police Commissionerate system?
(A) The SP functions as an entirely independent authority from the DM in all administrative matters.
(B) The DM maintains direct operational command over police constables during criminal investigations.
(C) The SP is responsible for writing and finalizing the Annual Confidential Report of the DM.
(D) The SP works under the general control of the DM regarding matters of law and order.

24. The 'Mukhyamantri Awasiya Bhu-Adhikar Yojana' implemented in Madhya Pradesh aims to provide:
(A) Agricultural loans to landless farmers
(B) Tractors on subsidy to marginalized communities
(C) Free electricity to commercial land owners
(D) Free residential land rights (plots) to eligible homeless families

25. The administrative unit known as 'Tehsil' is primarily established for the purpose of:
(A) Higher education administration
(B) Land revenue administration and collection
(C) Specialized healthcare delivery
(D) Management of heavy industries

26. In Madhya Pradesh, the District Collector acts as the representative of the State Government. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding this role?
(A) The Collector coordinates the activities of various state departments at the district level.
(B) The Collector serves as the chief protocol officer of the district for visiting state dignitaries.
(C) The Collector ensures the implementation of state government policies and schemes.
(D) The Collector exercises absolute disciplinary control over judicial magistrates in the district.

27. The Gram Kotwar in the village administration system of Madhya Pradesh primarily serves as a:
(A) Village watchman and assistant to revenue officials
(B) Village accountant
(C) Head of the Gram Panchayat

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P. Divisional Commissioner
Q. District Collector
R. Sub-Divisional Officer
S. Tehsildar

List II: (Geographical Jurisdiction)
1. Tehsil
2. Sub-Division
3. District
4. Division

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

10. Identify the odd one out among the following functions traditionally performed by the District Magistrate.
(A) Issuing various licenses for firearms and explosive ammunition.
(B) Promulgating restrictive orders under Section 144 of the CrPC.
(C) Granting legal bail to persons accused of non-bailable IPC offenses.
(D) Ordering formal magisterial inquiries into cases of unnatural death.

11. Who is the highest-ranking official responsible for the administration of prisons and correctional services at the state level in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) District Magistrate
(B) Chief Justice of the High Court
(C) Principal Secretary, Home Department
(D) Director General of Prisons

12. Which of the following statements best describes the distinction between the roles of the District Collector and the District Magistrate?
(A) The Collector manages law enforcement, while the Magistrate oversees land revenue records.
(B) The Collector is a democratically elected official, while the Magistrate is a court appointee.
(C) The Collector manages land revenue, while the Magistrate handles executive magisterial duties.
(D) The Collector administers rural panchayats, while the Magistrate focuses on urban municipalities.

13. Identify the incorrect statement(s) regarding the powers and functions of a Tehsildar in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Conducting mutation of land records.
II. Issuing caste and income certificates.
III. Collecting land revenue and maintaining law and order as an Executive Magistrate.
IV. Enacting new state laws on land reform.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) IV only
(B) I and II only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II and III only

14. The DISHA (District Development Coordination and Monitoring) Committee at the district level is generally chaired by:
(A) The District Collector
(B) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The senior-most Member of Parliament (MP) elected from the district
(D) The Zila Panchayat President

15. The Block Development Officer (BDO) in Madhya Pradesh generally functions as the Chief Executive Officer of the:
(A) Zila Panchayat
(B) Gram Panchayat
(C) Nagar Panchayat
(D) Janpad Panchayat

16. The district is considered the basic unit of administration in India primarily because it:
(A) Serves as the primary point of contact for citizen service delivery.
(B) Functions as the primary level where state policies are formulated.
(C) Achieves the total decentralization of judicial and legal powers.
(D) Retains all collected state revenues for local development projects.

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17. In which year was the comprehensive Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (MPLRC) enacted?
(A) 1950
(B) 1956
(C) 1959
(D) 1973

36. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding the Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The SDO functions as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) for maintaining law and order.
II. The SDO exercises supervisory control over the Tehsildars within the sub-division.
III. The SDO is always an officer of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).
IV. The SDO has the power to hear appeals against the revenue orders of a Tehsildar.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

37. Under the Public Distribution System (PDS) administration in a district of Madhya Pradesh, the Fair Price Shops are generally monitored by the:
(A) District Supply Officer
(B) District Education Officer
(C) District Agriculture Officer
(D) District Treasury Officer

38. The concept of 'capacity building' in the context of district administration challenges in Madhya Pradesh refers to:
(A) Increasing the storage space in government godowns
(B) Expanding the geographical boundaries of a district
(C) Increasing the seating capacity of the district court
(D) Upgrading the skills, technical knowledge, and efficiency of government personnel

39. Which of the following is not a recognized administrative division in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Chambal
(B) Narmadapuram
(C) Shahdol
(D) Mahakoshal

40. The District Industries Centre (DIC) is established in each district of Madhya Pradesh to:
(A) Manufacture heavy industrial machinery for use by various state enterprises.
(B) Hire local youth for direct employment in government-owned factory units.
(C) Regulate all stock exchange transactions and financial markets in the district.
(D) Provide necessary facilities and clearances for entrepreneurs at a single point.

41. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a Zila Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The CEO is appointed by the State Government.
(B) The CEO executes the resolutions passed by the Zila Panchayat.
(C) The CEO manages the funds granted for rural development schemes.
(D) The CEO has the power to dissolve the elected Zila Panchayat body.

42. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the District Agriculture Office in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It provides agricultural extension services to farmers.
(B) It facilitates the distribution of fertilizers and seeds.
(C) It is responsible for fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops.
(D) It implements state and central agricultural schemes at the local level.

43. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding the Patwari in the land records system of Madhya Pradesh:
I. The Patwari is the custodian of village land records.
II. The Patwari is responsible for crop inspection and yield estimation.
III. The Patwari possesses the judicial power to send tax defaulters to prison.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

44. Madhya Pradesh was the first state in India to enact which of the following acts to ensure time-bound delivery of public services?
(A) Right to Information Act
(B) Right to Education Act

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(D) Principal of the village school

28. What is the designated role of the Superintendent of Police (SP) in the district administration hierarchy?
(A) Head of the district police force responsible for maintaining law and order
(B) Head of the district prosecution department
(C) Principal judicial officer for criminal trials
(D) Chief officer for intelligence gathering at the state level

29. The 'e-Dharti' project in Madhya Pradesh is specifically related to:
(A) Online registration of police complaints
(B) Agricultural seed distribution
(C) Digitization and management of land records
(D) Online tracking of public transport

30. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Divisional Commissioner in Madhya Pradesh acts as a critical link between the State Government and the District Administration.
Reason (R): The Divisional Commissioner exercises direct control over the High Court benches located in their division.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. Social welfare administration at the district level in Madhya Pradesh primarily focuses on:
(A) Promoting the export of local industrial goods to international markets.
(B) Regulating and monitoring all foreign direct investment within the district.
(C) Implementing welfare schemes for marginalized groups and senior citizens.
(D) Managing the construction and maintenance of major state and national highways.

32. The 'Samagra ID' system in Madhya Pradesh is an e-Governance initiative primarily designed to:
(A) Track inter-state migration of wildlife
(B) Maintain a comprehensive database of residents for targeted delivery of welfare schemes
(C) Monitor daily attendance of private school teachers
(D) Digitize historical colonial records

33. The administration of elementary and secondary schools in a district of Madhya Pradesh is centrally managed by the:
(A) District Collector directly without any departmental head
(B) District Education Officer (DEO)
(C) Chief Medical and Health Officer
(D) District Planning Officer

34. In the context of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, the Wajib-ul-arz is a document that:
(A) Functions as the official deed for the transfer of private land.
(B) Serves as a final legal notice prior to the attachment of property.
(C) Records the daily events and duties performed by the Gram Kotwar.
(D) Documents village customs regarding rights of way and irrigation use.

35. Match the district-level authorities in List I with their respective domains in List II:
List I: (Authority)
P. Returning Officer
Q. District Treasury Officer
R. Chief Executive Officer
S. District Supply Officer
List II: (Domain)
1. Zila Panchayat
2. Election Administration
3. Public Distribution System
4. Financial Accounts
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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(A) Resolving complex civil court disputes within a single working day.
(B) Completing the construction of rural roads within a 24-hour period.
(C) Providing specific citizen-centric services on the same day of application.
(D) Clearing all pending land mutation cases statewide in one single afternoon.

54. Under the MP Police structure, multiple districts are grouped together administratively into a 'Range', which is typically headed by an officer of the rank of:
(A) Superintendent of Police (SP)
(B) Director General of Police (DGP)
(C) Deputy Inspector General (DIG)
(D) Sub-Divisional Officer of Police (SDOP)

55. In the context of disaster management in Madhya Pradesh, the District Magistrate is authorized to requisition private resources (like vehicles or buildings) during an emergency under the provisions of the:
(A) Disaster Management Act 2005
(B) Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code 1959
(C) Epidemic Diseases Act 1897
(D) Police Act 1861

56. The Chief Medical and Health Officer (CMHO) in a district of Madhya Pradesh is administratively responsible for:
(A) Implementing public health programs and supervising district hospitals and PHCs
(B) Managing district veterinary hospitals
(C) Supervising medical colleges exclusively
(D) Controlling the district drug manufacturing industries

57. Identify the correct sequence of the following administrative units in Madhya Pradesh in descending order of their geographical size:
1. Division
2. District
3. Tehsil
4. Gram Panchayat

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

58. Identify the initiative(s) active in Madhya Pradesh that represent e-Governance and prompt public service delivery:
I. CM Helpline 181
II. Samadhan Ek Din
III. Lok Seva Guarantee Act
IV. Samagra Portal

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II and III only

59. The Revenue Case Management System (RCMS) implemented in Madhya Pradesh is intended to:
(A) Provide online medical consultation
(B) Manage the payroll of police personnel
(C) Expedite the tracking and disposal of revenue court cases
(D) Monitor the distribution of midday meals

60. Under the Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva Guarantee Act, if a designated officer fails to provide the service within the stipulated time limit, the consequence is typically:
(A) Immediate suspension of the officer
(B) Imposition of a financial penalty on the officer
(C) Transfer of the officer to another district
(D) Cancellation of the citizen's application

61. Which of the following is an exception to the routine duties of the District Collector?
(A) Acting as the District Election Officer
(B) Ensuring supply of essential commodities
(C) Presiding over regular civil property disputes as a District Judge
(D) Managing public grievances

62. The term 'MADA pockets' in the context of tribal administration in Madhya Pradesh refers to:
(A) Modified Area Development Approach pockets for dispersed tribal groups.
(B) Areas designated as Mineral and Diamond Authority zones for extraction.
(C) Regions managed by the Metropolitan Area Development Authority boards.
(D) Specialized Mega Agricultural Development Agencies for commercial farming.

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(B) Expanding the military defense capabilities of all district-level authorities.
(C) Centralizing municipal powers under a single colonial-style administrative ruler.
(D) Eliminating local self-government institutions to streamline central control.

98. Under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, who typically acts as the First Appellate Authority for requests handled by the Tehsildar's office?
(A) The State Information Commissioner
(B) The Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The Gram Panchayat Secretary

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99. The administrative head of the Public Relations Department at the district level, who liaises between the district administration and the media, is generally the:
(A) Superintendent of Police
(B) Chief Medical Officer
(C) District Informatics Officer
(D) District Public Relations Officer (DPRO)

100. In district administration, the term 'Line Departments' refers to:
(A) Departments specifically tasked with drawing and marking state boundaries.
(B) Departments responsible only for the maintenance of regional railway lines.
(C) Private consulting firms hired to assist the Collector in daily operations.
(D) Departments organized to implement specific technical government programs.

72. The separation of the judiciary from the executive in India profoundly impacted the District Magistrate's powers by:
(A) Stripping the DM of all executive powers related to land revenue collection.
(B) Transferring the authority to try regular criminal cases to Judicial Magistrates.
(C) Placing the DM under the direct command of the local Member of Parliament.
(D) Abolishing the administrative post of the District Collector in its entirety.

73. What is the primary cause for the establishment of the CM Helpline 181 in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Operating as a dedicated emergency dispatch system for medical ambulances.
(B) Serving as an exclusive platform for answering farmers' technical queries.
(C) Acting as a dedicated reservation line for booking various tourism packages.
(D) Providing a centralized grievance mechanism for complaints against departments.

74. Identify the correct pair representing the department and its administrative head at the district level in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Agriculture - Chief Medical Officer
(B) Treasury - District Supply Officer
(C) Women and Child Development - District Programme Officer
(D) Police - District Magistrate

75. During natural calamities like floods or droughts, the distribution of relief funds and materials in a district is directly supervised by the:
(A) Superintendent of Police
(B) Chief Medical and Health Officer
(C) District Education Officer
(D) District Collector

76. Match the state-level portals/systems in Madhya Pradesh in List I with their primary functional domain in List II:
List I: (Portal/System)
P. Vimarsh
Q. e-Dharti
R. RCMS
S. Samagra
List II: (Functional Domain)
1. Target delivery of welfare schemes
2. School education management
3. Revenue Court cases
4. Land records
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

77. Which of the following accurately describes the role of the District Collector in the decennial Population Census operations?
(A) Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths of the State
(B) State Census Commissioner
(C) Enumerator at the village level
(D) Principal Census Officer of the District

78. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act:
I. It provides a legal right to citizens to receive specified services within a time limit.
II. It includes a provision for first and second appeals.
III. It penalizes the applicant if the application is incorrectly filled.
IV. The fine collected from the defaulting officer is given as compensation to the applicant.
V. It covers services of only the Revenue department.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and V only
(B) II, IV and V only
(C) I, II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II and IV only

79. Identify the correct progressive order of the following stages of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism under the MP Lok Seva Guarantee Act:
1. Designated Officer
2. Second Appellate Authority
3. First Appellate Authority
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3

80. The implementation of the Police Commissionerate system in major cities

26. (D) The Collector exercises absolute disciplinary control over judicial magistrates in the district.
The District Collector performs numerous roles as the state's representative, including coordinating departments and acting as a protocol officer. However, because of the separation of powers mandated by the Constitution, the Collector has no disciplinary authority over judicial magistrates. Judicial officers are under the administrative control of the High Court, ensuring their independence from the executive branch of the regional government.

27. (A) Village watchman and assistant to revenue officials
The Gram Kotwar is an essential grassroots functionary in the village administration of Madhya Pradesh. Acting as a village watchman, this individual assists revenue and police officials by providing local information and performing various auxiliary duties. Their role is crucial for maintaining a link between the rural population and the formal administrative machinery, especially regarding local security and the reporting of significant events.

28. (A) Head of the district police force responsible for maintaining law and order
The Superintendent of Police is the principal officer in charge of the police organization within a district. This official is responsible for the overall maintenance of public order, the prevention and detection of crime, and the management of the police force. They work to ensure the safety of citizens and implement law enforcement strategies while coordinating with the district executive administration.

29. (C) Digitization and management of land records
The e-Dharti project represents a major e-governance initiative in Madhya Pradesh focused on the modernization of land administration. It involves the comprehensive digitization of historical land records and maps to make them easily accessible to the public. This system reduces the dependency on manual registers, minimizes errors in land documentation, and facilitates transparent and efficient land-related transactions for citizens.

30. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Divisional Commissioner occupies a vital intermediary position between the state government and various districts, ensuring effective policy communication and supervision. However, this administrative role does not extend to the judiciary. High Court benches operate as independent constitutional entities and are not subject to the administrative control or oversight of divisional executive officials within the state's governance framework in Madhya Pradesh.

31. (C) Implementing welfare schemes for marginalized groups and senior citizens.
Social welfare administration at the district level is dedicated to the upliftment of vulnerable sections of society. This involves the implementation of various government schemes targeted at marginalized communities, persons with disabilities, and senior citizens. By providing pensions, grants, and support services, the administration aims to ensure social security and improve the quality of life for those requiring special care and assistance.

32. (B) Maintain a comprehensive database of residents for targeted delivery of welfare schemes
The Samagra ID system is a foundational e-governance platform in Madhya Pradesh designed to streamline citizen services. It creates a centralized and comprehensive database of residents and families. This digital identification allows the government to ensure that welfare benefits and subsidies are delivered accurately to the intended beneficiaries, thereby reducing leakages and improving the transparency of various social security programs.

33. (B) District Education Officer (DEO)
The management of the school education system within a district is the primary responsibility of the District Education Officer. This official oversees the administration of both elementary and secondary schools, ensuring the implementation of educational policies and the monitoring of academic standards. They handle personnel matters, infrastructure development in schools, and coordinate various student-centric programs to enhance the quality of regional education.

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(A) Maintaining absolute transparency in all public and private transactions.
(B) Using opaque procedures, excessive discretion, and delaying service delivery.
(C) Implementing widespread e-Governance platforms for all citizen interactions.
(D) Conducting a high frequency of independent public and social audits.

90. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The District Collector in Madhya Pradesh continues to be the most vital functionary in the district administration.
Reason (R): The Collector is vested with wide-ranging powers encompassing revenue administration, disaster management, and coordination of development programs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. The concept of 'Single Window System' implemented in district administration is an administrative mechanism to:
(A) Restrict citizens to using a single designated entrance for all buildings.
(B) Streamline services by allowing for multiple approvals at one central point.
(C) Ensure that only one specific official handles every task in the district.
(D) Reduce the total number of public holidays allowed for government staff.

92. A primary objective behind establishing the District Industries Centre (DIC) was to correct the regional imbalances in industrialization by:
(A) Concentrating all industrial manufacturing units within the state capital city.
(B) Developing investment portfolios for foreign multi-national corporations only.
(C) Shifting industrial focus from major cities to district and rural levels.
(D) Eliminating small-scale cottage industries to favor large state factories.

93. The coordination between the District Administration and the Indian Army during severe civil emergencies or internal disturbances is officially requisitioned by the:
(A) Superintendent of Police
(B) Municipal Commissioner
(C) Tehsildar
(D) District Magistrate

94. The 'Board of Revenue', which is the highest appellate authority for revenue cases in Madhya Pradesh, has its headquarters located in:
(A) Bhopal
(B) Indore
(C) Gwalior
(D) Jabalpur

95. The District Informatics Officer (DIO) in a district of Madhya Pradesh represents which of the following national technical organizations?
(A) National Informatics Centre (NIC)
(B) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
(C) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
(D) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC)

96. Match the police structures in Madhya Pradesh in List I with their respective heads in List II:
List I: (Police Structure)
P. Police Zone
Q. Police Range
R. District Police
S. Police Sub-Division
List II: (Head)
1. Superintendent of Police (SP)
2. Sub-Divisional Officer of Police (SDOP)
3. Additional Director General / Inspector General (ADG/IG)
4. Deputy Inspector General (DIG)
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

97. Which of the following most accurately identifies the central philosophy underlying the current district administration system in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Moving from a regulatory role to a welfare and citizen-centric model.

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like Bhopal and Indore affects the District Administration system by:
(A) Merging the municipal corporation with the local police department.
(B) Abolishing the administrative post of the District Collector in cities.
(C) Making the Police Commissioner directly answerable to the City Mayor.
(D) Transferring law and order magisterial powers to the Police Commissioner.

81. In Madhya Pradesh, the responsibility of maintaining village sanitation, managing street lighting, and providing local civic amenities primarily rests with the:
(A) Patwari
(B) Block Development Officer
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) Sub-Divisional Magistrate

82. In the structure of rural local self-government in Madhya Pradesh, the Gram Sabha comprises:
(A) All adult members registered in the electoral rolls of the village
(B) All elected panchas of the village
(C) Only the village elders above 60 years of age
(D) The Sarpanch and the Gram Kotwar only

83. The Lok Seva Kendras (Public Service Centres) established across districts in Madhya Pradesh generally operate on which of the following models?
(A) Exclusively Government-owned and operated
(B) Exclusively operated by foreign NGOs
(C) Operated directly by the State High Court
(D) Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model

84. The Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) scheme operating at the district level in MP primarily facilitates:
(A) Free distribution of large agricultural land to landless laborers
(B) Construction of mega irrigation dams
(C) Decentralized agricultural extension delivery driven by farmer needs
(D) Eradication of wild animals affecting crops

85. Which state government authority holds the power to create a new district or alter the boundaries of an existing district in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The State Legislative Assembly passing a new law for each district.
(B) The Governor issuing an independent ordinance during an assembly recess.
(C) The State Government issuing an executive notification in the official gazette.
(D) The State Election Commission redefining boundaries for electoral purposes.

86. The primary function of a Sub-Jail in the prison administration system of Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) House prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment
(B) Keep under-trial prisoners and short-term convicts from the sub-division level
(C) Execute capital punishment
(D) Serve as a specialized training center for jail wardens

87. Identify the correct logical sequence of the following steps involved in the process of land record digitization in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Physical verification of land parcels
2. Scanning of historical physical maps
3. Uploading data to the central state portal (e-Dharti)
4. Integration with the registration department to auto-update mutations

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

88. Select the correct sequential path of a revenue appeal initiated against an order of the Tehsildar under the MP Land Revenue Code.
(A) Tehsildar → Collector → SDO → Commissioner
(B) Tehsildar → SDO → Collector → Commissioner
(C) Tehsildar → Commissioner → SDO → Collector
(D) Tehsildar → SDO → Commissioner → Collector

89. A key challenge of corruption in district administration often stems from:

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ANSWERS

1. (D) Returning Officer for the Parliamentary Constituency
The District Collector serves as the central administrative authority during major elections within the district. For Parliamentary polls, this official is designated as the Returning Officer to oversee the nomination and counting process. This role involves maintaining strict neutrality and ensuring compliance with guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India for fair and transparent voting procedures, while also serving as the District Election Officer for the entire district.

2. (C) Halka
In the hierarchy of land revenue administration in Madhya Pradesh, the Patwari represents the primary village-level official. The specific geographical unit or jurisdiction assigned to a Patwari for maintaining land records and crop data is officially termed as a Halka. This basic unit ensures localized monitoring of agricultural activities and facilitates efficient collection of rural land taxes and revenue.

3. (C) State Government of Madhya Pradesh
Under the established legal framework, the state government is the specific authority responsible for the formal appointment of the District Collector. While these officers belong to the All India Services, their placement and tenure within a particular district are determined by the state executive. This ensures local administration aligns with the developmental priorities and administrative policies of the government.

4. (C) Nistar Patrak
The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code provides specific documents to record village resources and rights. The Nistar Patrak is the official record detailing the customary rights of villagers over unoccupied lands and forests. It specifically outlines the management of communal resources, ensuring that traditional practices and rights of use are legally protected and documented for the entire village community.

5. (B) Executing and monitoring rural development schemes and programs
The Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat plays a critical role in the decentralized governance of rural areas. This official is primarily responsible for the effective execution and continuous monitoring of various development schemes. By coordinating with different departments, they ensure that government funds and welfare programs reach the rural population to improve living standards and local infrastructure.

6. (D) I, II, III, IV, V
The police administrative structure in the state follows a defined vertical chain of command to maintain discipline and order. The sequence begins with the highest executive authority at the state level and moves through regional and district leaders. It concludes with field officers and subordinate staff who handle direct public interaction and grassroots enforcement of law within various local communities.

7. (B) Warren Hastings
The historical office of the District Collector was first established during the British colonial era. Warren Hastings is credited with creating this position in 1772 to streamline the collection of land revenue and manage local administration. Over centuries, this role evolved significantly from a revenue-focused office to a comprehensive administrative head responsible for law, order, and regional development.

8. (B) First appellate authority for cases decided by the Tehsildar under the MPLRC
The Sub-Divisional Officer holds a significant position in the revenue hierarchy of Madhya Pradesh. This official is empowered to act as the first appellate authority for revenue cases. When parties are aggrieved by the decisions made by a Tehsildar regarding land records or disputes under the land revenue code, they can file an appeal before this designated sub-divisional authority.

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63. Which district official acts as the nodal agency for the proper implementation of the MGNREGA scheme across the district in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) District Programme Coordinator (typically the Collector or CEO Zila Panchayat)
(B) Superintendent of Police
(C) District Treasury Officer
(D) Chief Medical and Health Officer

64. Identify the odd one out among the following posts, which does not generally exist in the district administration hierarchy of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) District Supply Officer
(B) District Forest Officer (DFO)
(C) District Ambassador for Foreign Affairs
(D) District Excise Officer

65. Which of the following best defines the role of an 'Executive Magistrate' in a district?
(A) Maintaining public order and preventive security measures under the CrPC.
(B) Adjudicating complex civil lawsuits involving multi-national corporations.
(C) Heading the municipal corporation as an elected political representative.
(D) Serving as a senior military officer tasked with regional border security.

66. According to the Madhya Pradesh Jail Manual, who acts as the ex-officio visitor to the district jail to ensure adherence to human rights and proper conditions?
(A) The District Magistrate and District Judge
(B) The Director General of Police
(C) The Local Member of Parliament only
(D) The Chief Minister

67. The e-Uparjan portal in Madhya Pradesh district administration is a digital initiative primarily focused on:
(A) Issuing digital versions of driving licenses and vehicle registrations.
(B) Registering and monitoring the growth of new start-up companies.
(C) Facilitating transparent agricultural procurement at Minimum Support Prices.
(D) Tracking the real-time availability of beds in district public hospitals.

68. Which of the following indicates the correct descending order of police hierarchy in a district in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Superintendent of Police, Additional SP, Deputy SP, Town Inspector
(B) Town Inspector, Deputy SP, Additional SP, Superintendent of Police
(C) Superintendent of Police, Deputy SP, Additional SP, Town Inspector
(D) Additional SP, Superintendent of Police, Town Inspector, Deputy SP

69. Match the district-level development functionaries in List I with their corresponding operational levels in List II:
List I: (Functionary)
P. Project Officer, ITDP
Q. Block Development Officer
R. Secretary / Gram Rojgar Sahayak
S. District Programme Coordinator
List II: (Operational Level)
1. Village level
2. District level
3. Tribal Block/Project level
4. Janpad level
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

70. The District Education Officer (DEO) works under the direct control of which department at the state level?
(A) Department of Higher Education
(B) Technical Education and Skill Development Department
(C) School Education Department
(D) Women and Child Development Department

71. Which of the following is not a statutory function of the District Magistrate under the prevailing laws?
(A) Issuing writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights
(B) Sanctioning prosecution under certain special acts
(C) Granting and renewing arms licenses
(D) Controlling the use of loudspeakers in public places

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laws relating to land tenure and revenue administration. This comprehensive legislation provides the legal framework for land records, the powers of revenue officers, and the rights of landholders. It remains the foundational law governing agricultural land management and revenue collection across the entire state today.

18. (A) I and II only
The District Collector's revenue functions are primarily centered on land management and tax collection. These duties include the systematic assessment of land revenue and the meticulous maintenance of updated land records for all properties. While they handle administrative disputes, adjudicating personal civil matters like marriage and divorce falls under the jurisdiction of the family courts or civil judiciary, not revenue officials.

19. (D) Revenue Inspector (RI)
In the revenue hierarchy of Madhya Pradesh, the work of the Patwari is directly overseen by a superior field official. The Revenue Inspector is responsible for supervising the maintenance of records and the conduct of crop surveys performed at the village level. This supervision ensures the accuracy of data before it is processed further up the administrative chain by higher officials.

20. (B) 10
To ensure efficient administrative oversight, the large geographical area of Madhya Pradesh is divided into smaller units known as divisions. Currently, the state is organized into ten distinct administrative divisions. Each division consists of several districts and is headed by a Divisional Commissioner who monitors the performance of district administrations and serves as a link to the state headquarters.

21. (C) Police Act 1861
The foundational legal framework for police administration in India was established during the colonial period through the Police Act of 1861. This legislation was enacted to organize a disciplined police force for the maintenance of internal security and law enforcement. Even after independence, this act continues to form the basic structure of the police system in many Indian states today.

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22. (B) Ex-officio Chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
Under the Disaster Management Act, the District Collector plays a pivotal role in handling emergencies. This official serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority. In this capacity, the Collector is responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing measures for disaster prevention, mitigation, and relief operations within the district to protect lives and property during natural or man-made calamities.

23. (D) The SP works under the general control of the DM regarding matters of law and order.
In the traditional district administration system, the relationship between the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police is based on coordination. While the Superintendent manages the internal affairs and operational aspects of the police force, they work under the general supervision of the District Magistrate for maintaining public peace. This dual responsibility ensures that law enforcement remains accountable to the executive administration.

24. (D) Free residential land rights (plots) to eligible homeless families
The Mukhyamantri Awasiya Bhu-Adhikar Yojana is a significant social welfare initiative launched by the Madhya Pradesh government. Its primary objective is to provide free residential plots to eligible homeless families in rural areas. By granting land rights, the scheme aims to ensure that every family has a designated space to build a house, thereby promoting social dignity and housing security for the poor.

25. (B) Land revenue administration and collection
A Tehsil is a sub-district administrative unit primarily created to facilitate the efficient collection of land revenue and the management of land records. It serves as a vital link in the revenue hierarchy, where the Tehsildar oversees grassroots officials. This unit ensures that agricultural data is maintained and government taxes are collected systematically from the local farming communities and residents.

9. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Administrative jurisdictions are organized hierarchically to ensure governance reaches every level. A division is overseen by a commissioner, while the district falls under a collector. Below this, sub-divisions are managed by specialized officers, and tehsils represent the lower administrative units managed by tehsildars. This systematic geographical division facilitates effective revenue collection and local administration throughout the entire state of Madhya Pradesh.

10. (C) Granting legal bail to persons accused of non-bailable IPC offenses.
Executive Magistrates perform various administrative and preventive functions to maintain public peace. However, granting legal bail for non-bailable offenses under the Indian Penal Code is a purely judicial function. This authority resides with the judicial courts and not the District Magistrate. This distinction is a result of the constitutional separation of the judiciary from the executive branch of government.

11. (D) Director General of Prisons
The administration of correctional facilities and the welfare of inmates at the state level is managed by a specialized department. The Director General of Prisons is the highest-ranking official responsible for overseeing all jails and reformatory services. This role involves ensuring security, implementing rehabilitation programs, and maintaining proper living conditions within prisons according to the state's established jail manual.

12. (C) The Collector manages land revenue, while the Magistrate handles executive magisterial duties.
The dual title of the district head reflects distinct administrative responsibilities performed by the same individual. As a Collector, the official focuses on the assessment and collection of land revenue and the maintenance of land records. As a District Magistrate, the role shifts to maintaining law and order, issuing licenses, and performing various executive functions under the criminal procedure code.

13. (A) IV only
Tehsildars are responsible for various ground-level administrative and revenue tasks, including land mutation and certificate issuance. However, the power to enact new state laws regarding land reform rests solely with the State Legislature. Administrative officials implement existing laws but do not possess the legislative authority to create or change statutes. Therefore, enacting laws is not a function of a Tehsildar.

14. (C) The senior-most Member of Parliament (MP) elected from the district
The District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee, known as DISHA, is designed to ensure effective implementation of central government schemes. To promote democratic accountability, the senior-most Member of Parliament from the district is generally appointed as the chairperson. This committee provides a platform for elected representatives to oversee developmental progress and coordinate with the district administration on various public welfare projects.

15. (D) Janpad Panchayat
At the intermediate level of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh, the Block Development Officer serves a vital administrative function. This official is designated as the Chief Executive Officer of the Janpad Panchayat. In this capacity, they oversee the implementation of rural development programs and coordinate between the village-level gram panchayats and the district-level zila panchayat for effective governance.

16. (A) Serves as the primary point of contact for citizen service delivery.
The district is recognized as the basic unit of administration because it functions as the direct interface between the government and the citizens. Most public services, from revenue and police to health and education, are managed and delivered at this level. This proximity allows for effective implementation of state policies and provides a centralized platform for addressing local public grievances.

17. (C) 1959
The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code was enacted in 1959 to unify and codify the

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34. (D) Documents village customs regarding rights of way and irrigation use.
Under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, the Wajib-ul-arz is a significant record of communal rights. It specifically documents traditional village customs and practices, such as the right of way through fields and the shared use of water resources for irrigation. This document serves as a legal reference to resolve local disputes regarding customary usage of land and natural village assets.

35. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
District administration involves various officials with specific functional domains. The Returning Officer manages elections, while the District Treasury Officer is responsible for financial accounts. The Chief Executive Officer handles the affairs of the Zila Panchayat, and the District Supply Officer monitors the public distribution system. This division of labor ensures that diverse government services are managed efficiently by specialized officers.

36. (A) I, II and IV only
The Sub-Divisional Officer plays a multifaceted role, acting as a magistrate for law and order and supervising Tehsildars within the sub-division. They also possess appellate powers for revenue cases. While often held by IAS officers during training, the post is also frequently filled by members of the State Civil Service. Therefore, it is incorrect to state that the position is always held by an IAS officer.

37. (A) District Supply Officer
The Public Distribution System is a vital mechanism for ensuring food security in the district. The District Supply Officer is the designated authority responsible for monitoring the operation of Fair Price Shops. This official ensures that essential commodities are available to ration cardholders, prevents hoarding or black marketing, and oversees the overall logistics and transparency of the food supply chain at the local level.

38. (D) Upgrading the skills, technical knowledge, and efficiency of government personnel
Capacity building is an essential administrative strategy aimed at improving governance outcomes. In the context of district administration, it refers to the systematic process of upgrading the professional skills, technical expertise, and operational efficiency of government employees. Through training and development programs, the administration seeks to empower its staff to handle complex challenges and deliver public services more effectively to the citizens.

39. (D) Mahakoshal
While Mahakoshal is a prominent geographical and cultural region in Madhya Pradesh, it is not officially designated as one of the state's ten administrative divisions. Official divisions like Chambal, Narmadapuram, and Shahdol are created by the government to group districts for administrative convenience and supervision. Mahakoshal remains a regional identity rather than a formal unit in the current state administrative hierarchy.

40. (D) Provide necessary facilities and clearances for entrepreneurs at a single point.
The District Industries Centre is established to promote industrial growth at the local level. It serves as a nodal agency that provides comprehensive support to entrepreneurs, particularly for small and medium enterprises. By offering facilities, guidance, and necessary clearances through a single-window mechanism, the centre simplifies the process of starting and managing industrial units, thereby fostering regional economic development and local employment.

41. (D) The CEO has the power to dissolve the elected Zila Panchayat body.
The Chief Executive Officer of a Zila Panchayat is an administrative official appointed by the state to implement the decisions of the elected body. While they manage funds and execute rural schemes, they do not possess the political power to dissolve the elected Zila Panchayat. Such authority typically rests with the state government under specific legal conditions, maintaining a balance between elected and executive officials.

42. (C) It is responsible for fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops.
The District Agriculture Office is responsible for delivering technical services and implementing state schemes to support local farmers. However,

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industrial activity away from a few concentrated urban centers to the district and rural levels. By providing support and facilities to local entrepreneurs, the DIC aims to encourage the growth of small-scale and cottage industries, thereby generating employment in rural areas.

93. (D) District Magistrate
In the event of extreme civil emergencies or internal disturbances where the local police force is unable to maintain control, the military may be called in. The official authority to formally requisition assistance from the Indian Army to support the civil administration is vested in the District Magistrate. This ensures that the use of military force for internal security remains under the control of the executive.

94. (C) Gwalior
The Board of Revenue is the highest judicial and appellate body for revenue-related cases in Madhya Pradesh. It oversees the work of all revenue courts and officers across the state. While the administrative capital is Bhopal, the headquarters of the Board of Revenue is historically located in Gwalior. This institution ensures the uniform application of land revenue laws and provides final administrative justice.

95. (A) National Informatics Centre (NIC)
The District Informatics Officer is a key technical official who manages the digital infrastructure and e-governance projects within the district. This officer represents the National Informatics Centre, which is a premier central government organization. The NIC provides the necessary technological support, software solutions, and connectivity required to implement various state and national digital initiatives at the district and sub-district levels.

96. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The police hierarchy is organized into various levels for effective command. Large Police Zones are headed by an ADG or IG, while Ranges fall under a DIG. The district police is led by the Superintendent of Police, and sub-divisions are managed by a Sub-Divisional Officer of Police. This structured division ensures clear lines of authority and specialized supervision from the state level down to the sub-division.

97. (A) Moving from a regulatory role to a welfare and citizen-centric model.
The central philosophy of district administration has evolved significantly from the colonial era. Instead of focusing solely on revenue collection and regulation, the modern system emphasizes a welfare-oriented and citizen-centric approach. The administration now prioritizes the delivery of social services, poverty alleviation, and regional development, aiming to improve the overall quality of life and ensure that the government is responsive to public needs.

98. (B) The Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
Under the Right to Information Act, the Tehsildar's office acts as a public authority providing information to citizens. If a requester is dissatisfied with the response or if information is denied, the first appeal is made within the administrative hierarchy. Typically, the Sub-Divisional Officer is designated as the First Appellate Authority to review the decisions made by the Tehsildar regarding such information requests.

99. (D) District Public Relations Officer (DPRO)
The District Public Relations Officer serves as the vital link between the district administration and the public through the media. This official is responsible for disseminating information about government policies, achievements, and emergency alerts. By managing press releases and coordinating with journalists, the DPRO ensures that accurate information reaches the citizens and maintains a transparent relationship between the administration and the community.

100. (D) Departments organized to implement specific technical government programs.
Line departments are specialized administrative units within the district framework that focus on executing particular technical or sectoral functions. Examples include departments for agriculture, health, and education, which possess specific expertise. These entities work under the general coordination of the district head to ensure that state-level technical programs and welfare services are effectively delivered to the targeted local population across the district.

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lead to duplication of efforts or delays in service delivery. Overcoming these departmental barriers is essential for the smooth implementation of multi-sectoral development projects and for providing a unified experience to the citizens of the district.

51. (D) Khasra is a field book of plots, while Khatauni is a register of landholdings.
In the land records system, Khasra and Khatauni serve distinct but complementary purposes. The Khasra is a field-wise register that documents details of every specific plot, including its area and crop status. In contrast, the Khatauni is a person-wise register that lists all landholdings belonging to a specific individual or family. Together, these documents provide a complete picture of land ownership and agricultural use.

52. (A) Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC), District Hospital
The public health infrastructure in rural Madhya Pradesh follows a clear hierarchical structure designed to provide accessible care. It begins with Sub-Health Centres at the village level, followed by Primary Health Centres for clusters of villages. Larger areas are served by Community Health Centres, while the District Hospital acts as the highest referral and specialized medical facility within the entire district administrative unit.

53. (C) Providing specific citizen-centric services on the same day of application.
The Samadhan Ek Din scheme is a proactive e-governance initiative aimed at enhancing public service delivery. Under this program, designated services, such as the issuance of specific certificates or licenses, are provided to citizens on the same day they submit their application. This initiative significantly reduces the time spent at government offices and demonstrates the administration's commitment to prompt and efficient governance.

54. (C) Deputy Inspector General (DIG)
Within the police administration of Madhya Pradesh, multiple districts are grouped into a larger administrative unit called a Range. This unit is typically headed by a senior officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General. The DIG provides supervisory oversight, coordinates regional security operations, and monitors the performance of the Superintendents of Police in the districts falling under their specific geographical jurisdiction.

55. (A) Disaster Management Act 2005
During severe emergencies or natural calamities, the District Magistrate is granted special powers to ensure public safety. Under the Disaster Management Act of 2005, this official is authorized to requisition private resources, including vehicles, equipment, or buildings, for the purpose of rescue and relief operations. This legal provision allows the administration to quickly mobilize necessary assets to manage the crisis effectively.

56. (A) Implementing public health programs and supervising district hospitals and PHCs
The Chief Medical and Health Officer is the principal official responsible for all public health matters within the district. Their duties include the implementation of various national and state health programs, such as immunization and disease control. They also provide administrative supervision over district hospitals, primary health centres, and community health centres to ensure the delivery of quality medical services to the entire population.

57. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The administrative hierarchy in Madhya Pradesh is organized into units of decreasing geographical size to ensure effective management. The largest unit is the Division, which contains several Districts. Each District is further divided into multiple Tehsils for revenue purposes. Finally, at the grassroots level, the Gram Panchayat represents the smallest administrative and local self-governance unit covering individual villages or clusters.

58. (A) I, II and III and IV
Madhya Pradesh has implemented several integrated initiatives to promote transparent and prompt public service delivery. These include the CM Helpline for grievance redressal, the Samadhan Ek Din scheme for rapid services, and the Lok Seva Guarantee Act for legal accountability. Additionally, the Samagra Portal provides a digital foundation for welfare delivery.

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75. (D) District Collector
During natural calamities, the District Collector acts as the supreme coordinating authority for relief and rehabilitation. This official directly supervises the distribution of government relief funds and materials to affected populations. By leading the district's emergency response, the Collector ensures that resources are mobilized quickly, aid reaches those in need, and that the recovery process is managed transparently and efficiently.

76. (D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Madhya Pradesh utilizes several specialized digital systems to manage different administrative domains. The Vimarsh portal is used for school education, while e-Dharti handles land record digitization. The Revenue Case Management System tracks legal disputes in revenue courts, and the Samagra portal manages resident data for welfare delivery. This technological integration across sectors enhances data accuracy and simplifies the process of governance for citizens.

77. (D) Principal Census Officer of the District
During the national population census conducted every ten years, the District Collector is assigned a critical statutory role. This official is designated as the Principal Census Officer of the District. In this capacity, they are responsible for the overall planning, coordination, and execution of the census operations, ensuring that the enumeration process is completed accurately and according to the national schedule.

78. (D) I, II and IV only
The Public Service Guarantee Act provides a legal framework for timely governance by giving citizens the right to services and an appeals process. It includes penalties for defaulting officers, which can be paid as compensation to the applicant. However, it is not limited to only the revenue department and does not penalize applicants for simple filing errors, focusing instead on administrative accountability.

79. (B) 1, 3, 2
The grievance redressal mechanism under the Lok Seva Guarantee Act follows a specific hierarchical path. A citizen first applies to the Designated Officer for the service. If the service is not provided in time, the first appeal is made to the First Appellate Authority. If the issue remains unresolved, the final administrative appeal is taken to the Second Appellate Authority for a decision.

80. (D) Transferring law and order magisterial powers to the Police Commissioner.
The introduction of the Police Commissionerate system in urban centers marks a significant shift in administrative authority. Under this model, certain magisterial powers related to maintaining law and order, which are traditionally exercised by the District Magistrate, are transferred to senior police officers. This change aims to streamline decision-making during security situations and enhance operational efficiency in rapidly growing and complex urban environments.

81. (C) Gram Panchayat
In the Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh, the Gram Panchayat is the primary body responsible for local governance at the village level. Its duties include maintaining village sanitation, managing street lighting, and providing basic civic amenities. By managing these local affairs, the Gram Panchayat ensures that the daily needs of rural residents are met through a democratically elected local self-government institution.

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82. (A) All adult members registered in the electoral rolls of the village
The Gram Sabha is the foundational institution of local democracy in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh. It consists of all adult residents of the village whose names are registered in the local electoral rolls. This assembly provides a platform for villagers to participate directly in decision-making, approve development plans, and monitor the performance of the Gram Panchayat, ensuring grassroots accountability.

83. (D) Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model
Lok Seva Kendras are established across Madhya Pradesh to provide a convenient interface for citizens to access various government services. These centers generally operate on a Public-Private Partnership model. While the government regulates the services and fees, private partners manage the daily operations and infrastructure. This model allows for professional service delivery while extending the reach of the administration into remote areas.

67. (C) Facilitating transparent agricultural procurement at Minimum Support Prices.
The e-Uparjan portal is a crucial digital initiative for the agricultural sector in Madhya Pradesh. It provides a platform for the systematic registration of farmers and the transparent procurement of their crops at Minimum Support Prices. By digitizing the procurement process, the portal ensures that farmers receive timely payments and reduces the role of middlemen, making the entire state-led grain purchase system more efficient.

68. (A) Superintendent of Police, Additional SP, Deputy SP, Town Inspector
The hierarchy of the police force in a district is organized to ensure a clear chain of command and operational control. It begins with the Superintendent of Police as the head, followed by the Additional SP and Deputy SP who assist in management. Below them are the Town Inspectors and Station House Officers who lead individual police stations and manage field operations and investigations.

69. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Development functionaries operate at various levels of the administrative hierarchy to implement welfare programs. Project Officers manage tribal development at the project level, while Block Development Officers lead the Janpad level. At the grassroots village level, the Secretary or Rojgar Sahayak handles daily tasks. Finally, the District Programme Coordinator oversees the entire district's developmental efforts, ensuring a systematic flow of governance.

70. (C) School Education Department
The District Education Officer is the principal administrator for school-level activities within the district. This official works under the direct administrative and functional control of the state's School Education Department. This departmental linkage ensures that statewide educational policies, curriculum standards, and teacher management protocols are consistently implemented across all government and private schools within the geographical jurisdiction of the district.

71. (A) Issuing writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights
The District Magistrate exercises numerous statutory powers, such as granting licenses and maintaining public order through restrictive measures. However, the authority to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights is a unique constitutional power reserved for the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Administrative officials perform executive functions, while the protection of fundamental rights through writ jurisdiction remains an exclusive judicial responsibility.

72. (B) Transferring the authority to try regular criminal cases to Judicial Magistrates.
The separation of the judiciary from the executive was a significant reform that redefined the role of the District Magistrate. Previously, the DM held both executive and judicial powers. After this separation, the authority to conduct regular criminal trials and punish offenders was transferred exclusively to Judicial Magistrates. The DM's role was then limited to executive magisterial functions focused on preventive measures and order.

73. (D) Providing a centralized grievance mechanism for complaints against departments.
The CM Helpline 181 is a cornerstone of citizen-centric governance in Madhya Pradesh. It serves as a centralized platform where citizens can lodge grievances regarding any government department or service. By providing a direct and tracked mechanism for complaint resolution, the helpline increases administrative accountability and ensures that public issues are addressed systematically by the concerned officials within a specified time frame.

74. (C) Women and Child Development - District Programme Officer
District administration is organized into various departments, each headed by a specialized officer. In Madhya Pradesh, the Women and Child Development department is led at the district level by the District Programme Officer. This official is responsible for implementing welfare schemes related to nutrition, maternal health, and child protection, ensuring that these targeted social programs are effectively managed and monitored throughout the district.

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8. Under the Right to Information Act 2005, the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners of Madhya Pradesh are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee. Who among the following is not a member of this committee?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
(C) The Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly
(D) A Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister

9. In the context of public service delivery in MP, the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS) is primarily used for:
(A) Filing and processing income tax returns on the digital portal
(B) Financial inclusion and withdrawing subsidies via micro-ATMs
(C) Issuing e-passports and travel documents for all citizens
(D) Registering and tracking complaints on the CM Helpline portal

10. Read the following statements regarding the Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva Guarantee Act 2010:
Statement I: The MP Lok Seva Guarantee Act 2010 provisions for imposing a financial penalty on designated officers who fail to provide the service within the time limit.
Statement II: The penalty amount recovered from the erring officer is deposited directly into the state consolidated fund.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

11. Match List-I (Financial/Governance Concepts) with List-II (Core Features) in Madhya Pradesh:
List-I: (Financial/Governance Concepts)
P. Performance Budgeting
Q. Zero-Based Budgeting
R. MP FRBM Act
S. E-Procurement
List-II: (Core Features)
1. Mandates fiscal discipline and debt management
2. Justifying every expense from scratch
3. Evaluates efficiency and effectiveness of departmental spending
4. Ensures competitive bidding via digital platforms
Select the correct code:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

12. Consider the following statements regarding the objectives of E-governance:
I. It aims to build a transparent and accountable public administration system.
II. It seeks to completely replace the human element in public administration.
III. It focuses on empowering citizens through access to information.
Which of the above statements represents the correct combination?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

13. Find the odd one out concerning the implementation of social audit as a governance tool in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Evaluation of private corporate profit margins
(B) MGNREGA works verification
(C) Assessment of Mid-Day Meal scheme delivery
(D) Checking the distribution of rations under the Public Distribution System

14. What is the primary cause-and-effect relationship establishing the effectiveness of the CM Helpline 181 in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Lack of physical regional offices causing high digital complaint volume
(B) High penalty charges cause citizens to verify their complaints multiple times
(C) Hierarchical escalation ensuring resolution if officials fail to act
(D) Integration with private call centers to

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84. (C) Decentralized agricultural extension delivery driven by farmer needs
The Agricultural Technology Management Agency scheme is a key initiative at the district level to support modern farming. It facilitates a decentralized approach to agricultural extension, where the focus is on providing technical knowledge and training based on the specific needs of local farmers. By encouraging participation and innovation, ATMA aims to improve agricultural productivity and the overall livelihoods of the farming community.

85. (C) The State Government issuing an executive notification in the official gazette.
The creation of a new district or any modification to the boundaries of an existing district is an executive function of the state. In Madhya Pradesh, this is achieved by the State Government issuing a formal notification in the official gazette. This process allows the administration to adapt to demographic changes or administrative needs without requiring a new legislative act for every territorial change.

86. (B) Keep under-trial prisoners and short-term convicts from the sub-division level
In the prison hierarchy of Madhya Pradesh, a Sub-Jail is a smaller correctional facility located at the sub-divisional level. Its primary function is to house under-trial prisoners whose cases are being heard in local courts and convicts serving very short-term sentences. This localized facility reduces the need for frequent transport to the larger district jail and assists in efficient judicial management.

87. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The digitization of land records involves a systematic process to ensure data accuracy and transparency. It begins with the physical verification of land parcels, followed by the scanning of historical maps. This data is then uploaded to a central portal like e-Dharti. Finally, the system is integrated with registration offices to allow for the automatic and real-time update of mutations and ownership changes.

88. (B) Tehsildar → SDO → Collector → Commissioner
The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code establishes a clear hierarchical path for appeals against revenue orders. An initial order passed by a Tehsildar is first appealed before the Sub-Divisional Officer. If the party remains dissatisfied, a second appeal can be made to the District Collector. The final level of administrative appeal in this sequence is generally taken to the Divisional Commissioner for resolution.

89. (B) Using opaque procedures, excessive discretion, and delaying service delivery.
Corruption in administration is often fostered by structural weaknesses that reduce accountability. When administrative procedures are opaque and officials exercise excessive personal discretion without clear guidelines, it creates opportunities for malpractice. Furthermore, intentional delays in the delivery of essential public services can lead to corruption as citizens may feel pressured to use irregular means to obtain the services they are legally entitled to.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The District Collector remains the central figure in local governance due to the diverse nature of duties performed. This official coordinates between multiple departments and manages critical situations such as natural disasters or revenue settlements. These extensive responsibilities ensure the role is indispensable for the state's reach, making it the most important administrative position within the district's organizational structure in Madhya Pradesh.

91. (B) Streamline services by allowing for multiple approvals at one central point.
The Single Window System is an administrative mechanism designed to enhance ease of doing business and citizen convenience. It streamlines the process of obtaining government services by allowing applicants to submit documents and receive multiple approvals at one centralized location. This reduces the need to visit various departments separately, minimizing administrative hurdles and significantly speeding up the overall process of service delivery.

92. (C) Shifting industrial focus from major cities to district and rural levels.
District Industries Centres were established as part of a national strategy to promote balanced regional development. Their objective is to move

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the determination of the Minimum Support Price for crops is a policy decision made by the Central Government based on recommendations from specialized national commissions. Local offices facilitate procurement at these prices but do not have the legal authority to fix or change them.

43. (B) I and II only
The Patwari is the primary custodian of land records at the village level, responsible for updating ownership data and conducting regular crop inspections. These tasks are essential for agricultural planning and revenue assessment. However, the Patwari does not hold judicial powers to imprison individuals for tax defaults. Such coercive legal actions are reserved for higher revenue authorities or specialized courts following a formal procedure.

44. (D) Public Service Guarantee Act (Lok Seva Guarantee Act)
Madhya Pradesh pioneered the enactment of the Public Service Guarantee Act to ensure administrative accountability. This landmark legislation provides citizens with a legal right to receive specific public services within a stipulated time frame. By establishing a system of penalties for delays and an appeals mechanism, the act aims to eliminate administrative lethargy and provide a more responsive and transparent governance experience.

45. (C) Head of Administration and the Chief Coordinating Officer.
As the primary administrative head of the district, the Collector possesses wide-ranging powers to oversee various public institutions. This authority to inspect jails, hospitals, and schools stems from their role as the chief coordinating officer responsible for the general well-being of the district. These inspections ensure that these facilities are functioning properly and that government standards and services are being maintained.

46. (B) Managing the safe custody of government funds and accounting for payments.
The district treasury and accounts administration is crucial for financial management within the government. Its primary role is to ensure the safe custody of public funds and to maintain accurate records of all receipts and payments. By following strict accounting procedures, the treasury ensures that government expenditures are authorized and that financial transparency is maintained throughout the various departments of the district.

47. (B) Manage government finances and employee salaries through a real-time system.
The Integrated Financial Management Information System is a modern digital platform used by treasuries in Madhya Pradesh to streamline financial operations. It allows for the real-time management of government budgets, expenditures, and the processing of employee salaries. By digitizing these processes, the system enhances accuracy, reduces delays in fund transfers, and provides a transparent overview of the state's financial health at the district level.

48. (B) Develop Scheduled Tribes in contiguous areas with high tribal populations.
Integrated Tribal Development Projects are specialized administrative initiatives in Madhya Pradesh designed for the socio-economic upliftment of tribal communities. These projects focus on contiguous areas where there is a high concentration of Scheduled Tribes. By implementing tailored programs for education, health, and infrastructure, the ITDP aims to reduce regional disparities and ensure that developmental benefits reach the most vulnerable tribal populations.

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49. (A) To consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district
The District Planning Committee is a constitutionally mandated body responsible for regional development planning. Its primary role is to consolidate the separate development plans prepared by various panchayats and municipalities within the district. By creating a unified draft development plan, the committee ensures that local needs are integrated into a coherent strategy that reflects the overall growth priorities of the entire district.

50. (C) Lack of coordination among multiple line departments
A significant challenge in district administration is the presence of various specialized line departments that often operate in silos. A lack of effective coordination between these entities can

CHAPTER 21

Good Governance Initiatives and Governance Reforms in Madhya Pradesh

1. MP Online portal was established as a joint venture between the Government of Madhya Pradesh and which of the following corporate entities?
(A) Infosys Technologies Limited
(B) Wipro Enterprises Private Limited
(C) Reliance Industries Limited
(D) Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)

2. Read the following statements regarding E-procurement in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: E-procurement in Madhya Pradesh was introduced to bring transparency and reduce cartelization in public tenders.
Statement II: The e-procurement system completely eliminates the need for technical evaluation of bids by human experts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

3. In the context of the characteristics of good governance, the principle of 'Transparency' specifically implies that:
(A) Decisions are taken and enforced in a manner that follows rules and regulations
(B) Institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources
(C) Information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by decisions
(D) Fair and comprehensive legal frameworks that are enforced impartially by an independent judiciary

4. Consider the following cities of Madhya Pradesh:
I. Bhopal
II. Indore
III. Rewa
IV. Ujjain
Which combination represents cities included in the Smart Cities Mission?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

5. The toll-free number for the Chief Minister's Helpline in Madhya Pradesh, designed for rapid grievance redressal, is:
(A) 100
(B) 108
(C) 181
(D) 196

6. What is the fundamental cause for the Government of Madhya Pradesh adopting the Public Financial Management System (PFMS)?
(A) Increasing the periodic taxation rates on all rural properties
(B) Facilitating real-time tracking and just-in-time fund release
(C) Bypassing the periodic Comptroller and Auditor General audits
(D) Shifting financial accounting burdens entirely to local panchayats

7. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which of the following is considered the core ultimate objective of good governance?
(A) Economic growth and industrial development
(B) Sustainable human development
(C) Maximization of government revenue
(D) Eradication of political opposition

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Together, these programs form a comprehensive ecosystem of modern e-governance.

59. (C) Expedite the tracking and disposal of revenue court cases
The Revenue Case Management System is a specialized digital platform designed to improve the efficiency of revenue courts in Madhya Pradesh. It enables the online filing, tracking, and monitoring of various land-related legal disputes. By providing a transparent and accessible system for both officials and citizens, RCMS aims to speed up the disposal of pending cases and ensure timely justice in revenue matters.

60. (B) Imposition of a financial penalty on the officer
The Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva Guarantee Act includes strict accountability measures to ensure time-bound service delivery. If a designated officer fails to provide a service within the legal deadline without a valid reason, they are liable to a financial penalty. This fine serves as a deterrent against administrative delays and can be awarded as compensation to the applicant, reinforcing the citizen's right to service.

61. (C) Presiding over regular civil property disputes as a District Judge
The District Collector performs a wide range of executive, revenue, and election-related duties. However, presiding over regular civil property disputes is a purely judicial function reserved for the District Judge and the civil judiciary. The separation of powers ensures that the executive administration, headed by the Collector, remains distinct from the judicial branch, which independently adjudicates civil lawsuits and private legal conflicts.

62. (A) Modified Area Development Approach pockets for dispersed tribal groups.
In the context of tribal administration, MADA pockets refer to the Modified Area Development Approach. These are specific geographic areas identified for the targeted development of dispersed tribal populations living outside of contiguous tribal blocks. This approach ensures that even small, isolated groups of Scheduled Tribes receive focused government support through specialized schemes for education, infrastructure, and socio-economic empowerment.

63. (A) District Programme Coordinator (typically the Collector or CEO Zila Panchayat)
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is implemented at the district level through a dedicated administrative framework. The District Programme Coordinator, usually the Collector or the CEO of the Zila Panchayat, acts as the nodal authority. They are responsible for planning, coordinating, and ensuring the proper execution of the scheme, including the timely provision of work and payment to rural laborers.

64. (C) District Ambassador for Foreign Affairs
District administration consists of various specialized posts like the District Supply Officer for food distribution and the District Forest Officer for conservation. However, the post of a District Ambassador for Foreign Affairs does not exist in the administrative hierarchy. Foreign affairs are a central government subject, and diplomatic roles are managed at the national level, not within the local district governance structure.

65. (A) Maintaining public order and preventive security measures under the CrPC.
An Executive Magistrate is an official vested with specific powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure to maintain public peace and order. Their role is primarily preventive, focusing on measures like issuing restrictive orders during disturbances or managing security bonds. This administrative magisterial function is distinct from that of judicial magistrates, who focus on the trial and punishment of criminal offenses in a court.

66. (A) The District Magistrate and District Judge
To ensure that prisons maintain proper standards and respect human rights, specific officials are designated as ex-officio visitors. In Madhya Pradesh, the District Magistrate and the District Judge perform this role for the district jail. Their periodic visits provide independent oversight of jail conditions, inmate welfare, and the adherence to legal procedures, ensuring that the correctional facility operates according to established laws.

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15. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) in Madhya Pradesh promotes good governance by utilizing which mechanism to track construction progress?
(A) Annual physical inspections conducted by the Chief Minister
(B) Submission of sworn affidavits by the individual beneficiaries
(C) Systematic drone surveillance of all entire municipal wards
(D) Geo-tagging of houses through the Bhuvan mobile application

16. Which of the following is not one of the eight major characteristics of good governance as defined by the World Bank framework?
(A) Centralized decision-making
(B) Consensus oriented decision-making process
(C) Accountability of officials to the public
(D) Equity and inclusiveness for all citizens

17. Which of the following is a negative consequence or major challenge of Aadhaar-linked governance services in rural Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Exclusion errors from biometric mismatch or poor connectivity
(B) Complete elimination of ghost beneficiaries from the system
(C) Significant increase in the speed of direct subsidy transfers
(D) Permanent reduction in middleman interference in the process

18. What is the fundamental innovation introduced by the Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva Guarantee Act 2010?
(A) Legal right to receive services within stipulated time limits
(B) Guaranteed government employment to one member of every household
(C) Provision of free electricity for all rural agricultural purposes
(D) Absolute confidentiality of all government procurement processes

19. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the launch/enactment of the following governance initiatives in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) RTI Act Implementation → Lok Seva Guarantee Act → CM Helpline 181
(B) Lok Seva Guarantee Act → RTI Act Implementation → CM Helpline 181
(C) CM Helpline 181 → Lok Seva Guarantee Act → RTI Act Implementation
(D) RTI Act Implementation → CM Helpline 181 → Lok Seva Guarantee Act

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20. The following question consists of an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Jan Sunwai program in Madhya Pradesh allows citizens to directly interface with top district administrators for grievance redressal.
Reason (R): Face-to-face interaction eliminates bureaucratic red tape and provides instant directives for resolving long-pending issues.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. The practice of Outcome Budgeting in Madhya Pradesh implies:
(A) Budgeting purely based on previous year's expenditures without adjustments
(B) Allocating funds without specifying any targets
(C) Mapping financial outlays to specific, measurable physical targets and deliverables
(D) Preparing the budget exclusively based on revenues generated by public sector units

22. Under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), the State Wide Area Network (SWAN) primarily functions to:
(A) Provide high-speed public Wi-Fi hotspots in all rural village households
(B) Connect state headquarters to block levels via secure networks
(C) Digitize and archive historical land records for a central database
(D) Distribute laptops and digital tablets to government school students

R. Farmers
S. Poor Patients
List-II: (Governance Scheme)
1. Ayushman Bharat
2. Van Adhikar Patta
3. Ladli Laxmi Yojana
4. e-Uparjan
Select the correct code:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

89. Identify the correct statement regarding the State Information Commission of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Inability of the Commission to impose penalties on delaying officers
(B) Decisions are binding, subject to judicial review processes
(C) Operation of the Commission directly under the Chief Minister's Office
(D) Tenure of the members of the Commission lasting for their entire life

90. An agricultural farmer in Ujjain wants to sell wheat to the state government at MSP. The application of good governance dictates he must first use which system?
(A) Register on the e-Uparjan portal
(B) Visit the Chief Minister's office
(C) File an RTI
(D) Contact the State Information Commission

91. The concept of 'Participation' in good governance is best defined as:
(A) Compulsory voting in local body elections under strict penalty of law
(B) Involvement of citizens in various decision-making processes
(C) Allowing various foreign NGOs to dictate the terms of state policy
(D) Exclusive right of politicians to participate in budget formulation

92. A citizen in rural MP finds discrepancies in the PDS ration distribution. To hold the local panchayat accountable collectively, which governance tool is most applicable?
(A) File a Public Interest Litigation in the Supreme Court
(B) Initiate an e-Tender process
(C) Conduct a Social Audit through the Gram Sabha
(D) Register a patent

93. The primary purpose of the 'Samadhan Online' program, previously utilized by the MP government, was:
(A) Online recruitment of constables for the state police force
(B) Digital mapping of all agricultural lands within the state
(C) Filing of various online FIRs by citizens anonymously
(D) Video conferencing between CM and Collectors for grievances

94. Which of the following is the most appropriate forward-looking agenda for enhancing good governance in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Increasing bureaucratic secrecy to prevent any form of public panic
(B) Centralizing all municipal and local powers to the state capital
(C) Promoting local capacity building and database interoperability
(D) Replacing human-led grievance redressal with automated chatbots

95. Which of the following is a correct pair regarding e-governance infrastructure in MP?
(A) SDC - State Data Centre hosting government applications
(B) SWAN - High-tech satellite weather forecasting systems
(C) CSC - Centralized Surveillance Command for state police
(D) e-Taal - Specialized agricultural land mutation portals

96. Identify the incorrect statement concerning Self-Help Groups (SHGs) governance in MP.
(A) Promotion of groups under the State Rural Livelihood Mission framework
(B) Exclusion of SHGs from all government procurement and stitching schemes
(C) Fostering of essential leadership skills among all participating rural women
(D) Operation on the core principles of mutual trust and collective savings

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(C) GPS tracking and centralized computer-aided dispatch
(D) Public radio broadcasts on commercial FM audio channels

32. SAARA, an important e-governance portal in Madhya Pradesh, stands for:
(A) State Authority for Rural Administration
(B) Smart Application for Revenue Administration
(C) System for Agriculture and Rural Advancement
(D) Software for Automated Road Assessment

33. Read the following statements regarding the Special Police Establishment (SPE) in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: The Special Police Establishment (SPE) in Madhya Pradesh works under the direct superintendence of the State Home Minister.
Statement II: The SPE assists the Lokayukta in investigating cases of corruption against public servants.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

34. Consider the following outcomes of community policing initiatives in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Bridging the trust gap between police and citizens.
II. Empowering local communities to assist in dispute resolution.
III. Completely replacing regular police forces with civilian volunteers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

35. By ensuring financial assistance at various stages of a girl's education, the Ladli Laxmi Yojana directly addresses which social issue?
(A) Female infanticide and low sex ratio
(B) Unemployment rates among male youth
(C) Rapid urban migration of rural families
(D) Widespread environmental degradation

36. Who acts as the ex-officio President of the Madhya Pradesh Jan Abhiyan Parishad?
(A) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The Minister for Rural Development

37. Under the Madhya Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, the state government is legally bound to:
(A) Ensuring revenue surplus and containing the fiscal deficit
(B) Borrowing unlimited funds from various international agencies
(C) Abolishing all existing state-level taxes and service fees
(D) Increasing non-developmental expenditure on an annual basis

38. The Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister's Community Health Scheme (CMSS - Mukhyamantri Sushen Chikitsak Protsahan Yojana) primarily aims to:
(A) Provide free high-cost organ transplants in private hospitals
(B) Mandate foreign medical training for all government doctors
(C) Privatize the management of all existing district hospitals
(D) Encourage rural and tribal medical services via incentives

39. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of a 'Citizen Charter' as implemented across government departments in MP?
(A) Legally binding contracts between citizens and private corporations
(B) Documents stating the political manifestos of the ruling party
(C) Sets of internal disciplinary rules for government employees
(D) Public declarations of service standards and time limits

40. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) contribute to governance in Madhya Pradesh primarily by causing:

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23. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the 'Samadhan Ek Din' scheme of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It aims to deliver notified public services within the same day of application
(B) It operates primarily through the Lok Seva Kendras in the state
(C) It significantly reduces the waiting time for essential certificates like income and domicile
(D) The scheme covers all services listed under the Lok Seva Guarantee Act

24. The Digital India mission in Madhya Pradesh focuses heavily on providing broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats. This specific initiative is known as:
(A) MP-Fi
(B) e-GramSwaraj
(C) Sanchar Kranti
(D) BharatNet

25. Which of the following is an exception to the information that must be disclosed by public authorities under the RTI Act 2005?
(A) Detailed budget allocations for all public infrastructure projects
(B) Information affecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity
(C) Minutes and resolutions of the meetings of all local Gram Sabhas
(D) Salaries, allowances, and compensation scales of public servants

26. The 'Rule of Law' as a pillar of good governance necessitates which of the following conditions?
(A) Selective application of laws for marginalized communities
(B) Absolute immunity for elected political executives
(C) Subordination of the judiciary to the executive branch
(D) Fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially

27. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the AMRUT scheme's primary objective in Madhya Pradesh urban local bodies?
(A) Assured household water supply and sewerage connections
(B) Development of large scale heavy manufacturing industries
(C) Construction of high-speed bullet train transit networks
(D) Provision of free electricity to all commercial establishments

28. Match List-I (Initiative/Body) with List-II (Key Function/Objective) in Madhya Pradesh:
List-I: (Initiative/Body)
P. MP Online
Q. Samadhan Ek Din
R. CM Helpline
S. Jan Sunwai
List-II: (Key Function/Objective)
1. Four-level grievance redressal system
2. Weekly public hearing at district level
3. Immediate single-day delivery of select services
4. Integrated citizen service delivery portal
Select the correct code:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

29. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) implementation in Madhya Pradesh relies fundamentally on which of the following technological backbones?
(A) Only post office savings accounts
(B) State-owned cooperative bank physical ledgers
(C) Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, and Mobile (JAM) trinity
(D) Crypto-currency wallets

30. Which of the following correctly pairs the governance mechanism in Madhya Pradesh with its functional day?
(A) Samadhan Ek Din - Only on Saturdays
(B) CM Helpline - Operational only on working days
(C) Lok Seva Kendras - Open 24x7
(D) Jan Sunwai - Every Tuesday

31. The 'Dial 100' service in Madhya Pradesh utilizes which of the following technologies to ensure rapid response?
(A) Systematic manual logbooks and official postal dispatch
(B) Transmission via telegraph and specialized Morse code

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(B) Mobilizing civil society and volunteers for development schemes
(C) Its primary mandate is to conduct periodic state-level public elections
(D) It is an autonomous body functioning under the State Election Commission

49. Match List-I (Digital Portals/Apps) with List-II (Primary Sector in MP):
List-I: (Digital Portals/Apps)
P. e-Uparjan
Q. SAARA
R. Vimarsh Portal
S. Sarthak App
List-II: (Primary Sector in MP)
1. Revenue and Land Administration
2. Agriculture Procurement
3. Health / COVID-19 Management
4. Education/School Management
Select the correct code:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

50. Consider the following attributes of the Ayushman Bharat scheme implementation in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It provides a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year.
II. It targets secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.
III. It is entirely funded by the State Government without Central assistance.
IV. It utilizes paperless and cashless access to services.
V. Beneficiaries are identified based on the SECC 2011 database.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V

51. Read the following statements regarding E-governance in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: E-governance has significantly reduced the scope for rent-seeking and middleman culture in Madhya Pradesh.
Statement II: Through MP Online, citizens bypass physical offices for payment of bills, fees, and exam registrations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

52. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding police initiatives in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Dial 100 - Integrated police emergency response system
(B) Urja Women Help Desk - Assisting women victims of violence at police stations
(C) CCTV Surveillance - Improving traffic and law enforcement in Smart Cities
(D) Community Policing - Excluding civil society from crime prevention

53. The Ladli Laxmi Yojana in Madhya Pradesh is an example of which type of governance approach?
(A) Universal Basic Income for all permanent female residents
(B) Micro-finance loan scheme for aspiring women entrepreneurs
(C) Conditional Cash Transfers to encourage behavioral changes
(D) Direct subsidy for purchasing mechanized agricultural equipment

54. One of the major ongoing challenges for good governance in Madhya Pradesh is the 'digital divide'. This implies:
(A) Physical distance between the state capital and remote rural districts
(B) The separation of powers between the executive and the judiciary
(C) Gaps in digital access and literacy across various populations
(D) Differences in budget allocations between various government departments

55. Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) have improved agricultural governance in Madhya Pradesh by ensuring:
(A) Timely and hassle-free credit from formal banking institutions

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(B) Mandatory requirement for farmers to sell produce only to the government
(C) Total elimination of all agricultural taxes and water cess for farmers
(D) Mandatory shifting of all farming practices to organic cultivation methods

56. Which of the following is an exception to the jurisdiction of the MP Lokayukta?
(A) Judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
(B) Ministers of the State Government
(C) Members of the State Legislative Assembly
(D) Officers of the All India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the state

57. The 'First Response Vehicle' (FRV) is a crucial component of which good governance initiative in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Dial 100 Project
(B) Jan Sunwai
(C) CM Helpline
(D) 108 Ambulance Service

58. Arrange the following urban and housing development schemes implemented in Madhya Pradesh in the correct chronological order based on their initial launch year:
I. Smart Cities Mission
II. AMRUT
III. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)
IV. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
(A) IV, I, II, III
(B) IV, I, III, II
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) III, IV, I, II

59. The primary purpose of issuing 'Van Adhikar Patta' (Forest Rights Titles) in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Allowing commercial logging activities by multinational private companies
(B) Evicting traditional forest dwellers to create protected wildlife sanctuaries
(C) Vested forest rights for occupation by Scheduled Tribes
(D) Transferring forest land ownership exclusively to the State Government

60. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the CM Rise Schools initiative in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) It aims to establish well-equipped, high-quality schools comparable to private institutions
(B) The scheme intends to shut down all higher education institutions in the state
(C) Transportation facilities are planned to be provided to students from neighboring villages
(D) It focuses on holistic development including sports, arts, and modern pedagogical tools

61. Which feature is an exception to the general provisions of the Right to Information Act in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The provision to provide information within 48 hours if it concerns the life or liberty of a person
(B) The obligation of public authorities to voluntarily disclose certain information
(C) The absolute right of citizens to access intelligence agency files during ongoing covert operations
(D) The imposition of penalties on the Public Information Officer for unreasonable delay

62. Under the Forest Rights Act implementation in MP, the primary authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of Individual Forest Rights (IFR) is the:
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) District Collector
(C) Forest Range Officer
(D) Sub-Divisional Magistrate

63. Identify the correct statement regarding transparency in public procurement in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Mandatory portal processing for procurements above thresholds
(B) Strict prohibition on departments publishing tender details online
(C) Participation limited to companies headquartered in Madhya Pradesh
(D) Complete elimination of the need for Earnest Money Deposit (EMD)

64. Consider the following institutions/schemes associated with good governance in MP:
I. Lok Seva Guarantee Act
II. CM Helpline 181
III. MP Online
IV. Social Audit

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V. e-Uparjan

Which of the above directly utilizes digital technology (e-governance) as its primary enabler?

(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, III and V only

65. What is the expected effect of implementing performance budgeting across departments in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Financial alignment with the actual delivery of services
(B) Significant increase in unaccounted bureaucratic spending
(C) Total elimination of all internal departmental fiscal audits
(D) Complete discontinuation of various central government grants

66. Read the following statements regarding the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) in Madhya Pradesh:

Statement I: The Madhya Pradesh government uses the PFMS portal primarily to manage the internal transfer and postings of its administrative officers.

Statement II: The PFMS ensures the traceability of funds from the state exchequer directly to the end beneficiary.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

67. If a local gram panchayat in MP utilizes a social audit for a completed road project, what does it essentially apply?

(A) Detailed technical evaluations by private civil engineering firms
(B) Assessments of environmental impact by the Pollution Control Board
(C) Community evaluation of projects against official records
(D) Strict financial audits conducted exclusively by the state CAG

68. The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, applicable in MP, seeks to protect individuals exposing corruption. Who among the following is permitted to make a public interest disclosure under standard frameworks?

(A) Only permanent government employees
(B) Any public servant, NGO, or citizen
(C) Only professional media journalists
(D) Only currently elected representatives

69. Which concept involves the critical assessment of government schemes by the end beneficiaries to ensure accountability in MP?

(A) Social Audit
(B) Financial Audit
(C) Statutory Audit
(D) Internal Audit

70. Read the following statements regarding the SAARA app in Madhya Pradesh:

Statement I: The SAARA app integrates crop recording and crop damage assessment modules for farmers in MP.

Statement II: This integration ensures that relief funds for natural disasters are processed slowly due to high manual verification.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

71. Match List-I (Governance Acts/Initiatives) with List-II (Year) in Madhya Pradesh:

List-I: (Governance Acts/Initiatives)

P. RTI Act Enactment (National)
Q. Lok Seva Guarantee Act (MP)
R. CM Helpline 181
S. Ayushman Bharat (National/MP)

List-II: (Year)

1. 2018
2. 2014
3. 2010
4. 2005

Select the correct code:

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(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

72. The following question consists of an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The adoption of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) has enhanced good governance in Madhya Pradesh's welfare schemes.
Reason (R): DBT removes systemic leakages by transferring funds directly to the Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts of verified beneficiaries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

73. Read the following statements regarding E-governance frameworks such as the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP):
Statement I: E-governance frameworks like the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) follow a centralized approach to local issues.
Statement II: The vision of NeGP is to make all government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

74. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Chief Minister Helpline (181) mechanism in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) It provides citizens a platform to register complaints regarding any government department
(B) If an officer fails to resolve the issue in the prescribed time, it auto-escalates to the next level
(C) Complaints can only be registered if the citizen is physically present at the state capital
(D) It provides counseling services alongside grievance redressal

75. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding urban governance missions in MP:
(A) AMRUT - Water supply and sewerage improvement
(B) Smart Cities Mission - Developing core infrastructure and a clean environment
(C) PM Awas Yojana - Affordable housing for the urban poor
(D) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) - Construction of expressways

76. According to the Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva Guarantee Act, if an appeal reaches the second appellate authority, they possess the power of a:
(A) Criminal Court
(B) High Court
(C) Supreme Court
(D) Civil Court

77. Find the odd one out regarding the challenges to good governance in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Lack of digital literacy in remote areas
(B) Red-tapism and bureaucratic inertia
(C) Inadequate awareness of citizens regarding their rights
(D) Over-abundance of high-speed internet in tribal belts

78. Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme in Madhya Pradesh, the network of hospitals where beneficiaries can seek treatment includes:
(A) Only government-run district level hospitals
(B) Only primary health and community centers
(C) Only specialized private corporate hospitals
(D) Empaneled public and private hospital networks

79. Arrange the sequential steps a citizen in Madhya Pradesh typically follows to resolve an issue using the CM Helpline 181:
I. Auto-escalation to Level 2 if unresolved
II. Registration of complaint and generation of reference number
III. Final closure after citizen satisfaction or Level 4 intervention

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IV. Assignment of complaint to the Level 1 designated officer

(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, II, III, IV

80. Consider the following statements about the Lokayukta in Madhya Pradesh:

I. It acts as an ombudsman investigating corruption charges against public officials.
II. The Lokayukta has the power to initiate suo motu investigations.
III. The recommendations of the Lokayukta are always legally binding on the state government.
IV. The Chief Minister is completely outside the purview of the MP Lokayukta.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) II and III only

81. Which of the following is an exception to the services provided through the MP Online portal?
(A) Application for university examinations
(B) Online payment of electricity bills
(C) Issuance of formal legal judgements for civil disputes
(D) Registration for religious pilgrimages managed by the state

82. The concept of "Smart Cities" in Madhya Pradesh incorporates all the following elements EXCEPT:
(A) Unchecked urban sprawl into nearby agricultural lands
(B) Provision of robust IT connectivity and digitalization
(C) Promotion of a clean and sustainable urban environment
(D) Implementation of E-Governance and citizen participation

83. The 'CM Rise' initiative specifically addresses good governance in which sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Mining and Minerals
(B) Public Transport
(C) Renewable Energy
(D) School Education

84. Which is the most appropriate reason for implementing a Citizen Charter in MP government departments?
(A) Maximizing the collection of user charges and service fees from citizens
(B) Legally protecting government employees from any form of public criticism
(C) Setting expectations for standards and promoting accountability
(D) Reducing the total number of essential services provided by the state

85. The 'Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana', introduced in MP as an agricultural governance reform, was designed to compensate farmers for:
(A) Losses in crop yields resulting from unseasonal rainfall
(B) Total costs incurred for purchasing agricultural machinery
(C) Difference between official MSP and actual selling prices
(D) Accrued interest on short-term and long-term crop loans

86. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign is a joint initiative of which core ministries at the national level, mirrored by corresponding departments in MP?
(A) Ministry of Home Affairs, Finance, and Rural Development
(B) Ministries of Women & Child Development, Health, and Education
(C) Ministries of Social Justice, Tribal Affairs, and Minority Affairs
(D) Ministries of Science & Technology, IT, and Skill Development

87. The headquarters of the Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta is situated in:
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Gwalior
(D) Jabalpur

88. Match List-I (Target Group) with List-II (Governance Scheme) in Madhya Pradesh:
List-I: (Target Group)
P. Tribal Forest Dwellers
Q. Girl Child

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(A) Increased dependency of rural women on local private money lenders
(B) Centralization of all rural credit and micro-finance systems
(C) A significant decline in the functional role of Gram Panchayats
(D) Grassroots economic empowerment and participatory decision-making

41. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the launch of these women-centric schemes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ladli Laxmi Yojana → Beti Bachao Beti Padhao → Ladli Bahna Yojana
(B) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao → Ladli Laxmi Yojana → Ladli Bahna Yojana
(C) Ladli Bahna Yojana → Ladli Laxmi Yojana → Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
(D) Ladli Laxmi Yojana → Ladli Bahna Yojana → Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

42. The fundamental objective of the Whistleblower Protection mechanism in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Rewarding citizens with permanent government jobs for reporting crimes
(B) Publicly shaming officials before a formal investigation is conducted
(C) Protecting identities of persons making public interest disclosures
(D) Preventing government employees from interacting with the mass media

43. Read the following statements regarding the e-Uparjan portal of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: The e-Uparjan portal of Madhya Pradesh has digitized the process of agricultural procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP).
Statement II: Digitization through e-Uparjan ensures transparent slot booking and direct payment into the farmers' bank accounts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

44. Under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative implemented in Madhya Pradesh, the primary focus is on:
(A) Providing free high-end smartphones to all college girls
(B) Promoting the participation of women in heavy industries
(C) Reserving 50% of seats for women in the state assembly
(D) Changing societal mindsets and improving the sex ratio

45. Find the odd one out among the characteristics of the CM Helpline 181 mechanism.
(A) Logging of inbound calls received from citizens across the state
(B) Conducting outbound calls for citizen feedback on the resolution
(C) Direct physical hearings at the CM's residence for all calls
(D) Systematic categorization of complaints based on various departments

46. The institution of Lokayukta in Madhya Pradesh was established under which of the following Acts?
(A) Madhya Pradesh Anti-Corruption Act, 1995
(B) Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, 1981
(C) Madhya Pradesh Prevention of Corruption Act, 1973
(D) Madhya Pradesh Transparency in Governance Act, 2002

47. Identify the correct statement regarding the implementation of the Right to Information in MP.
(A) Direct hearing of first appeals by the State Information Commission
(B) Exemption of BPL cardholders from the RTI application fee
(C) Requirement for RTI applications to be filed strictly in English
(D) Housing of the State Information Commission within High Court premises

48. Identify the correct statement regarding the Madhya Pradesh Jan Abhiyan Parishad (MPJAP).
(A) It is a private non-governmental organization with no state affiliation

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97. Read the following statements regarding the reliance on Aadhaar for Public Distribution System (PDS) in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: The MP government's reliance on Aadhar for PDS distribution is meant to curb leakages and fake ration cards.
Statement II: Aadhar authentication in PDS never faces technical glitches in remote tribal areas of MP.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

98. What is the expected effect of implementing outcome budgeting in MP's education sector?
(A) Total elimination of physical classrooms in rural primary schools
(B) Measuring success by student outcomes rather than financial outlays
(C) Drastic reduction in the monthly salaries of all government teachers
(D) Complete abolition of all state-run and state-funded primary schools

99. The 'Rojgar Setu' portal was launched by the MP Government to:
(A) Registration of highly skilled software engineers for private sector IT parks
(B) Recruitment of various foreign nationals for specialized government projects
(C) Elimination of manual scavenging practices through the use of robotics
(D) Providing employment to returned migrant workers during the pandemic

100. The Public Services Agency (Lok Seva Prabandhan Vibhag) in Madhya Pradesh was created specifically to ensure the effective implementation of:
(A) The Police Act
(B) The State FRBM Act
(C) The State Universities Act
(D) The Lok Seva Guarantee Act

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1. (D) Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)
MP Online is a joint venture between the Madhya Pradesh government and Tata Consultancy Services. Established in 2006, it serves as a primary portal for various citizen services, including bill payments and recruitment. It enhances transparency and efficiency by providing a single-window interface for digital governance across the state's urban and rural areas. This portal is essential for e-governance.

2. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
E-procurement was introduced in Madhya Pradesh to foster transparency and prevent cartelization in public works by digitizing the bidding process. While the system automates many steps like tender submission and opening, it does not eliminate human experts. Technical evaluation of bids still requires human judgment to ensure compliance with specific quality standards and specialized project requirements during the final selection.

3. (C) Information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by decisions
Transparency is a fundamental pillar of good governance ensuring that decision-making processes are open to public scrutiny. It involves making relevant information easily accessible and understandable to individuals affected by government actions. This principle builds public trust by allowing citizens to monitor how resources are allocated and how regulations are enforced, ultimately promoting greater institutional accountability throughout all levels of administration.

4. (B) I, II and IV only
The Smart Cities Mission in Madhya Pradesh includes several key urban centers selected for comprehensive development. Bhopal, Indore, and Ujjain are among the cities identified for improving infrastructure and digital services. While Rewa is a significant regional center, it was not part of the initial list of seven smart cities in the state, which primarily focuses on larger urban hubs.

5. (C) 181
The CM Helpline in Madhya Pradesh is a dedicated grievance redressal system accessible via the toll-free number 181. It allows citizens to register complaints against various government departments directly. This initiative promotes accountability through a time-bound resolution mechanism, where unresolved issues automatically escalate to higher administrative levels, ensuring that public grievances are addressed systematically and efficiently by the concerned state officials.

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6. (B) Facilitating real-time tracking and just-in-time fund release
The Public Financial Management System is a web-based application designed to monitor the flow of funds for government schemes. It enables real-time tracking of expenditures and facilitates the just-in-time release of funds to various implementing agencies. This system enhances fiscal transparency and ensures that financial resources reach the intended beneficiaries directly, minimizing delays and potential leakages in the welfare delivery process.

7. (B) Sustainable human development
According to the United Nations Development Programme, the primary aim of good governance is to achieve sustainable human development. This objective focuses on creating an environment where individuals can expand their capabilities and enjoy productive lives. It emphasizes equity, participation, and the rule of law as essential components for ensuring that development benefits all segments of society fairly and over time.

8. (B) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
Under the Right to Information Act, the appointment of the State Chief Information Commissioner and other Commissioners follows a specific process. The Governor makes these

appointments based on recommendations from a high-level committee. This committee includes the Chief Minister as the head, the Leader of the Opposition, and a Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister, excluding members of the judicial branch.

9. (B) Financial inclusion and withdrawing subsidies via micro-ATMs
The Aadhaar Enabled Payment System is a bank-led model that facilitates financial services through biometric authentication. It is primarily used to promote financial inclusion in rural areas by allowing citizens to perform basic banking transactions like withdrawals and balance inquiries. In Madhya Pradesh, it enables beneficiaries to access government subsidies and cash transfers conveniently through local micro-ATM points without visiting banks.

10. (A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva Guarantee Act mandates the delivery of public services within specific timeframes. Designated officers face financial penalties for unjustifiable delays or failure to provide services. However, these penalty amounts are not deposited into the state consolidated fund. Instead, they are typically paid directly to the affected applicant as compensation for the delay or the service failure.

11. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Performance budgeting evaluates the efficiency of spending, while zero-based budgeting requires justifying all expenses from a fresh start. The FRBM Act establishes a framework for maintaining fiscal discipline and managing state debt levels. E-procurement utilizes digital platforms to ensure competitive and transparent bidding for public contracts. These mechanisms collectively improve financial governance and accountability within the administration of Madhya Pradesh.

12. (B) I and III only
E-governance focuses on creating a transparent and accountable administration by digitizing processes and reducing bureaucratic hurdles. It empowers citizens by providing direct access to essential information and government services through online platforms. While it automates many routine administrative tasks to improve efficiency, its goal is not to eliminate human personnel but rather to enhance the overall effectiveness of public delivery.

13. (A) Evaluation of private corporate profit margins
Social auditing is a governance tool used to evaluate the implementation of public welfare schemes by involving the actual beneficiaries. In Madhya Pradesh, it is applied to verify works under MGNREGA, assess the delivery of Mid-Day Meals, and monitor the Public Distribution System. Evaluating the profit margins of private corporations falls outside the scope of social audits conducted by local communities.

14. (C) Hierarchical escalation ensuring resolution if officials fail to act
The CM Helpline 181 functions effectively through a structured four-level hierarchical escalation system. If a designated officer at the primary level fails to resolve a complaint within the allotted time, the grievance automatically moves to a higher-ranking official. This mechanism ensures administrative accountability and pressure, compelling lower-level functionaries to address citizen issues promptly to avoid negative performance reviews from superiors.

15. (D) Geo-tagging of houses through the Bhuvan mobile application
Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), the government utilizes the Bhuvan mobile application for the geo-tagging of construction sites. This digital tracking mechanism ensures that the physical progress of housing units is accurately monitored at various stages. By linking financial installments to verified geo-tagged photos, the system prevents the misuse of funds and promotes transparency in housing projects.

16. (A) Centralized decision-making
The World Bank framework identifies eight major characteristics of good governance, which emphasize decentralized and participatory approaches. These include accountability, transparency, responsiveness, and equity, alongside consensus-oriented processes and the rule of law. Centralized decision-making, which concentrates power at the top and limits stakeholder involvement, is generally considered

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ensures that anti-corruption laws are enforced through independent and field inquiries.

34. (A) I and II only
Community policing initiatives in Madhya Pradesh aim to foster a collaborative relationship between law enforcement and the public. These programs help bridge the trust gap and encourage citizens to actively participate in maintaining local safety. While they empower communities to assist in dispute resolution and crime prevention, these volunteers do not replace the regular police force, which remains responsible.

35. (A) Female infanticide and low sex ratio
The Ladli Laxmi Yojana is a flagship scheme designed to improve the social status of girl children in Madhya Pradesh. By providing financial assistance for education and maturity benefits, it aims to eliminate the social preference for male children. The scheme directly addresses critical issues like female infanticide and the declining sex ratio by ensuring that births are celebrated.

36. (A) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
The Madhya Pradesh Jan Abhiyan Parishad is a semi-autonomous body dedicated to promoting public participation in development activities. The Chief Minister of the state serves as its ex-officio President, providing high-level leadership and direction. The Parishad acts as a bridge between the government and civil society organizations, mobilizing volunteers at the grassroots level to ensure the implementation of schemes.

37. (A) Ensuring revenue surplus and containing the fiscal deficit
The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act of Madhya Pradesh sets a legal framework for maintaining the state's long-term financial health. It mandates that the government must work toward achieving a revenue surplus and keeping the fiscal deficit within prescribed limits relative to GDP. This act ensures fiscal discipline, prevents excessive borrowing, and promotes the sustainable management of public finances.

38. (D) Encourage rural and tribal medical services via incentives
The Mukhyamantri Sushen Chikitsak Protsahan Yojana is a specialized healthcare initiative aimed at improving medical services in remote areas. It provides financial incentives to doctors who choose to serve in rural and tribal regions of Madhya Pradesh. By addressing the shortage of medical professionals in difficult terrains, the scheme ensures that marginalized communities have better access to quality medical consultations.

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39. (D) Public declarations of service standards and time limits
A Citizen Charter is a document published by government departments to inform the public about the quality and variety of services they are entitled to receive. It specifies the expected standards of service delivery and the timeframes within which these services should be completed. By making these commitments public, the charter promotes accountability and transparency, allowing citizens to hold officials responsible.

40. (D) Grassroots economic empowerment and participatory decision-making
Self-Help Groups play a vital role in grassroots governance in Madhya Pradesh by organizing rural women into collective units. These groups promote financial independence through micro-credit and savings, leading to significant economic empowerment. Furthermore, SHGs encourage participatory decision-making, allowing members to engage more actively with local administrative bodies like Gram Panchayats and influence the planning and implementation of projects.

41. (A) Ladli Laxmi Yojana → Beti Bachao Beti Padhao → Ladli Bahna Yojana
The chronological sequence of these women-centric initiatives reflects the state's evolving focus on gender empowerment. The Ladli Laxmi Yojana was launched first in 2007 to support girl children. This was followed by the national Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign in 2015, focusing on sex ratio. Finally, the Ladli Bahna Yojana was introduced in 2023 to provide assistance.

25. (B) Information affecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity
The Right to Information Act 2005 includes specific exemptions to protect vital national interests. Public authorities are not required to disclose information that could compromise the sovereignty, integrity, or security of India. This includes sensitive data related to strategic matters or relations with foreign states. While transparency is encouraged for budgets, certain security-related information remains confidential to prevent national harm.

26. (D) Fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially
The rule of law is a cornerstone of good governance, requiring that all citizens and government officials are equally subject to the law. It necessitates the existence of fair and clear legal frameworks that protect the rights of every individual. For this principle to be effective, laws must be enforced impartially by an independent judiciary, ensuring that justice is accessible.

27. (A) Assured household water supply and sewerage connections
The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation focuses on improving basic infrastructure in urban areas. In Madhya Pradesh, the mission's primary objectives are to ensure that every household has access to a reliable tap water supply and a functional sewerage connection. Additionally, it aims to enhance urban greenery and develop well-maintained open spaces to improve the quality of life.

28. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
MP Online serves as an integrated portal for various citizen services, while Samadhan Ek Din focuses on the rapid, single-day delivery of select certificates. The CM Helpline operates as a structured four-level system for redressing public grievances. Jan Sunwai involves weekly public hearings at the district level, where citizens can personally interact with administrators to resolve their long-standing complaints.

29. (C) Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, and Mobile (JAM) trinity
Direct Benefit Transfer implementation in Madhya Pradesh is fundamentally supported by the JAM trinity. This consists of Jan Dhan bank accounts for financial access, Aadhaar for unique identity verification, and Mobile phones for communication and authentication. Together, these technologies allow the government to bypass intermediaries and transfer welfare subsidies directly to the intended beneficiaries, reducing corruption and ensuring efficiency.

30. (D) Jan Sunwai - Every Tuesday
In Madhya Pradesh, the Jan Sunwai program is a scheduled governance mechanism conducted every Tuesday at the district and tehsil levels. During these sessions, senior administrative officials are required to meet with the public and listen to their grievances directly. This weekly arrangement ensures regular monitoring of local issues and provides a predictable platform for citizens to seek administrative interventions.

31. (C) GPS tracking and centralized computer-aided dispatch
The Dial 100 service in Madhya Pradesh is an integrated emergency response system that relies on modern technology to reduce police response times. It uses GPS tracking to locate the nearest available First Response Vehicle and a centralized computer-aided dispatch system to relay information instantly. This digital coordination ensures that police assistance reaches citizens in distress quickly, enhancing public safety.

32. (B) Smart Application for Revenue Administration
SAARA stands for the Smart Application for Revenue Administration, which is a key e-governance portal developed by the Madhya Pradesh government. It is designed to digitize and streamline various revenue-related processes, including land record management and crop assessments. By providing a digital interface for patwaris and revenue officials, the application helps in accurate data collection and faster processing of welfare.

33. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Special Police Establishment in Madhya Pradesh is a specialized investigative wing that functions under the administrative superintendence of the Lokayukta, rather than the state's Home Department. Its primary role is to conduct investigations into allegations of corruption and misconduct involving public servants. By assisting the Lokayukta, the SPE

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50. (B) I, II, IV and V
Ayushman Bharat provides families with an annual health cover of five lakh rupees for secondary and tertiary hospitalization. The scheme identifies eligible beneficiaries based on the SECC 2011 database and operates through a paperless and cashless system. While the state implements it, the funding is shared between the Central and State governments, ensuring that poor families can access treatment.

51. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
E-governance has transformed public administration in Madhya Pradesh by significantly reducing opportunities for corruption and rent-seeking. By providing services through the MP Online portal, the state has enabled citizens to pay bills and register for exams without visiting government offices. This digital shift minimizes face-to-face interactions with officials, effectively curtailing the influence of middlemen and making service delivery efficient.

52. (D) Community Policing - Excluding civil society from crime prevention
Community policing is designed to build a partnership between the police and the local community to prevent crime and solve neighborhood problems. In Madhya Pradesh, this involves actively engaging civil society members, rather than excluding them, to create a safer environment. By involving citizens in patrolling and information sharing, the police can address local issues more effectively and foster trust.

53. (C) Conditional Cash Transfers to encourage behavioral changes
The Ladli Laxmi Yojana operates as a conditional cash transfer scheme aimed at improving the welfare of girl children. Financial benefits are provided to the family only when specific conditions, such as immunization and school enrollment, are met. This governance approach uses economic incentives to encourage positive behavioral changes in society, specifically targeting the health and education of girls for development.

54. (C) Gaps in digital access and literacy across various populations
The digital divide remains a significant barrier to achieving universal good governance through e-governance initiatives. It refers to the inequality in access to modern information technology and the lack of digital skills among certain population groups, particularly in rural and tribal areas. This gap prevents many citizens from fully utilizing online services, making it essential to invest in digital literacy.

55. (A) Timely and hassle-free credit from formal banking institutions
The Kisan Credit Card scheme has significantly improved agricultural governance by providing farmers with easier access to short-term credit. It enables them to purchase essential inputs like seeds and fertilizers without depending on high-interest local moneylenders. By integrating farmers into the formal banking system, the KCC ensures that credit is available when needed most, supporting productivity and enhancing financial stability.

56. (A) Judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
The MP Lokayukta has a broad jurisdiction that includes the Chief Minister, state ministers, and members of the legislative assembly. It also covers various civil servants and officers of the All India Services. However, members of the judiciary, specifically Judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court, are excluded from its purview to maintain constitutional separation of powers and judicial independence.

57. (A) Dial 100 Project
The First Response Vehicle is a key component of the Dial 100 project, designed to provide immediate assistance to citizens in emergencies. These vehicles are strategically stationed across Madhya Pradesh and are equipped with GPS to allow for rapid dispatch. By ensuring that a police unit can reach a crime scene within minutes, the FRV system significantly improves public safety.

58. (A) IV, I, II, III
These urban development schemes were launched in a sequence starting with the Swachh Bharat Mission in October 2014. This was followed by the Smart Cities Mission and the AMRUT scheme in June 2015 to upgrade urban infrastructure. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) was also launched in June 2015. This chronological implementation reflects a comprehensive approach to transforming cities.

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42. (C) Protecting identities of persons making public interest disclosures
The whistleblower protection mechanism is a critical tool for combating corruption within public institutions. Its primary objective is to safeguard the identities of individuals who report illegal activities, fraud, or abuse of power in the public interest. By providing legal protection against victimization, the system encourages citizens and employees to come forward with information, enhancing institutional integrity and transparency.

43. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The e-Uparjan portal has revolutionized agricultural procurement in Madhya Pradesh by digitizing the entire process under the Minimum Support Price scheme. It allows farmers to register online and book slots for selling their produce, which helps manage crowds. This system ensures that transactions are transparent and that payments are credited directly into bank accounts, reducing delays and middlemen interference.

44. (D) Changing societal mindsets and improving the sex ratio
The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative focuses on addressing the declining child sex ratio and promoting the education of girl children. It aims to challenge and change deep-rooted societal prejudices through awareness campaigns and community mobilization. By emphasizing the value of daughters and ensuring their survival and protection, the program works toward creating a more equitable society for all.

45. (C) Direct physical hearings at the CM's residence for all calls
The CM Helpline 181 is primarily a digital and telephonic grievance redressal mechanism. It involves logging citizen complaints, categorizing them by department, and conducting follow-up calls for feedback on resolution quality. While the Chief Minister may occasionally review major issues, it is physically impossible to hold individual hearings for every single call at the official residence during the process.

46. (B) Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, 1981
The institution of Lokayukta in Madhya Pradesh was established following the enactment of the Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act in 1981. This anti-corruption ombudsman is empowered to investigate complaints against public officials, including ministers and secretaries. Its creation marked a significant step toward improving administrative transparency and ensuring that grievances regarding corruption are handled by an independent autonomous body.

47. (B) Exemption of BPL cardholders from the RTI application fee
Under the Right to Information Act, several provisions facilitate easier access to information for marginalized sections of society. One significant measure implemented in Madhya Pradesh is the complete exemption of Below Poverty Line cardholders from paying the application fee. This ensures that financial constraints do not prevent citizens from exercising their legal right to seek information and hold the government accountable.

48. (B) Mobilizing civil society and volunteers for development schemes
The Madhya Pradesh Jan Abhiyan Parishad is a government-supported body tasked with fostering collaboration between the state and its citizens. Its primary mandate is to mobilize civil society organizations and a vast network of volunteers to support the implementation of development schemes. By promoting community participation and awareness, the Parishad helps ensure that welfare programs reach the grassroots level effectively.

49. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
E-Uparjan is the primary portal for managing agricultural procurement at MSP, while SAARA handles revenue and land administration tasks. The Vimarsh portal is dedicated to school education and teacher management in Madhya Pradesh. Sarthak App was developed for health tracking and was extensively used for COVID-19 management. These digital tools collectively represent the state's commitment to improving efficiency.

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an obstacle to the principles of good governance and inclusive social and economic development.

17. (A) Exclusion errors from biometric mismatch or poor connectivity
Aadhaar-linked governance services in rural Madhya Pradesh face significant challenges related to the digital divide and infrastructure. Exclusion errors frequently occur when elderly or labor-intensive workers experience biometric mismatches during authentication. Additionally, poor internet connectivity in remote areas can prevent the real-time verification required for accessing essential services like food rations. These technical barriers can inadvertently deny legitimate beneficiaries access.

18. (A) Legal right to receive services within stipulated time limits
The Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva Guarantee Act of 2010 introduced a pioneering legal framework for public service delivery. It grants citizens a statutory right to receive notified services within a fixed timeframe. By imposing penalties on officials for delays, the Act ensures that administration becomes more responsive and accountable. This innovation shifted the focus from administrative discretion to citizen-centric rights.

19. (A) RTI Act Implementation → Lok Seva Guarantee Act → CM Helpline 181
The progression of governance initiatives in Madhya Pradesh began with the implementation of the national Right to Information Act in 2005. This was followed by the state's landmark Lok Seva Guarantee Act in 2010, which mandated time-bound service delivery. Finally, the CM Helpline 181 was launched in 2014 to provide a centralized digital platform for the rapid redressal of grievances.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Jan Sunwai program facilitates direct communication between citizens and district administrators, such as Collectors and Superintendents of Police. These weekly public hearings are designed to bridge the gap between the public and the bureaucracy. By providing an immediate platform for presenting grievances, the program bypasses traditional administrative delays and allows for on-the-spot instructions, effectively reducing bureaucratic red tape.

21. (C) Mapping financial outlays to specific, measurable physical targets and deliverables
Outcome budgeting is a performance-oriented financial management tool used by the government. Unlike traditional budgeting that focuses only on the amount spent, this approach links every financial outlay to clearly defined physical targets. This ensures that public funds are evaluated based on the actual results and services delivered to the citizens, promoting greater accountability and efficiency in state resources.

22. (B) Connect state headquarters to block levels via secure networks
The State Wide Area Network is a core infrastructure component under the National e-Governance Plan. Its primary function is to establish a secure and reliable communication backbone connecting the state headquarters down to the block levels. This network enables the seamless transfer of data and provides the necessary connectivity for various e-governance applications, facilitating faster administrative communication and better services.

23. (D) The scheme covers all services listed under the Lok Seva Guarantee Act
The Samadhan Ek Din scheme is an initiative designed to provide immediate delivery of specific public services through Lok Seva Kendras. It focuses on high-demand documents like income and domicile certificates, ensuring they are issued within a single day. However, it does not encompass every service mentioned in the Lok Seva Guarantee Act, as many complex services require verification.

24. (D) BharatNet
BharatNet is a major national initiative under the Digital India mission aimed at providing high-speed broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats across the country. In Madhya Pradesh, this project is crucial for bridging the digital divide between urban and rural areas. By establishing a robust fiber-optic network, it enables rural citizens to access online government services and digital education.

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59. (C) Vested forest rights for occupation by Scheduled Tribes
The issuance of Van Adhikar Patta is a critical governance measure to recognize the traditional rights of forest-dwelling communities. In tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, these titles provide legal recognition of the land occupied by Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. This initiative aims to correct historical injustices by securing their livelihoods and ensuring they have rights to live.

60. (B) The scheme intends to shut down all higher education institutions in the state
The CM Rise Schools initiative aims to establish a network of high-quality schools that provide world-class facilities and holistic education. These schools are designed to be comparable to top private institutions, offering modern pedagogical tools and extracurricular activities. The program includes transportation services for students from nearby areas. It focuses on strengthening the school education system and does not involve shutting down institutions.

61. (C) The absolute right of citizens to access intelligence agency files during ongoing covert operations
The Right to Information Act allows for the disclosure of most government information, but it includes specific exceptions to protect national security. While information regarding life or liberty must be provided within forty-eight hours, files related to intelligence agencies and ongoing covert operations are generally exempted from disclosure. This balance ensures that sensitive operations vital to the country's safety remain strictly confidential.

62. (A) Gram Sabha
Under the Forest Rights Act, the Gram Sabha serves as the primary authority for initiating the process of determining individual and community forest rights. It is responsible for receiving and consolidating claims, as well as verifying them through local inquiry. This decentralized approach ensures that the voices of the local community are heard and that the recognition of rights is grassroots based.

63. (A) Mandatory portal processing for procurements above thresholds
Transparency in public procurement in Madhya Pradesh is ensured through the mandatory use of the e-procurement portal for all contracts exceeding specific financial thresholds. This digital system requires departments to publish tender details online, allowing for open and competitive bidding from qualified vendors. By digitizing the submission and evaluation of bids, the state minimizes human intervention and reduces potential for corruption.

64. (D) II, III and V only
While many governance initiatives are supported by technology, the CM Helpline 181, MP Online, and e-Uparjan portal are explicitly designed with digital technology as their primary enabler. These platforms facilitate grievance redressal, citizen service delivery, and agricultural procurement through automated online systems. In contrast, the Lok Seva Guarantee Act is a legal framework, and Social Audit is community-based.

65. (A) Financial alignment with the actual delivery of services
Implementing performance budgeting across government departments in Madhya Pradesh is expected to improve fiscal accountability. This method focuses on the outcomes and results achieved rather than just the amount of money spent. By aligning financial resources with the actual delivery of services, the government can better evaluate the effectiveness of its programs. This leads to more rational fund allocation.

66. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Public Financial Management System is a specialized tool for financial management, not for the internal transfer and postings of administrative officers. Its primary objective is to ensure the complete traceability of government funds from the state exchequer to the final beneficiary. By providing real-time data on expenditures, PFMS helps in monitoring the progress of welfare schemes and ensuring efficiency.

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67. (C) Community evaluation of projects against official records
A social audit involves a public review of government projects and expenditures by the local community members. In the context of a road project, the Gram Sabha compares the actual work done on the ground with the official technical and financial records. This process ensures that the funds were spent correctly and that construction meets required standards, thereby promoting local accountability.

68. (B) Any public servant, NGO, or citizen
Under standard whistleblower protection frameworks, a wide range of individuals and organizations are permitted to make public interest disclosures. This includes any public servant who witnesses internal corruption, as well as non-governmental organizations and individual citizens. By allowing a broad group of people to report misconduct, the law ensures that illegal activities are more likely to be exposed correctly.

69. (A) Social Audit
A social audit is a governance tool where the end beneficiaries of a government scheme critically assess its implementation. This process moves beyond traditional financial auditing by focusing on the social impact and the actual delivery of services to the community. By involving citizens directly in the evaluation process, social audits foster a sense of ownership and ensure accountability for goals.

70. (A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The SAARA app is a vital tool for agricultural governance in Madhya Pradesh, integrating crop recording and damage assessment into a single digital platform. This system allows for more accurate and faster data collection during natural disasters. By reducing the reliance on slow manual verification processes, the application ensures that relief funds are processed more efficiently and reach affected farmers quickly.

71. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The governance landscape in Madhya Pradesh is marked by several key initiatives launched over different years. The national RTI Act was enacted in 2005, followed by the state's Lok Seva Guarantee Act in 2010. The CM Helpline 181 was established in 2014 to improve grievance redressal. Most recently, the Ayushman Bharat health scheme was launched nationwide in 2018.

72. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The adoption of Direct Benefit Transfer has significantly enhanced good governance by ensuring that welfare subsidies reach the right people. By transferring funds directly into the Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts of verified beneficiaries, the system eliminates middlemen and reduces systemic leakages. This use of technology promotes transparency and ensures that government resources are utilized more effectively, increasing the efficiency of programs.

73. (B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
E-governance frameworks like the National e-Governance Plan are designed to be decentralizing rather than centralized. The core vision of NeGP is to bring government services closer to the common man through local common service delivery outlets. This approach ensures that citizens can access essential services in their own neighborhoods. By leveraging technology to provide local access, the plan improves responsiveness.

74. (C) Complaints can only be registered if the citizen is physically present at the state capital
The CM Helpline 181 is designed to be accessible to all citizens of Madhya Pradesh, regardless of their location. It provides a platform to register complaints regarding any department through a simple phone call. The system features an auto-escalation mechanism to ensure that grievances are addressed within a prescribed time. It is not necessary for a citizen to be physically present.

75. (D) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) - Construction of expressways
The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is primarily focused on achieving 100% sanitation and effective waste management in urban areas. It aims to eliminate open defecation and promote cleanliness through the construction of toilets and better garbage disposal systems. The construction of expressways is a major infrastructure project

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that falls under the transport department's jurisdiction and is not part of this mission.

76. (D) Civil Court
Under the Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva Guarantee Act, the second appellate authority is granted the powers of a civil court. This allows the authority to summon and enforce the attendance of persons and compel the production of documents during the appeal process. These powers ensure that the authority can conduct a thorough investigation into cases where services were not provided timely.

77. (D) Over-abundance of high-speed internet in tribal belts
Good governance in Madhya Pradesh faces several hurdles, including a lack of digital literacy and the presence of bureaucratic red tape. Many citizens remain unaware of their rights, which limits the effectiveness of accountability measures. However, an over-abundance of high-speed internet in tribal belts is not a challenge; rather, the actual problem is the lack of reliable connectivity in remote areas.

78. (D) Empaneled public and private hospital networks
The Ayushman Bharat scheme in Madhya Pradesh provides beneficiaries with access to a wide network of healthcare providers. This includes both government-run hospitals and empaneled private medical facilities that meet specific quality standards. This mixed network ensures that patients have multiple options for receiving specialized treatment. By including private hospitals, the scheme expands the availability of secondary and tertiary care services.

79. (A) II, IV, I, III
The process for resolving a grievance via the CM Helpline 181 begins with the registration of the complaint and the generation of a reference number. Next, the complaint is assigned to the designated Level 1 officer for action. If the issue remains unresolved, it automatically escalates to Level 2. The process concludes with the final closure of the complaint after resolution.

80. (B) III and IV only
The Lokayukta in Madhya Pradesh is a powerful ombudsman that can investigate corruption charges against various public officials, including the Chief Minister. It has the authority to initiate suo motu investigations when necessary. However, the recommendations made by the Lokayukta are not always legally binding on the state government. Furthermore, the Chief Minister is not excluded from the investigative purview.

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81. (C) Issuance of formal legal judgements for civil disputes
MP Online is an e-governance portal that provides a wide array of administrative and educational services, such as university applications and electricity bill payments. It also facilitates registrations for state-managed religious pilgrimages. However, it does not have the authority to issue formal legal judgements for civil disputes. That function remains exclusively with the judicial branch of the government in our system.

82. (A) Unchecked urban sprawl into nearby agricultural lands
The Smart Cities Mission aims to create sustainable and well-planned urban environments through the use of technology and improved infrastructure. Key elements include robust IT connectivity, digitalization of services, and active citizen participation. The mission focuses on the efficient use of land and the promotion of clean environments. Unchecked urban sprawl into agricultural lands is contrary to these development goals.

83. (D) School Education
The CM Rise initiative is a major governance reform specifically targeting the school education sector in Madhya Pradesh. It aims to improve the quality of education by developing integrated schools that provide modern infrastructure and a wide range of academic and extracurricular opportunities. By focusing on student outcomes and development, the initiative seeks to create a public school system that is effective.

84. (C) Setting expectations for standards and promoting accountability
Implementing a Citizen Charter in government departments is a vital step toward improving the

relationship between the administration and the public. Its primary purpose is to clearly state the standards of service that citizens can expect and the timelines for delivery. By providing this information, the charter promotes accountability among officials and empowers citizens to demand better services and results.

85. (C) Difference between official MSP and actual selling prices
The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was introduced in Madhya Pradesh as a market-linked agricultural reform. It was designed to protect farmers from price fluctuations by compensating them for the difference between the official Minimum Support Price and the actual price at which they sold their crops in the mandi. This scheme ensures that farmers receive a fair income even when market prices fall.

86. (B) Ministries of Women & Child Development, Health, and Education
The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign is a coordinated effort involving three key ministries: Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, and Education. This multi-sectoral approach ensures that the initiative addresses various aspects of a girl child's life, including her survival and schooling. In Madhya Pradesh, corresponding state departments work together to implement the program and ensure social awareness.

87. (B) Bhopal
The headquarters of the Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta is located in the state capital, Bhopal. As the central office for the state's primary anti-corruption ombudsman, it serves as the main point for receiving and investigating complaints against public servants. From this central location, the Lokayukta oversees its various wings, including the Special Police Establishment, to ensure that allegations are investigated.

88. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Various governance schemes in Madhya Pradesh target specific groups to ensure inclusive development. Van Adhikar Patta secures forest rights for tribal dwellers, while the Ladli Laxmi Yojana provides financial support for girl children. Farmers benefit from the e-Uparjan portal for crop procurement, and the Ayushman Bharat scheme provides health coverage for poor patients across the entire state of Madhya Pradesh.

89. (B) Decisions are binding, subject to judicial review processes
The State Information Commission of Madhya Pradesh is an autonomous body that plays a crucial role in enforcing the RTI Act. Its decisions and orders regarding the disclosure of information are legally binding on public authorities. However, like other quasi-judicial bodies, its rulings can be challenged in the High Court through the process of judicial review by any aggrieved party.

90. (A) Register on the e-Uparjan portal
In Madhya Pradesh, farmers who wish to sell their crops to the government at the Minimum Support Price must first register on the e-Uparjan portal. This digital system streamlines the procurement process by allowing farmers to provide their details in advance. Once registered, they can book a specific time and location to deliver their produce, ensuring an organized transaction.

91. (B) Involvement of citizens in various decision-making processes
Participation is a fundamental principle of good governance that emphasizes the active involvement of all citizens in the decision-making processes that affect their lives. This can occur through voting in elections or participating in Gram Sabhas. By ensuring that diverse voices are heard, participation promotes social inclusion and helps create more responsive and accountable institutions that reflect actual community needs.

92. (C) Conduct a Social Audit through the Gram Sabha
When citizens identify discrepancies in the Public Distribution System, they can use a social audit to hold the administration accountable. By conducting this process through the Gram Sabha, the local community can collectively examine the records of ration distribution and compare them with the actual goods received. This grassroots verification tool is highly effective for identifying leakages in welfare delivery.

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93. (D) Video conferencing between CM and Collectors for grievances
The Samadhan Online program was a pioneering e-governance initiative in Madhya Pradesh that utilized video conferencing technology. It provided a platform for the Chief Minister to interact directly with District Collectors and other senior officials to review and resolve pending public grievances. This high-level monitoring ensured that complex or long-standing issues were addressed promptly through direct executive oversight and instruction.

94. (C) Promoting local capacity building and database interoperability
To further enhance good governance in Madhya Pradesh, future agendas should focus on local capacity building and improving database interoperability. Strengthening the skills of local officials ensures that decentralized governance becomes more effective. Meanwhile, allowing different government databases to communicate seamlessly with each other will lead to more efficient service delivery. These measures promote a more integrated and responsive administrative system.

95. (A) SDC - State Data Centre hosting government applications
The State Data Centre is a critical piece of e-governance infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh. It serves as a central hub that hosts various government applications and stores vital data in a secure environment. By providing a common facility for all departments, the SDC ensures better management of digital resources and facilitates the delivery of online services to citizens throughout the state.

96. (B) Exclusion of SHGs from all government procurement and stitching schemes
Self-Help Groups in Madhya Pradesh are actively integrated into various government programs rather than being excluded. They are promoted under the State Rural Livelihood Mission and play a key role in economic development. Many SHGs are given contracts for government procurement and activities like stitching school uniforms. This involvement fosters leadership skills among rural women and operates on principles of trust.

97. (A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Madhya Pradesh government uses Aadhaar authentication in the Public Distribution System to eliminate fake ration cards and prevent the diversion of subsidized food. While this system has significantly reduced leakages, it is not without practical challenges. In remote tribal areas, technical glitches like poor internet connectivity and biometric failure are common occurrences. These issues can occasionally prevent legitimate beneficiaries.

98. (B) Measuring success by student outcomes rather than financial outlays
Implementing outcome budgeting in the education sector shifts the focus from inputs, like building schools, to actual educational results. Success is measured by student learning levels and overall improvements in the quality of instruction. This approach ensures that the state's investment in education is evaluated based on the knowledge and skills acquired by the students, promoting more effective fund use.

99. (D) Providing employment to returned migrant workers during the pandemic
The Rojgar Setu portal was an emergency governance initiative launched by the Madhya Pradesh government during the COVID-19 pandemic. Its primary goal was to facilitate employment for migrant workers who had returned to the state after losing their jobs elsewhere. The portal acted as a bridge between these skilled workers and local employers, helping to restore livelihoods and stabilize rural economy.

100. (D) The Lok Seva Guarantee Act
The Public Services Agency, under the Lok Seva Prabandhan Vibhag, was established to oversee the implementation of the Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva Guarantee Act. Its primary responsibility is ensuring that all notified services are delivered within the legal time limits. The agency monitors the performance of designated officers and manages Lok Seva Kendras, playing a central role in promoting accountability.

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